"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasingly cloudy, warmer, probably snow tonight and Friday; colder Friday; rising south winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,152. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO FIGHT TYPHUS IN MEXICO CITY

Red Cross and Rockefeller Foundation Likely to Send Relief Expedition.

BUT CARRANZA MUST AID

From 20,000 to 30,000 Cases Now Reported in the Capital.

AS BAD AS SERBIA SCOURGE

Other Cities Also Stricken—Carranza Organizes Force of Physicians and Takes Hopeful View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation probably will wage a campaign against the typhus epidemic in Mexico City, Puebla, and Pachuca, similar to their joint crusade against the same scourge in Serbia if the Carranza Government will accept such outside aid and give it aggressive Government support.

The State Department is sounding the Carranza Government to ascertain its views respecting outside help in what threatens to be the worst epidemic of disease that has swept Mexico in modern times. There are now from 20,000 to 30,000 cases of typhus in Mexico City, according to information received by the State Department.

That the Rockefeller Foundation probably would aid to finance such a Red Cross expedition was the opinion expressed here tonight following a conference between officials and Dr. Wickliffe Rose, Administrative Secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission.

The question whether the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation will be able to join in a campaign against Mexican typhus will be considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society, to be held on Friday in New York City, at the home of Robert W. de Forest. Those who expect to attend this meeting are ex-President William Howard Taft, Chairman of the committee; Major Gen. Arthur Murray, Vice Chairman; Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Surgeon General William C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surgeon Gen. William C. Braisted, United States Navy; Robert W. de Forest, Charles D. Norton of New York, and Alfred T. White of Brooklyn. It is not thought that the Executive Committee will act definitely on the project at Friday's meeting because the negotiations undertaken by Secretary Lansing with the Carranza Government probably will not be concluded at that time.

The Red Cross, which had undertaken relief work earlier this year in Mexico to relieve starvation in Mexico City and other places in Mexico, withdrew several months ago at the request of General Carranza, who argued that since the Constitutionalist cause had triumphed Mexico was able to get along without outside aid. Accordingly, General Carranza suggested to the American State Department that the Red Cross withdraw, and the State Department asked the Red Cross to comply with General Carranza's wishes. In consequence, the Red Cross cannot now embark upon any campaign against typhus until the Carranza Government permits such aid.

Reports received by the Red Cross through the State Department indicate that the typhus epidemic has become almost as serious in Mexico as it was in Serbia. Some physicians have died from the epidemic. The disease also is prevalent in Puebla and Pachuca.

In the State of Oaxaca there is great destitution and typhus is prevalent. Medical supplies are about exhausted.

The joint campaign of the Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation against typhus in Serbia cost about $125,000. The Rockefeller Foundation furnished $75,000 of this amount. Dr. Richard P. Strong of Boston was Director of the expedition. This commission worked in conjunction with similar commissions sent about by Russia, France, and England, which were amalgamated with the American expedition.

Experts assert, and it was demonstrated in the Serbian campaign against typhus, that the only recognized way of fighting such an epidemic is by strict sanitary measures and that the disease cannot be wiped out by medicine alone. It is vitally a matter of cleaning up and disinfection. This sort of work the Red Cross would not be able or willing to do without the permission of the Carranza Government. Not only would the consent of that Government be necessary, but it is believed that neither the Red Cross nor the Rockefeller Foundation would be willing to undertake the fight on a large and expensive scale unless the Carranza Government, in addition to consenting to the campaign, should also give aggressive support. As the arm of the Mexican Government is necessary to make the project a success, the responsible officials of the Red Cross have asked the Secretary of State to conduct negotiations to ascertain to what extent, if any, the Carranza Government will support the crusade.

Special to The New York Times.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Dec. 22.—General Carranza said today that the spread of typhus in Mexico City was alarming. The Government, he said, had called all the physicians it could to assist, and had formed a large corps made up of the resident medical men of the city, who were familiar with the conditions. The Government also had ordered a large number of the army doctors to the city, where they would be under the control of Dr. Rodriguez, Chief Surgeon of the army.

There were at present, he said, 19,000 cases, but with the free baths and new clothing now offered to the poor and the new regulations governing the disinfection of the infected districts, the disease would speedily be brought under control. One of the difficulties that the physicians had to contend with was the custom of the poor classes to hide their sick. To prevent this a number of Inspectors had been appointed, who would go from house to house and would report all cases of sickness found.

VILLA CHIEF SURRENDERS.

Gives Up Juarez and Swears Allegiance to Carranza.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 22.—The Carranza Government of Mexico made progress today in assumption of civil and military authority in the territory sur-

Continued on Page 6.

SAY BERNSTORFF'S SON POSED AS AN AMERICAN

Havana Hears He Displayed a United States Passport When His Nationality Was Questioned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Reports were circulated today upon the arrival of the Spanish steamer Montevideo from Cadiz, Spain, and New York, that among the passengers on the ship was a son of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, and that he was traveling on an American passport.

A minor officer and some passengers on the Montevideo say that young Bernstorff embarked in Spain and disembarked in New York with seven other Germans, all of whom had American passports. The Montevideo was held up by the French cruiser Cassard soon after leaving Cadiz, several officials boarding and examining the documents and passengers.

The presence of young von Bernstorff was discovered and his and the other Germans' passports were carefully examined. All of these men appeared as American citizens.

The officer in charge of the boarding party hesitated about arresting von Bernstorff and his companions, but finally decided to take the passports aboard the cruiser and consult the commander. The latter decided, on account of the passports, not to molest von Bernstorff or his companions and allowed the Montevideo to proceed, after an eight-hour delay.

The Montevideo was held up again near the Azores by the British cruiser Essex, which made a two-hour inspection. The Essex boarding party also noted the presence of von Bernstorff, but decided to allow him to proceed in view of the American passport.

The Spanish liner Montevideo arrived in New York from Barcelona and Cadiz Dec. 15 and left the following afternoon for Havana and Vera Cruz. Passengers who arrived here told of the stopping of the vessel by two warships on her trip.

There was a rumor on board that among the first cabin passengers was a son of the German Ambassador. This was denied by the purser and the immigration Inspectors on the ship. The officers of the Montevideo said the naval officers from the Essex paid particular attention to two passengers on account of their having German names, but were satisfied that their passports were all right.

300 WOMEN KILLED IN GERMAN EXPLOSION

Powder Factory and Munition Depots at Muenster, Westphalia, Blown Up.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—According to advices to the Amsterdam Telegraaf, forwarded by Reuter's correspondent, a powder factory and several ammunition depots at Muenster, Westphalia, have been blown up and 300 of the 600 women employes killed.

Great damage was done to the town.

FORD'S PEACE PLAN VETOED BY NORWAY

Official Says Mme. Schwimmer's Proposal of Neutral Conference Has Been Rejected.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 22.—In view of frequent statements by Mme. Roszicka Schwimmer, which were repeated last night at a students' dinner by the Rev. Charles F. Aked, who said that Mme. Schwimmer had documents from Governments indicating a welcome to an unofficial neutral conference, interest attaches to an interview granted to several American correspondents with the Henry Ford peace party today by a very high official of the Norwegian Government. This official said:

"Mme. Schwimmer visited me twice last Spring and endeavored to obtain action toward a peace conference by the Norwegian Government. It would have been useless then, and is just as useless now. I gave her no assurance and no letter regarding action by this Government in such a possible contingency.

"According to a Scandinavian agreement made last year nothing can be done by Norway without consultation with Sweden and Denmark. If Mr. Ford's party had credentials from the American Government the whole complexion of the matter would be changed, but conversations must pass between the three Scandinavian Governments before there can be any action or any change in the official attitude. The time is not ripe for peace. Interference is not wanted now. Norway can give no official recognition of any conference planned by the Ford party."

Judge Ben B. Lindsey is staying with the peace party, Mr. Ford guaranteeing him against any financial loss through a change in lecture engagements. Judge Lindsey and his wife expect to work on the trip in furtherance of a plan for an international home-finding society for war orphans. He, Governor L. B. Hanna, Andrew J. Bethea, and others were received this morning by three of the five members of the Nobel Peace Commission. The commission's President, M. Loulard, said:

"We expect your neutral America to be the final mediator."

SWITZERLAND DEFERS OFFER TO INTERVENE

Proposal Now Could Prejudice the Cause of Peace, Federal Council Believes.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Swiss Federal Council believes that this is not the proper time to offer its good offices to belligerents for the negotiation of an armistice or preparations for peace negotiations, according to a declaration made in the Swiss Parliament today by M. Hoffmann, head of the political department of the Federal Council, as quoted in a Havas dispatch from Berne.

M. Hoffmann's declaration was made in reply to an interpellation by M. Greulich, representing the Socialist group, who said he was satisfied with the answer of the Federal Council, adds the dispatch, and there was no debate. M. Hoffmann, according to the correspondent, said:

"We shall be glad if, moved by sympathy for the belligerents and faithful to its traditions of neutrality, our little country can, if only in small measure, contribute with complete disinterestedness to the re-establishment of a durable peace so much desired. As long, however, as the belligerents themselves have not expressed a desire for peace all intervention on the part of strangers will not only be sterile, but inopportune, and considered unfriendly interference. A peace proposal could thus prejudice the cause of peace."

PERFECT SKATING AT LAKEWOOD. Laurel House. A. J. Murphy, M'g'r.—Advt.

DECLARES ALLIES FLOUTED GREECE

Their Fault Hellenic Army Did Not Join Them, Skouloudis Charges.

COQUETTED WITH BULGARS

Disdained Dardanelles Warning as Well as Plan to Take Constantinople.

TOLD GREEKS TO KEEP AWAY

Premier Wants British People to Know the Facts and How His Country Is Misjudged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Dec. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have been fortunate enough at this critical time of the Greek general election to have an interview with Premier and Foreign Minister Skouloudis. The Prime Minister had just come from the palace, where he had an audience of the King, who for the second time in a few months has been for the time laid low with illness. M. Skouloudis spoke with the air of a man who had carried out a brave fight, almost as one who had for a time found the struggle beyond his powers. There was a trace of emotion in his voice as he spoke.

"We are at the most critical moment in our history," he said. "The moment is, alas! even tragic, and the future is as black as night. I tell you this because you are not unknown to me, because I have confidence in your integrity and your impartiality as a journalist. The time is come when the truth should be known, when the British public should have an opportunity of forming an unbiased judgment concerning Greece's attitude and Greece's policy.

"My country has been maligned, her Government has been attacked; yet I say, in all sincerity, the fault is not ours. We have tried to play the game, as you English say, and if we have failed I maintain it is the four-power alliance, not we, who are responsible. In my own way as head of the Government I have earnestly sought to see eye to eye with the four-power entente. If Greece is not fighting whole heartedly on your side today it is because your statesmen and your diplomatists—I am speaking in general terms of the quadruple powers—have failed in their duty toward their respective countries and toward Greece.

Tried to Spare Macedonia.

"Wholly and disinterestedly I endeavored to avoid a conflict in Macedonia. I sought to prevent poor Macedonia being given over afresh to the horrors of war, being visited with fire and sword, being pillaged perhaps and sacked. My poor country! Oh, that I could have saved her from this era of blood and rapine!"

Overcome with the thoughts of which he spoke, the aged statesman bowed his head on his hands and was silent for a few minutes. Then he spoke again.

"The Allies have flouted and angered Greece instead of placating us. Instead of dealing with us frankly they have coquetted with Bulgaria while treating us disdainfully. The result is the Allies have fallen between two stools. The error of the allied powers' diplomacy have been many. They have suffered from the folly of divided counsels, and now there is an attempt to throw the blame on Greece.

"If the Allies had come frankly to Greece and her Premier; if they had said, 'Come in with us, we want your aid, and you may count on clearly defined recompenses at the end of the struggle,' Greece, I affirm, would not have hesitated for a single minute with this or any other Government in power. Instead of this, England and France began by demanding sacrifices from Greece.

"We were asked to co-operate with the Allies in the Dardanelles, and at the same time were asked to relinquish Kavalla and Seres to our bitterest foes, to give up, in fact, those of our richest provinces which had been won by Greek blood. We were free to shed our blood in an attempt to force the Dardanelles, but we were warned that on no account were we to dream of marching to Constantinople in the event of allied success. In fact, in deference no doubt to Russia, it was expressly forbidden in the event of your success for the Greeks to show their national flag within fifty miles of the ancient Byzantine capital.

Sentiment Still for Allies.

"After all, Greece, too, nourishes her national dreams and ambitions, and if our eyes turn from time to time eastward, who shall say this aspiration is an unworthy one because it emanates from Greek hearts? Let me say further, that much as we have felt the bitterness of the treatment accorded to us, we h ave striven to forget the indignities heaped upon us, and throughout the whole wretched business our sentiments ever have been on the side of the Allies. We have not forgotten the England of yesterday. We have not forgotten Gladstone and his noble labors in the cause of Greek freedom. Our culture today is largely of the Occident. Our thoughts more often have turned towards England and France than towards Germany. The concrete, scientific achievements of the latter have not been lost upon us, but where is the Greek heart that forgets the land that gave us Byron? You have bullied us; we have simply turned the other cheek meekly and uncomplainingly. We honestly sought to aid you, and proffered you aid which you rejected.

"In proof of what I say, I will tell you something not generally known. When you embarked on the Dardanelles expedition we warned you of its difficulties and dangers. We emphasized the improbability of success on the lines

Continued on Page 2.

Kaiser Ill, Delays Trip to West Front; Ailment May Be Recurrence of Ear Trouble

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Emperor William has postponed the trip he had planned making to the western front, the Overseas News Agency announces, a slight indisposition making it necessary for him to remain indoors for a few days.

The agency's announcement describes the Emperor's ailment as "a slight inflammation of the cellular system."

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"Emperor William is suffering from a bad cold. He is under the care of throat specialists, and confined indoors. He was greatly fatigued by his recent strenuous traveling and must take special precautions. The Crown Prince will pay a short visit to his father during the holidays.

An official message, received here today from Berlin, describes Emperor William's illness as "zellgewebentzuendung," (more frequently given as "bindegewebentzuendung.")

Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute of New York last night described the illness of the Kaiser as stated in German words in a dispatch from London yesterday, as an "inflammation of the subcutaneous tissues."

He could not say anything as to the seriousness of the ailment because its locality was not given, but thought it possible that the illness was near or about the ear, as the Kaiser had suffered from it last January.

A little more than a year ago, on Dec. 8, 1914, there was official admission that the Emperor was really ill, the announcement stating that he was suffering from a feverish bronchial catarrh. It was said, however, that he was able to give his attention to reports on the situation from the General Staff.

All sorts of rumors were circulated in consequence of the knowledge of the German ruler's illness, and it was even reported in London at one time that he was dead. The authorized statement on Dec. 10 stated that he had improved, and it was not long afterward that he resumed his usual activities.

From Nov. 12 to 19, 1907, the Kaiser was at Windsor Castle. While there he developed an inflammation of the throat so that for a few days his voice was inaudible, until he consulted a London specialist. In his youth he suffered severely from throat and ear inflammations, and on one occasion, at the age of 8, contracted an abscess in an inner ear. His hearing was never impaired, however.

SERVICE JOB PRICED AT $25,000 TO METZ

Ex-Controller Says Some One in Albany Made the Offer Over the Phone.

INVESTIGATORS IN WRANGLE

Brooklyn Members Demand That Wood Take No Part in Awarding Fulton Street Contracts.

The Thompson Investigating Committee was interested yesterday in a story brought to it to the effect that ex-Congressman Herman A. Metz received a mysterious telephone call from Albany about four years ago, when he was mentioned as a possible appointee to the Public Service Commission, that he could have the place for $25,000. This is the story as Mr. Metz told it:

"All there was to the matter was that somebody called me up—it must have been about four years ago—and said I was under consideration for appointment to the Public Service Commission. It was a man's voice at the other end of the wire, and it was suggested that if I contributed, or paid in some way $25,000, I would be made a Commissioner. It was not very direct, but the suggestion was made. I told the man to go where it was warmer than it is here, and that I wouldn't pay a penny. I didn't want the job and I hung up the receiver. It is my impression that the telephone came from some one in Albany. I didn't recognize the voice and I don't remember anything about a name."

It was recalled that Mr. Metz was mentioned for a Public Service appointment during the Dix administration, but nothing came of it. Mr. Metz said he spoke of the matter in an off hand way to some Brooklyn friends and they repeated it and it reached the Thompson Committee. Senator Thompson would not say if he intended to call Mr. Metz as a witness.

Committee In a Wrangle.

Public Service Commissioner Robert C. Wood, who has been accused of soliciting a bribe in connection with the awarding of signal equipment contracts on the dual subway system was called before the committee yesterday and requested that he take no part in the hearings before the commission on the awarding of contracts for the third-tracking of the Fulton Street (Brooklyn) elevated line.

The request was made by the two Brooklyn members of the committee, Senator Robert R. Lawson and Assemblyman Frederick D. Burr and precipitated a lively row. The two Tammany members, Senator James A. Foley and Assemblyman Joseph M. Callahan accused Senator Thompson, the Chairman, of treating Wood unfairly and hotly demanded that charges against Commissioner Wood be filed immediately with Governor Whitman. They argued that if Wood was guilty he should be removed at once, and that to ask him not to sit in the Public Service Commission was prejudicing his case before the Governor.

Senator Thompson flatly refused to draw up the charges at this time, saying he would countenance no attempt to stop the investigation he was making into all of Wood's acts, and added that in good time the charges would reach the Governor. To file them at the present time, he said, would prejudice Wood's case before the Grand Jury which is investigating all the circumstances surrounding the signal equipment contracts. Commissioner Wood refused to answer any questions put to him by members of the committee, and Senator Thompson announced an adjournment of the committee until next Tuesday.

Called for Wood.

The Thompson Committee got up against a blank wall yesterday in its investigation of Wood's alleged connection with the signal contracts. A number of witnesses were on hand all day at the committee's rooms at 165 Broadway, but the ones on whom Senator Thompson depends to trace the so-called "slush fund" are missing. Finally, when it became apparent that an adjournment would have to be taken over the Christmas holidays without any more evidence being presented, the Brooklyn members, Lawson and Burr, asked that Commissioner Wood be called with a view of having him refrain from taking part in the conference of the Brooklyn elevated work. Wood was reached on the telephone and said he would appear.

Senator Lawson explained that the third tracking of the Brooklyn elevated work was of vital interest to Brooklyn and that a matter of $5,500,000 was involved. A number of Brooklyn citizens are in favor of a new subway in place of the third tracking, and the matter has been before the Public Service Commission for several days. Commissioner Wood has been present at all the hearings. Brooklyn citizens take the stand that with serious charges pending

Continued on Page 7.

BRITAIN'S BANKERS ASK NATION TO SAVE

Government Must Have $9,000,000,000 Next Year, They Tell the Public in Manifesto.

WAR NEARING FINAL STAGE

And Struggle from Now On Will Demand the Aid of Every Man, Woman, and Child in England.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A manifesto to the people of the country was issued tonight over the signatures of a score of leading English bankers and financiers on the subject of the country's financial position. The signatures are headed by that of George Anderson, Treasurer of the Bank of England. The manifesto in part follows:

"As this is a time of great national danger, it is imperative that every citizen realize the vastness of the work Great Britain has to perform. In a long war success depends mainly upon the respective financial resources of the combatants and the consequent power of one of them to maintain or add to its fighting strength while the others are declining. It is not in doubt that the Allies' financial resources, when fully mobilized and wisely controlled, will be vastly greater than the enemy's.

"The Allies' success in defeating the enemy's efforts to cripple them in men, munitions, and money before they could assemble their full strength has now brought the war near to its final stage. Indeed, only one thing is now needed to command victory, namely, to provide all the money needed to support the vast armies of new men and pay for the vast quantities of arms and munitions being manufactured in all parts of the world.

"The task of finding the greater part of the immense sums of money needed by the Allies is the especial duty of the British people, for they, in particular, possess the necessary financial resources. Their manufacturing power is unreduced by invasion; their cities undestroyed; their ports not shut off. The income of the British people has been maintained at a high level. Exports, though not so great as before the war, are greater than in 1909. The income from capital invested abroad has been reduced but little; the earnings of shipping are greater than ever, and the factories are working full time.

"Moreover, the effect upon production of the great army's mobilization has been largely neutralized by the more vigorous and effective work of the civilian population, particularly the women. The average individual income is much in excess of any total heretofore reached.

"In the current calendar year the British people will spend £1,300,000,000 ($6,500,000,000) on war and government; next year, £1,800,000,000 ($9,000,000,000.) To raise this sum is a stupendous task which will try the mettle of the nation as it has not been tried in a hundred years. The task demands the strenuous co-operation of every man, woman, youth, and maiden—that the nation's energies be concentrated on the production of really essential things, that the production of all non-essentials be wholly stopped.

"The nation must avoid the consumption of all non-essentials, and even restrict the consumption of essentials to the limit of efficiency. Individuals possessing securities marketable abroad must sell them to pay for goods and munitions for which no other means of payment can be provided. Only by all classes adding to and carefully husbanding their income, by selling foreign securities, by creating foreign credits will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and its allies."

BAR WOMEN FROM EGYPT.

None to be Allowed to Enter Country Without Special Permission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. — The State Department was advised today by the American Embassy at London that the Press Bureau of the British Government in that city had announced that until further notice no woman would be allowed to enter Egypt until she has special permission.

Details were not given as to the reason for this action.

BERNHARDT IN GOOD HEALTH

Reports of Her Illness Denied at Her Theatre in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Inquiries made at Sarah Bernhardt's theatre today concerning the report that the famous actress was seriously ill, brought forth the statement that she was in good health.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The report that Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill is characterized in a Havas dispatch from Paris this evening as unfounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, BELLEAIR, TAMPA
EAST & WEST FLORIDA RESORTS.
Seaboard Air Line's Steel Trains, via shortest route, offer best service. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

OUR SECOND ANCONA NOTE MADE PUBLIC; COURTEOUS, BUT FIRM AND INSISTENT; REPLY WILL BE IMMEDIATE, VIENNA SAYS

Text of the Second Ancona Note to Austria, Reiterating Our Demands and Declining Discussion

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 19, 1915.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield:

You are instructed to address a note to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

The Government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on Dec. 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On Nov. 15, 1915, Baron Zwiedenek, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

This admission alone is, in the view of the Government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

In view of these admitted circumstances the Government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the Admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the Government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government questions or disputes them.

The Government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the 6th of December, 1915.

It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal Government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the Government of the United States to make them.

LANSING.

ALL DISCUSSION BARRED

Austrian Admiralty's Admissions Emphasized as Basis of Demands.

COMPLIANCE OR A BREAK

Note's Finality of Tone Leaves No Possibility of Finding Any Middle Ground.

OMITS THE LUSITANIA CASE

New Frye Note, Which Bears on Controversy with Berlin, Withheld by Washington.

Austria Will Answer Quickly; Burian May Visit Berlin First

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent says:

"A dispatch from Vienna says that Austria's reply to the second American note regarding the steamer Ancona is expected within two days, but it is possible Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, will visit Berlin before the answer is delivered."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—No step backward is taken by the United States Government in its second note to Austria-Hungary with reference to the sinking of the Italian-American steamship Ancona, the text of which was made public by the State Department today. Ambassador Penfield notified the State Department that the note was presented to the Vienna Foreign Office yesterday.

The demands contained in the first note, sent from Washington on Dec. 6, are renewed in direct but courteous language. On its face the American communication is a notice to Austria-Hungary that the United States will agree to no other adjustment of the Ancona incident than the granting of its demands.

These demands are that Austria shall denounce the sinking of the Ancona under the circumstances that existed, punish the submarine commander responsible for the act and pay indemnity for the America citizens killed or injured.

The issue between the two Governments has been squarely drawn. The United States regards the case as so plain and simple that it will not enter into a discussion of the points involved. In the second note, that which was made public today, the Washington Administration makes even clearer than it did in the original communication to Vienna that it bases its demands on the official statements of the Austrian Admiralty, in substance that the Ancona was torpedoed when she was at a standstill and while passengers were on board.

All other considerations are dismissed by the United States as immaterial. In any case, it is held, the culpability of the commander of the Austrian submarine has been established. American citizens were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy, and this Government understands that the Austro-Hungarian Government does not question or dispute these facts.

Talk of German Steering.

What the outcome of the differences between Washington and Vienna will be is still a matter for speculation, but there is evidence that efforts are being made to have Austria-Hungary see the justice of the American position and accede to it. One story current is that the second note of the United States was phrased in language of studied courtesy, in compliance with a suggestion from German sources, the idea being that if the phraseology of the note were softened, Austria-Hungary would find it possible to make the concessions requested by the United States. Whether this story is true or not, the fact remains that the note was carefully put in terms of courtesy, so that the Vienna Government, for one thing, would not be able to complain that this Government was trying to force a break in relations through using harsh language, which a self-respecting nation would be unable to tolerate.

In addition, this Government wished to demonstrate to the American people that it had complied with all the requirements of international intercourse before permitting a break to occur.

The intention to be polite, while yielding nothing in the character and scope of the demands, is exemplified best in the note by the concluding paragraph, in which it is stated that the Government of the United States finds no other course open to it than to hold the Austro-Hungarian Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite "but respectful demands" made in the original note on the Ancona case.

Still another evidence of the intention to be as courteous as the circumstances permit is found in the omission from the note of any reference to the submarine controversy between the United

WISE WOOD QUITS THE NAVY BOARD

Severs Connection with Consulting Body So He May Freely Criticise Wilson Program.

ATTACKS DEFENSE POLICY

Writing to Daniels, He Accuses Him of Suppressing General Board's First Report.

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on Preparedness, which represents most of the large organizations urging increased armament for the United States, resigned yesterday from the Naval Advisory Board, and sent a letter to Secretary Daniels, saying that he was getting out because the naval and military programs of the Administration were "dangerously weak," and because he wished to be free to criticise them.

Mr. Wood charges that Secretary Daniels withheld the recommendations of the General Board of the navy since last July, and forced the General Board to substitute for its own recommendations an inadequate plan of his own. He also expresses the opinion that Mr. Daniels is not competent to formulate a plan. Mr. Wood also says that Secretary Garrison has reduced the plan of the General Staff of the army for a regular army to an "emasculated ghost" of itself.

Mr. Wood is Vice President of the Aero Club of America, and was elected Chairman of the Conference Committee on Preparedness when it was formed several months ago to unite the activities of the National Security League and similar organizations. It was reported last Summer that Mr. Wood and John Hays Hammond had played a large part in inducing the Administration to come out in favor of preparedness. They had several conferences with Colonel E. M. House, the President's adviser, and urged upon him that the agitation for defense was based on patriotism, and not upon any scheme to make preparedness an issue for the use of the Republican Party.

Sought to Aid Wilson.

After President Wilson called upon the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to report upon measures for strengthening the army and navy, Mr. Wood used his influence as Chairman of the Conference Committee to cancel plans of the National Security League and other organizations for holding public meetings at which preparedness was to be discussed. This was done, it was said, in order to afford no opportunity for attacks on President Wilson for his earlier refusals to advocate armament, and to keep the question of preparedness out of politics as far as possible.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the

Continued on Page 4.

COL. HOUSE TO GIVE WILSON'S ORDERS

Is Going to Belligerent Countries as a Diplomatic Agent on Pay.

WILL ADVISE OUR ENVOYS

Also Obtain Opinions That Representatives Can Transmit Only by Word of Mouth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's friend and adviser, who announced last night that he was going to Europe on a mission for the President and the Secretary of State, will be accredited as a special diplomatic agent and will be compensated for his services by the State Department. His mission, it is asserted officially, has nothing to do with peace.

A high official of the Government said the Colonel would be a diplomatic clearing house for the United States in Europe. It was made known that the underlying purpose of the President and the Secretary of State in sending him to the belligerent countries, was to have him convey to American Ambassadors and Ministers the "atmosphere" of the Washington Administration with reference to the various international questions that have involved this Government since the war began. From all that was said today, it is understood that the business of Colonel House will be to inform American diplomatic agents of the innermost thoughts of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing in connection with relations to the Governments at war.

Colonel House came to Washington on Dec. 15, at the request of President Wilson, and had conferences at the White House with the President and Secretary Lansing. They made it clear to him that there had been much misunderstanding by some of the American Ambassadors in Europe of the exact position taken by this Government in various important matters. These diplomatic officers had not been able to catch the Washington "atmosphere" or to become intimately acquainted with the state of public opinion in the United States.

Furthermore, Ambassadors of the United States in Europe had failed to understand exactly what was being done by their colleagues of the American diplomatic body in Europe. In addition, it was essential that the President and the Secretary of State should be able to get "word-of-mouth" views of Ambassadors and Ministers of subjects that had assumed importance.

There were many things, according to the explanation made today of what Colonel House was told by the President

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DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

States and Germany. In the original communication concerning the Ancona this Government contended that Austria-Hungary had been advised through the correspondence between the United States and Germany of the attitude of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce; yet, with this knowledge, the commander of the Austrian submarine attacked the Ancona without providing for the safety of the passengers and crew of the steamer.

Immaterial and Trivial.

In what was considered here a rather querulous and even ironical tone, the Vienna Government complained that it could not be expected to know from newspaper statements of the American differences with Germany what the attitude of this Government was in the submarine controversy. Either because President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regarded this argument as immaterial and trivial, as they are credited with believing, or because they desired to make the second note less rasping to Austrian sensibilities, the communication delivered to the Vienna Foreign Office yesterday and made public today omits all reference to the principle established in the exchanges with Germany, although these principles are the essential basis of the demands made in the notes to Austria-Hungary.

This Government is understood to have determined to break off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary if its demands are not agreed to. The Austro-Hungarian Government, realizing the seriousness of the situation, but unwilling to yield promptly, apparently would like to have the exchanges enter the conversational stage; that is, would like to have the points at issue discussed between Secretary Lansing and Baron Zwiedinek, the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, or between Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador at Vienna.

While no authentic statement as to the attitude of the United States Government toward such a suggestion is forthcoming from the State Department, the disposition there is to insist upon a prompt settlement of the Ancona case without any further discussion.

The United States has not set any time limit for a reply from Austria-Hungary, but in its present temper it is not expected to be satisfied with any procrastination on the part of the Vienna Government. For the time being President Wilson and Secretary Lansing must wait until the Ministry at Vienna has given consideration to the note delivered by Ambassador Penfield yesterday. Should the demands of the United States be rejected, a break will be inevitable.

AS LONDON VIEWS THE NOTE.

Sharper Tone and Discussion Swept Aside, Newspapers Say.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—The second American note to Austria shared the leading position in the late newspapers yesterday afternoon with the reports of the Russian success at Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport.

The note appeared too late for editorial comment in the afternoon press, but the headlines reflected the opinion—"Note Couched in Sharper Tone," "All Discussion About Details Swept Aside," "No Further Discussion Appears Possible."

"The note is quite polite," says The Daily News in an editorial this morning, "but it leaves no room for evasion. Thus there can be no longer doubt as to the real gravity of the crisis. Left to herself, Austria would probably meet the ultimatum with defiance; but whatever else happens, it is certain that Austria cannot and will not be left to herself in this matter.

"The gravity of the situation consists in the fact that a breach with Austria must almost inevitably involve Germany. It may still be possible for Germany to avert the threatened storm by forcing Austria to do public penance, but this can scarcely be done without great damage to the prestige of the Central Powers.

"From the viewpoint of civilization, nothing better could happen than that America should be able, without an open breach, to force upon the Central Powers a public acknowledgement of their violations of the laws of humanity. No sensible man, knowing America's great neutral services, can desire a rupture between her and the Central Powers."

ANCONA SURVIVOR HERE.

Vessel Was Torpedoed After She Had Stopped, De Marco Declares.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Fabre liner Patria from Marseilles and Naples was Giovanni de Marco, 15 years old, the first survivor of the Ancona disaster to reach this port. De Marco, who appeared to be an intelligent youth, was positive that the Ancona had stopped when the first torpedo was fired. He was equally certain that he saw the guns on the submarine fire again and again at the lifeboats filled with women and children.

De Marco was below decks when the report spread among the passengers that a submarine had been sighted. He rushed up to the forward deck with many others.

"By that time," the young Italian continued, "the engine of the Ancona had stopped and the vessel was slowing down. We were going at over fifteen knots. I was informed, when the Captain rang down on the telegraph to the engineer to stop the ship.

"A shot was fired from the submarine, which struck our wireless apparatus and carried it away. The women and children, many of them, began to cry. More shots were fired, and the excitement increased. The crew started to put the women and children, who were all screaming with fear, into the lifeboats and to lower them away. I jumped into a boat which had the last four women from the Ancona.

"About forty shots were fired altogether, I should think. Shots appeared to be aimed at the lifeboats after they had been lowered to the water. A woman sitting in a boat close to us was killed, and the sailor pulling an oar next to her had his hand blown off. I picked up a little girl who was floating on the water and returned her to her mother afterward."

De Marco said that everything was done that was possible under the circumstances to save the passengers, and that undoubtedly more would have been saved if it had not been for the shell fire, which made the women and children panic-stricken. He added that the Austrian flag, hoisted on the undersea craft, was evidently a new one, and the officers and crew of the Ancona all believed that the colors ought to have been German.

WITHHOLDS ANSWER TO THE FRYE NOTE

German Reply Held Up by State Department—Bears on Lusitania Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Because of its possible bearing upon the open issues involved in the Lusitania and Ancona cases, the State Department will not make public the details of Germany's reply to the last American note regarding the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye.

A cabled outline of the German reply indicated that it was not completely responsive, and left in doubt the attitude of the German Government toward the American contention that the requirements of the Declaration of London, that "before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety," was not satisfied by merely giving an opportunity for escape in lifeboats on the open sea.

The full text of the German note has now been received through the mails from Ambassador Gerard, it is admitted at the State Department, but officials decline to say what response was made to this important suggestion. It was intimated in some quarters that as an agreement to the American view at this time might seem to prejudice the Austrian case in regard to the Ancona, in addition to having a bearing upon the Lusitania negotiations, the German Government probably had not conceded the point.

So far as the Frye case is concerned, this point is not directly involved, as the crew of the Frye was taken aboard the German commerce destroyer which sank the ship. Therefore it is thought that the subject may be discussed as a separate question, or perhaps in connection with the practice of submarine warfare as involved in the Lusitania case.

In the note of Oct. 12 on the Frye case, Secretary Lansing stated that with reference to the agreement to submit the question of treaty interpretation to arbitration the United States Government noted that in answer to its query whether, pending the arbitral proceedings, the German Government would govern its naval operations in accordance with the German or American interpretation of the treaty stipulations in question. The reply the German Government had sent in September was that it had "issued orders to the naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port," and that "on the other hand it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband whenever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London."

The United States has not been recognizing the Declaration of London as a convention binding in the present war. "Without admitting that the Declaration of London is in force," said Secretary Lansing in his note of Oct. 12, "and on the understanding that the requirement in Article 50 of the Declaration that 'before the vessel is destroyed all persons on board must be placed in safety' is not satisfied by merely giving them an opportunity to escape in lifeboats, the Government of the United States is willing, pending the arbitral award in this case, to accept the Declaration of London as the rule governing the conduct of the German Government in relation to the treatment of American vessels carrying cargoes of absolute contraband. On this understanding the Government of the United States agrees to refer to arbitration this question of treaty interpretation."

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE NOTE

New York Staats-Zeitung Foresees Some Settlement Like That in the Arabic Case.

From the New York Staats-Zeitung.

The second note excludes all further discussion and presents indirectly the alternative of a disavowal of the report of the Austro-Hungarian Admiralty with reference to the Ancona sinking or the conformance of Vienna with the terms specified in the first note. Although comment so far received from Washington points to a breaking of diplomatic relations unless one or the other alternative is accepted, there is nevertheless reason to hope that Vienna will meet the situation in a satisfactory way.

It does not seem impossible that, just as in the case of the Arabic, a satisfactory result will be reached which will prevent a diplomatic rupture between the two countries. We hope this will come to pass. The moderate tone of the second note ought to make it easy for the Foreign Office at Vienna to determine upon a course of action. It is apparent that the note is not inclined to place much reliance upon the "confirmed evidence" concerning the destructoin of the ship. Nothing is more apparent than that President Wilson is unwilling to hear of any further facts. In the interest of both nations it is to be hoped that the Government at Vienna will manifest less stubbornness than the President of our republic.

Austria May Heed Politeness.

From the Cincinnati Volksblat.

The second note of our Government to Austria has the merit of politeness, which was sadly lacking in the first communication, and we presume that the Austrian Government will now be more inclined to meet the demands of the United States. This does not apply to the demand to punish the Captain of the submarine which sank the Ancona, since he acted in accordance with military usage. The other demands present no serious obstacles for restoring the former good relations between the two Governments.

DESCENT ON VARNA MADE DURING A FOG

No Official Confirmation Yet of Landing by Russians—Heavy Bombardment Heard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—While the Russian Embassy here stated yesterday that there was no official confirmation of the reported Russian landing at Varna, an Athens dispatch to The Daily News, dated Wednesday, says the Russian disembarkation started Monday.

A Times telegram, dated Bucharest, Dec. 21, says:

"According to telegrams from Baltchik, a Russian fleet of about forty vessels appeared yesterday morning off Cape Kali-Akra and proceeded south in the direction of Varna. Shortly afterwards a violent bombardment was heard, accompanied by several explosions, but owing to the prevalence of fog a view of the action was not obtainable.

"According to official information, the Russian fleet, apparently including a number of transports, anchored on Sunday off Cape Kali Akra. Early next morning two torpedo boats proceeded in the direction of Varna and returned at about 8 A. M. Shortly afterward four large warships passed Baltchik at full speed and arrived off the promontory of Eusinograd, where they extended in line of battle and began to bombard Varna with guns of heavy calibre.

"The shore batteries replied, the bombardment continuing till 10 o'clock, when it ceased, apparently, owing to the prevalence of fog, and the squadron returned to Kaliakra about noon.

"Simultaneously with this bombardment two Russian gunboats opened fire on the Bulgarian frontier near Ekrene."

Commenting on the Varna reports the naval correspondent of The Times suggests that the vessels described as transports were really minesweepers.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—An Athens dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Tuesday evening, says:

"News of the landing of Russian forces (at Varna) has created a favorable impression and is correcting an erroneous idea of the Entente leniency toward Bulgaria."

TELLS OF PANIC IN SALONIKI.

Overseas News Agency Has Stories of Allies Being at Odds.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"Private reports from Saloniki indicate that a state of panic reigns there. The Greeks are hostile to the English, who behave arrogantly. The French and British are on bad terms.

"Nearly fifty members of the Serbian Parliament are living in a hotel there. They have formed a provisional parliament and play cards during the night while Serbian refugees are starving in the streets. The people of Saloniki are anxiously awaiting liberation by the Central Powers.

"According to the Sofia newspaper Dnevnik, the Bulgarian Government holds proof in writing that the Serbian Government was a direct accomplice in the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Serajevo. The Bulgarian Government, it was stated, will shortly publish the documents."

SAYS BULGARS WILL INVADE.

But Will Only Seize Saloniki Line Unless Attacked by Greeks.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 22, (via London, Thursday, Dec. 23.)—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin, a copy of which has been received here, says that Bulgarian troops are entering Greek territory.

It adds that if they are not attacked by Greek troops they will confine their operations to seizing the Saloniki Railway.

MAP OF WAR AREA IN BALKANS.

The strategical importance to the Allies of the capture of Varna, Bulgaria's greatest Black Sea port, if it is confirmed, will be apparent from the railroad system in Bulgaria to which the port affords access.

A successful advance would soon put the Russians in possesion of the great Oriental railroad running to Sofia in one direction and Constantinople in the other.

TEUTON SUBMARINE TAKEN.

Captured by Two Torpedo Boats, Presumably Italian.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—According to a dispatch to the Messaggero from Malta, forwarded by the Havas correspondent at Rome, an Austrian submarine has been captured by two torpedo boats, presumably Italian.

PETER NOT YET IN ITALY.

Serb Treasury, 18,000,000 Francs, Reaches France Safely.

ROME, Dec. 22.—The report from Caserta, Italy, that King Peter of Serbia had arrived in Italy, accompanied by his Prime Minister, M. Pachitch, is without foundation, according to a news agency dispatch.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 22.—Eighteen million francs, constituting the Serbian Treasury, have arrived here on the way to Paris. The money will be deposited to the Franco-Serbian Bank at the capital.

TOOK TOWN SINGLEHANDED.

Austrian Cavalry Captain Entered Plevlje and Demanded Surrender.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The exploit of a youthful Austro-Hungarian cavalry captain in connection with the capture of Plevlje, in Northern Montenegro, is recorded by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"The Captain, unaccompanied, made his way through the Montenegrin lines and, entering Plevlje, surprised the Mayor and his council in session. The Captain demanded surrender of the town, fixed the hour at which its arms must be handed over, and, carrying two hostages with him, returned safely to his regiment.

"On the following day the victorious Austro-Hungarian troops entered Plevlje greeted by the cheers of the Mohammedan population. At a fixed hour all the arms were handed over in the municipal building and the hostages released."

Rumania to Ship Grain to Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (via London.)—According to a Bucharest dispatch, the exportation of 50,000 carloads of grain of various sorts has been finally arranged, a satisfactory agreement on the method of payment having been reached between the German and Rumanian negotiators.

Find Sixty-nine Serb Guns Hidden.

VIENNA, Dec. 22, (via London.)—The Austrian War Office tonight gave out the following report of the operations in Montenegro: "Near Ipek we recently found sixty-nine guns which had been hidden in the ground by the Serbians."

OFFICERS OFF FOR THE CAPE.

Captain Guest and Captain McCalmont Start for South Africa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Captain Frederick Guest, who is well known in America, and Evelyn Beerbohm, nephew of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, left London for South Africa with Captain Dermod McCalmont, who is Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's military secretary.

Evelyn Beerbohm is a machine gunner.

BARS DUTCH BLOSSOMS.

Britain Fears Enemy Origin of Lilies of the Valley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British Government has prohibited the importation of lilies of the valley from Holland, it being suspected that many so-called Dutch flowers were really of enemy origin.

According to The Chronicle such suspicion is natural, for Germany's soil and climate seem especially to favor this flower, and many tons of blossoms and plants reached here from Germany in the days before the war.

COMMONS PASSES THE ARMY BILL

Final Vote on Increase to 4,000,000 Men Is Without a Division.

NEW LIFE FOR PARLIAMENT

That of the Present House Prolonged for Eight Months—Derby Report After New Year.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—After its passage on first reading at an all-night session, ending at 5:30 A. M., the bill to increase the British Army to 4,000,000 men was again passed tonight without a division, as was the bill to prolong the life of the present Parliament for eight months.

The debate on the Army bill today, prior to its final passage, was brief and without feature, its opponents all having sufficiently aired their views during the committee stage.

The newly authorized army, H. J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, told the House tonight, is the largest army ever raised in this country. Mr. Tennant gave interesting figures on the large reserve requirements of the army under modern war conditions, saying that it was necessary to have at home in reserve 1.8 men for every soldier in the field. This estimate was based on the monthly wastage of 15 per cent., which was experienced in the first year of the war. Thus the army of 1,250,000, which figures were given by Premier Asquith yesterday as the present British force abroad, required 2,250,000 reserves in training at home, or a total force of 3,500,000 necessary for the prosecution of the war on the present basis for one year.

Mr. Tennant regretted that he was unable in any way to anticipate the Premier's statement as to the numbers enrolled under Lord Derby's scheme. He said he could only share the hope of the members that the number of young unmarried men who failed to enroll was a negligible quantity, but he added:

"We believe that the great majority of the Members of Parliament, as well as the people of the country, are prepared to support whatever is recommended by the Government, and if it is found necessary to resort to compulsion the Government will have the great bulk of the country behind it."

Premier Asquith announced earlier in the day that the report on the Derby scheme would be made to Parliament immediately after the holiday recess.

Replying to an inquiry from Sir Alfred Moritz Mond as to whether the 3,000,000 men whose call to the colors had been previously authorized had been recruited, Mr. Tennant said that he believed the Government was still "on the safe side—that is, we have not yet broken the law by recruiting beyond the authorized limit.

"I state this as my belief," he added, "although I would not really like to swear to it."

LLOYD GEORGE TO UNION MEN.

Pleads with 900 Officials for Unskilled Workers in Arsenals.

NEWCASTLE, England, Dec. 22.—David Lloyd George, the Munitions Minister, tonight addressed a meeting attended by 900 trades union officials. The Minister urged the amendment of the trades union rules in order to permit the employment of a percentage of unskilled men with skilled men in the munitions trade. The meeting was private, but the following report of it was supplied to the press:

"Mr. Lloyd George had a most enthusiastic and cordial reception. He pointed out to his hearers the necessity of proceeding with the scheme the Labor Supply Committee had suggested. He explained that only in this way was it possible to get men necessary for the new arsenals which the Ministry is building for the supply of guns and projectiles.

"At the end of his speech numerous questions were asked, which Mr. Lloyd George said he was very glad to answer. It was stated that the suggestions of the Minister were very well received by the men."

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The speech in the House of Commons on Monday by David Lloyd George is characterized by Truth as "the last word in the keen struggle of the preceding months between him and Kitchener." The newspaper continues:

"It obviously provokes or discloses a Ministerial situation. It is not easy to see how, after this speech, Lloyd George and Kitchener can remain in the same Cabinet."

Truth holds that Mr. Lloyd George's references to the shortage of machine guns, large guns and explosives are implied reflections on Secretary Kitchener, but adds that this does not exonerate the Cabinet.

"For more than six months before June," it says, "Mr. Lloyd George himself served on the Munitions Committee, and if he did not know about the machine guns he ought to have known."

CONDEMNS SOCIALIST SPLIT.

Party Disapproves Minority's Voting Against War Credit.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch quotes the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts to the effect that the action of the Socialist minority in the Reichstag in voting against the war credit, which is characterized as a breach of discipline, was condemned by the party as a whole, by a vote of 63 to 15.

COL. HOUSE TO GIVE WILSON'S ORDERS

Continued from Page 1.

and the Secretary of State, that could not be made clear to the Administration by cabled dispatches and mailed letters. It will be, in part, the mission of Colonel House to get these officers' intimate views and convey them to the President and Secretary Lansing.

Colonel House has been enjoined particularly to bring about a complete understanding between the American Embassies in London and Berlin, so that they will be better able to co-operate. Owing to the difficulty of communication between London and Berlin, and perhaps the fear that confidential communications by mail or cable might become known in outside quarters, there has not been that intimate understanding between the two embassies that the President believes essential.

The State Department declined to go into details of the business which Colonel House will transact. It was made known that he would go to London, but officials would not give any further information concerning his itinerary. The amount of his compensation was not disclosed. He will be paid, it is supposed, out of the secret emergency fund of the State Department. The amount expended on his mission must be certified to the proper auditing officer of the Government, but no explanation of the purpose for which it was spent is required.

Colonel House will have a special passport that will enable him to visit all belligerent countries as a representative of the United States. He will not visit any neutral country, according to the State Department.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 22.—President Wilson said today that the European trip of his friend, Colonel E. M. House was in no way conected with the peace movement, but was entirely for the purpose outlined by the Colonel in his statement issued last night in New York. The Colonel said his mission was to communicate to American Ambassadors in person for the President certain information that the Ambassadors might more intimately communicate the attitude of the United States toward certain phases of the international situation. Further than to say that Colonel House had stated the object of his mission eactly the President refused to comment.

DECLARES ALLIES FLOUTED GREECE

Continued from Page 1.

you had chosen. We did more: The Greek General Staff long ago had worked out a perfect scheme of operation to be utilized in the event of war between ourselves and Turkey. We still believe you would have succeeded if you had been wise enough to adopt it. What came of it? Nothing. Once more Greece was flouted.

"Such has been our reward. We have been grossly misunderstood and misjudged. I think it right the people of England should know something of this. Because we saw no other reasonable choice, the Allies ignored and humiliated us. We decided to continue neutral, and latterly have been treated with the ignominy of a conquered people. We have almost been goaded into hostilities against you.

"Let us take the expedition to Saloniki. Whether Greece invited the Allies to come there or not is beyond the question, you are in possession; and I maintain this Government in listening to and accepting the ever-growing demands of the Allies' army of occupation has gone to the extreme limits of friendship compatible with neutrality. You have taken our railways and telegraphs, and built intrechments in our territory. In return everything is done to increase the feeling of irritation at the presence of foreign troops on our soil.

"You have taken everything, yet you ask for more. The other day one of the Entente Ministers came here and insolently told me the Government had broken promises made by our King. It was untrue, and I felt his language was an insult. I told him so and flung his written protest back. Further, my indignation went to the length of communicating officially with Sir Edward Grey and M. Briand and telling them in plain, undiplomatic language my opinion of the protest.

Friendship Ill-Requited.

"Greece's friendship has been repaid in a singular way. An embargo has been laid on our commerce and our ships held up. A people friendly to the Entente has been within an ace of being starved for want of bread. Our cable communication, too, has been suppressed. In saying all this I am simply attempting to furnish the Liberals of England and the English people with what I consider an unbiased, dispassionate résumé of the Greek case against the Allies.

"I say again, with all emphasis, that if Greece is not on your side today, valiantly fighting by your side for the preservation of high ideals which are as dear to the Greeks as they are to Frenchmen or Englishmen the fault is not ours, it is yours.

"We come now to today. Our aid was spurned, nevertheless we have given freely. We have done our utmost for you and your cause; that is to say, the utmost you in your own blundering, high-handed, haughty way would permit us do. Now we are faced by a still more terrible problem. How are we to stop our land from being deluged with blood? One set of the belligerents already is there and a second set is soon to come. Strictly, they have a perfect right to do so, since the Allies have been allowed to enter. The Austro-Germans may bring their allies, the Bulgars—what can we do? How can we prevent the ingress of an enemy who, already successful in Macedonia, has an eye on Kavalla and Seres?

"We are hoping for guarantees for retrogression, after the war, of the occupied territory. We are under no delusions. Paper guarantees are at a discount nowadays. How can we make war on Germany and Austria and two Balkan powers all to oppose the passage of the Bulgars? We stand every chance of being overwhelmed. Our enemies will be on top of us, because, while our determination to resist invasion by the Bulgars remains unaltered, our power of offensive has been weakened through our army at the request of the Allies having modified its hold on certain strategic positions essential to the successful conduct of a campaign.

"So," concluded M. Skouloudis, "as I see it, Greece is to be ravaged by a cruel, relentless war because the Allies badly blundered in a diplomatic as well as a military sense. Do I overstate the case when I say it is a tragic hour for my country? I think not."

M. Skouloudis, while distinctly pessimistic, hoped Greece might yet be spared the horrors of a Bulgarian invasion. He told me he contemplated retiring from the Premiership on account of Sunday's general election. When the Chamber met he would tender his resignation as chief of the Government. He felt, he said, it was his duty, in order that the exacting cares and burdens of office might fall on younger shoulders.

The Ministry, in all probability, he said, would be constituted by M. Gounaris, the leader of the party which secured the largest following in the present elections. He, M. Skouloudis, would, if necessary, remain and co-operate loyally with the new Premier and would make every effort to have Greece keep intact her national honor, her dignity, and her territory.

Finally, the Premier said: "It is more in sorrow than in anger that I have spoken in this way. I have remained silent too long under aspersions. It is time the Greek Government was heard in its own defense."

Comment of This Morning's Papers on the Ancona Note

NEW YORK CITY.

Comply or Take Your Passports.

From The Herald.

There can be no putting two interpretations upon the second note of the United States to Austra-Hungary dealing with the crime of the Ancona. It contains nothing equivocal, nothing that even suggests a loophole. The issue is squarely joined. Austria must meet the demands of the United States or the Government of the United States, speaking undoubtedly for the great mass of Americans, will break off diplomatic relations.

It is for Austria-Hungary to decide. The note made public today is a clear and clean cut reiteration of the demands first made.

There was nothing clever in the Burian note, nothing at all in it but evasive pleading. It has received the answer it deserved, the only answer that could possibly have been made if the United States Government is to maintain its self-respect and to properly give voice to the sentiments of the American people.

Speaks the Last Word.

From The World.

The American reply to the Austrian note is complete and conclusive.

One of two courses is open to the Government at Vienna if it is to resist the American demands. It can repudiate the official report of its own Admiralty or it can declare that it refuses to be bound either by principles of humanity or by the established rules of international law, which even Germany accepted in the Arabic case. In that event not only must the United States sever diplomatic relations with a country which repudiates the whole fabric of diplomatic relations, but Austria must proclaim herself an international outlaw.

American friendship is worth far more to Austria than Austrian friendship is worth to the United States, and while the American people might regret the necessity of breaking off diplomatic relations with the dual monarchy, it is certain none unless Austria grants the American demands. If Vienna regards it as more important to support a panicstricken submarine commander who ran amuck and massacreed helpless women and children than to maintain a traditional friendship with a neutral Government whose citizens have been wantonly murdered, the decision rests with Austria.

What is inevitaoly the last word in defining the terms on which the relationship can continue has been spoken by the Government of the United States.

Adequate and Responsive.

From The Sun.

The reply of the United States to the Austro-Hungarian note of Dec. 15 relative to the sinking of the Ancona is adequate and responsive. It answers the questions raised by the Imperial and Royal Government with sufficient explicitness to establish the facts and principles on which our demands are grounded. It properly refrains from discussion of those principles the acceptance of which by all civilized nations has been made conspicuous recently in the renewed adherence given to them by Austria's Teutonic ally.

With admirable brevity and directness, but with no suggestion of unnecessary harshness, Mr. Lansing reiterates the terms of our communication of Dec. 6. The message conveyed in that document remains unimpaired in substance and import, recording precisely the contentions and sentiments of the United States with respect of the destruction of the Ancona.

Milder in Spirit Than First Note.

From The Tribune.

The second Ancona note proves once more that President Wilson was right when he said that he had "a single-track mind." The tone and character of the note suggest that the Ancona controversy with Austria-Hungary may be allowed to develop along much the same lines as did the Lusitania controversy with Germany.

The note published yesterday was heralded by the usual press agent advance notices, emphasizing its firmness and vigor. The text of the communication just delivered in Vienna does not bear out the warnings of the press agents. The second Ancona note is milder in spirit than the first one was. It does not forestall further argument. In fact, it distinctly invites a further and perhaps an elaborate exchange of letters by saying that our State Department "does not understand that the Imperial and Royal Government [of Austria-Hungary] questions or disputes the principles on which the United States bases its demands for disavowal and reparation.

That the Imperial and Royal Government does question and dispute the validity of the demands made by the United States and the arguments advanced in presenting those demands in the first Ancona note is axiomatic. Vienna can find a good deal of matter in the first note which lends itself to fruitful counterargument.

Yet there remains the chance that the Administration will try to make Austria-Hungary a scapegoat for its failure with Germany—that by brusquely breaking off relations with Vienna it may seek to lure the country into forgetting the Lusitania's dead.

HARTFORD.

More Direct Than First Note.

From The Hartford Courant.

Our second note to Austria regarding the sinking of the Ancona brushes aside as unworthy of discussion all the irrelevant matter that was brought up in the reply to our first note. Austria is told very plainly that none of these things matters. * * * This second note is more direct and more clear than the first one. It has less to do with verbiage and goes more directly at the facts and principles involved. There is, truly, no other course open to the United States, as the note asserts, "but to hold the Imperial and Royal Government responsible for the act of its naval commander."

PHILADELPHIA.

American Patience Exhausted.

From The Public Ledger.

This second note must be an ultimatum in fact, if not in form. Mr. Lansing cannot permit Austria to play the German game. The patience of the American people has been completely exhausted. If a full concession of all our demands does not come promptly, if Austria replies with evasions and excuses, then the diplomatic relations of the two countries must be broken off. It is impossible to remain on terms of ostensible friendship with a power which does us a grievous wrong and remains impenitent. Our national honor and prestige are at stake. Whatever the consequences they must be vindicated now. Any other course would degrade us almost beyond redemption in the eyes of all the world.

Austria must make her own decision in the light of her own interests. She cannot yield now without a measure of humiliation. It may be that she will not consider the continuance of diplomatic relations with the United States worth such a sacrifice. In any event the United States cannot now lessen the dilemma by concessions. It is gratifying to discover that the State Department realizes this clearly.

CLEVELAND.

How Will Austria Take It?

From The Leader.

The Administration's second communication to Austria-Hungary in the matter of the Ancona must commend itself to Americans as a temperate, reasonable, just demand, accurately representing the will of the nation. The note is distinctly less peremptory in tone than its predecessor. Just what will be the effect of this difference upon the recipient cannot be conjectured. It may seem plain to the Austro-Hungarian Ministers that this milder form of expression, unaccompanied by any abatement of the demands expressed, bespeaks on the part of the Washington Government merely a wish not to be found at fault in grave developments which it foresees as easily possible.

On the other hand, it is to be feared that a Ministry which indulged itself in the puerile pleasure of composing a flippant, ironic, evasive reply to the first American note will see in the comparative mildness of the second only an evidence of weakening, a desire to avoid an open break, and will feel itself entirely safe in returning another provocative answer.

LOUISVILLE.

Imperial and Royal "Knownothings."

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

No reason is apparent why it should not be the final note which we shall send to Vienna on this subject. It declines, with suavity and firmness, to adopt the Imperial and Royal suggestions that we embark upon juridical exposition or argument; that we marshal proofs of the facts on which we make our demands; that we furnish names, sex, ages, and death certificates of such Americans as are alleged by us to have lost their lives on the Ancona; that we explain definitely and distinctly, for the enlightenment of the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary what we mean when we refer to our correspondence with the Government of the Hohenzollerns touching on and appertaining to the conduct of submarines in war, and what in — our views regarding the submarines of the Hohenzollerns have to do with the submarines of the Hapsburgs, anyhow?

Mr. Lansing does not even vouchsafe to explain to the Imperial and Royal knownothings of Vienna where these new Hohenzollerns are and where they hang out in their business, much less to indicate what business their business is to the land of Burian and Dumba.

CHICAGO.

Puts Austria in a Dilemma.

From The Herald.

Teutonic comment on the first Ancona note and the Austrian reply thereto pointed out the supposed contrast between the urbane and diplomatically acute Austrian reply and the crude and brusque character of the American demands for reparation. It is quite possible that Secretary Lansing's second note may help to remove the apparent impression in those regions that acuteness is a wholly transatlantic product.

In that document Secretary Lansing very justly places the Austrian Government in the position of demanding corroboration of the testimony of its own Admiralty Board. All that is logically left open to Austria is to disavow the statement of its Admiralty Board as premature and unwarranted by the facts, or to take the position that sinking a merchant vessel which is not resisting is not a violation of the rules of maritime warfare.

The second note, for all its brevity, is a strong and frank presentation of a perfectly good case—about which there should be at this stage no need for discussion. The desire to maintain good relations is there, but there is no suggestion that these are sought at the expense of this country's honor or interests.

ST. PAUL.

Gives Austria a Chance.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Rumors have been current all along that Austria-Hungary would grant all of America's demands on the sinking of the Ancona, if the United States Government gave her the slightest possible opportunity to do so without the complete loss of self-respect and dignity. A perusal of the second American note to Austria leaves no doubt that the Wilson Administration desires to give the Dual Monarchy her chance. * * * The American Government does not, it is true, recede from its original position. * * * But there is a tactless and a tactful way to express one's demands, and Secretary Lansing has chosen the latter.

MILWAUKEE.

"Limited and One-sided View."

From The Milwaukee Free Press.

The American demand on Austria-Hungary is based upon the charge that the Ancona was torpedoed after her engines nad been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

In assigning the guilt for the consequent loss of human life, Secretary Lansing takes a limited and one-sided view that raises some very important points as to the relative responsibility in future submarine warfare. * * *

By denouncing the attack of the submarine after it had waited fifty minutes and another vessel was approaching the scene, Secretary Lansing appears to take the stand that a submarine commander must give the vessel he has captured all the time it chooses before he launches his torpedo. No such principle can be tolerated as a rule of war.

OMAHA.

Burian Will See the Light.

From The Omaha Bee.

Dr. Burian may be the more practiced in the finesse of diplomatic correspondence, but he is also sufficient of a statesman to recognize the importance of plain dealing with a Government that proceeds on straight lines. * * * It is not at all likely that a break will follow on this, because the central powers of Europe are concerned in maintaining friendly relations with the United States. It is, therefore, reasonable to presume that Austria will follow a course similar to that adopted by Germany, and that its share of the submarine warfare hereafter will be carried on more nearly in conformity to the requirements of humanity and the law of nations.

DETROIT.

Thinks the Note Lacks "Punch."

From The Detroit Free Press.

There is something about the communication, something that perhaps might be described as a lack of punch, which gives rise to a suspicion that there has been a recession of the spirit, if not of the form, since Mr. Lansing indited his first communication. Possibly this idea is conveyed by the closing paragraph, which seems to open the way for debate and which in any event places no time limit on the Austrian answer. Is it possible that Mr. Wilson, having taken second thought, has begun to wonder whether in the present state of the national defense he is really ready to push matters to a final issue?

LOS ANGELES.

A Time for "Big, Rude Words."

From The Times.

The Berlin press is not at all pleased with the tone of President Wilson's note addressed to the Imperial and Royal Government at Vienna, calling it to task for the action of a gallant submarine commander in shelling helpless passengers on board a peaceful liner. The Lokal Anzeiger complains of the "big, rude words" employed by the United States and contrasts them with the polished irony of the Austrian reply.

But there are occasions when the whole truth cannot be expressed except in big, rude words; nor is the Ancona outrage a subject for polished platitudes and a pretty assortment of pleasant ironies. Too much kid-glove diplomacy, too much using of words to conceal sentiments, have been in the past the bane of international relations between the empires and kingdoms of Europe. A little more plain, democratic speaking and straightforward dealing might have dammed up the drifting antagonisms and prevented the final diplomatic breakdown that is drenching a continent in blood.

45

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VON PAPEN, SAILING, THANKS HIS FRIENDS

Only Valet and a Companion Go to the Noordam's Pier to Bid Him Farewell.

PRAISES AMERICAN ARMY

Recalled Attache Asserts His Honor Is Not Besmirched—Keg of Sauerkraut in Cabin.

Captain Franz von Papen, former military attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, who was recalled at the request of President Wilson, sailed for Rotterdam yesterday afternoon on the Holland-American liner Noordam. His valet, Heinrich, went to the pier, ready to sail with the Captain, but he was not named in the safe conduct given by the Allies and had to remain behind. In addition to the valet, a friend accompanied the Captain to the ship, which was lying at the pier at Fifth Street, Hoboken. The friend remained until the Noordam sailed.

Although the former military attaché's friends did not go to Hoboken to see him away, they sent plenty of good things to cheer him on the voyage. The presents included twenty pounds of coffee, twenty bottles of cream, twenty-four jars of apple compote, eight pints of champagne and several boxes of candy. Resting on end, and all by itself, in a corner of his cabin on the promenade deck, was a keg of sauerkraut, inscribed "From an ardent admirer."

Captain von Papen arrived at the pier at 11:30 o'clock in a taxicab, accompanied by the friend, whose name was not given, and the valet. At the entrance to the pier a small corps of moving-picture operators and other camera men was awaiting him patiently in the cold wind. At first the Captain wanted to dodge the issue, but seeing it hopeless, he gave in and posed for them once.

Some of the photographers were not contented and wanted the Captain to stand with his hat off as if waving adieu, but he declined and ran up the steps to the shed of the Holland-American Line. He wore a blue suit, a big, dark gray overcoat, a derby hat, and brown shoes, and on his left hand was a new moonstone ring, said to have been given to him recently by a diplomatic colleague.

To the reporters and German correspondents on the pier Captain von Papen was very courteous, but he declined to say any more than was contained in a farewell message which he had dictated that morning at 11 Broadway. Copies of the statement he gave out read:

"In leaving this country where I have received so many proofs of kindness and hospitality from Americans and others, I feel it my duty to thank all those who did not permit their friendly personal feelings to be poisoned by the hatred created by this war among the nations.

"My thoughts turn back today especially to the unforgettable days which I had the honor and good fortune to spend with the headquarters of the expeditionary force at Vera Cruz, where I learned to admire the splendid soldierly qualities and devotion to duty of the United States Army and its leaders.

"Personally speaking, no greater satisfaction could be given to me than the fulfillment of my ardent desire to be called home where soldiers are far more urgently needed than here.

"I leave my post without any feeling of bitterness, because I know too well that when history is once written it will establish our clean record despite all the misrepresentations and calumnies spread broadcast at present.

"The New York World, which certainly is not subject to the suspicion of harboring especially friendly feelings for my country, stated very fairly when discussing my recall: 'Now that the matter is settled, the fact should be emphasized that the State Department made no charges against Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed which reflected in the smallest degree on their honor as officers. Certain newspapers had made reckless charges which could not be supported by evidence, but the United States Government never intimated that it believed these charges to be true.'

"To this I have nothing to add.

"After all, this war will not be won by The Providence Journal and The Evening Telegram with their hyphenated supporters; it will be decided by the successes of the invincible German arms.

Expects Friendly Relations.

"I go home with the unshakable conviction that no efforts, however insistent they may be, will accomplish the fervent desire of our enemies to embroil my country with this great nation. Our mutual relations will and must, on the contrary, inevitably and gradually improve as it becomes clearer to every intelligent and clear-minded true American that Germany is engaged in a fully justifiable and heroic fight for her existence and the very life of the nation."

Captain von Papen told the German correspondents that he was glad to be returning to his country to do his share of fighting in the trenches with his comrades in arms and thanked the German-Americans for all the kindness and sympathy that had been shown to him by them all, which he should never forget.

The Noordam was three hours and thirty-five minutes late in sailing, on account of waiting for the ship's papers from the Consul General of the Netherlands in Manhattan. There was no one on the pier when she left, as visitors were not permitted to board the ship and it was too cold to wait very long at the dock. Captain von Papen did not appear on deck after he went aboard.

The Noordam had sixty-five first, forty-three second, and twenty-six third class passengers.

SAFE CONDUCTS EXPLAINED.

England Passes von Papen in Deference to American Wish.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British and French Governments consented to give safe conducts to Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, the German attachés recalled from the United States, "in deference to the express wish of the United States Government," Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons today.

The Under Secretary's statement was in reply to a question implying condemnation of the granting of safe conduct, the questioner suggesting that by this the attachés would be enabled to "direct their energies toward the injury of this country nearer home."

To the suggestion that the "release" of the German officers might be made the occasion of the release of Colonel H. D. Napier and Captain Arthur Stanley Wilson, taken off a Greek steamer in the Mediterranean, Lord Robert answered that it was not a question of release of the Germans, but of whether they would do more harm in the United States than in their own country.

VON RINTELEN A NAVY OFFICER

Now Said to be One of von Tirpitz's Most Trusted Men.

Franz von Rintelen, the German Secret Service agent sent to this country to instigate strikes in plants making munitions between the United States and Mexico, between the United States and Mexico is a Captain in the German Navy. He is not, as often has been stated, an officer in the German Army. Furthermore, he is an intimate of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, and is one of the six officers of the navy most trusted by the German naval chief. These facts are in the possession of the British Admiralty.

Furthermore, von Rintelen has many acquaintances in the United States Navy. Realizing that his friends in the American service did not suspect the real nature of his mission when he was here, he proceeded to take advantage of them. He knew that he would have to return to Germany, at least try to return, and that he would be lucky if he got past the British Inspectors at Falmouth. So he wrote letters to these friends on matters that were harmless and in time got their answers. Some of these letters were found on von Rintelen when he was arrested at Falmouth in August.

The letters were cited by him as evidence that he was not a spy, but was entitled to consideration as an honorable prisoner of war. The British took him at his word and instead of sending him to the Tower of London as a spy gave him more luxurious quarters in Donnington Hall, where he still is held in custody with other German officers.

One of the officers who answered von Rintelen's letters and was innocent of any indiscretion in so doing held until recently an important command in the United States Navy. He relinquished that post to take up another almost as important. This officer had to submit to the banter of his comrades because his "Rintelen epistles" are known to be officially on file in the British Admiralty.

SUM UP PEACE COUNCIL CASE.

Federal Attorneys Complete Presentment to Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury which has been hearing the case of the Labor's National Peace Council adjourned late yesterday afternoon to meet again next Tuesday, when it is expected a blanket indictment will be returned charging at fewest six persons with violation of the Sherman law in conspiring to hamper industry in the United States. United States District Attorney Marshall, assisted by R. H. Sarfaty, summed up. Mr. Sarfaty reviewed the evidence, and Mr. Marshall confined himself to the points of law involved.

After this Grand Jury has finished, another will be impaneled at once to go over other activities of the pro-German propagandists. It was stated by Government officials yesterday that the next jury would concern itself with the plot to embroil the United States with Mexico.

In its case against the Labor's National Peace Council, the Government has presented documentary evidence to show that the activities of the council were for peace only so far as they might tie up the manufacture of war material in this country for the Allies. A letter in evidence deals with a resolution adopted in executive session by the council on Aug. 1, 1915. The resolution declares that the officers of the council should be authorized to recommend to all labor organizations affiliated with the council that a collection or assessment from every member be taken to be used to support every worker involved in a strike or lockout for the purpose of paralyzing the arms and munitions traffic of this country.

DETAINED AS KOENIG'S AID.

Robert McCauley, Named in Notebook, Questioned by Police.

Robert McCauley, whose name was mentioned in the notebook of Paul Koenig which was seized by the Department of Justice men after Koenig's arrest, was found at Twenty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue last night and taken to Police Headquarters by Detective George Barnetz of Captain Tunney's bomb squad to be questioned about his connection with Koenig.

Fred Metzler, Koenig's stenographer, is said to have indicated McCauley as his chief's right-hand man.

According to the story, McCauley told Detective Barnetz; he was at one time third mate on a ship plying between New York and Havana. It was then that he met Koenig. A passport dated Feb. 4, 1915, was found among McCauley's possessions, and he explained that he had left this country on Feb. 12 with a commission from a man in New York to sell 25,000 horses to the Allies.

He said that when he sailed he had $700 which he had received from his employer in the horse deal. He visited, according to his story, Rome, Naples, London, Paris, Hull City, Norway, Gottenberg, Sweden, New Castle, Birmingham, and other cities in nearly every country of Europe, all, he said, in connection with the supplying of horses.

The police were inclined to doubt much of the story, because they said McCauley had failed to remember any of the hotels where he stayed or the names of any of the men to whom he spoke of selling horses, save in the case of a General Gobbia, whom he said he met in Rome buying grain for the Italian army. According to dispatches from Italy, a certain General Gobbia was put to death there on Monday as a spy. McCauley declared he didn't believe this man was the same one he had mentioned.

McCauley returned to this country, he said, on Sept. 25, and then entered the employ of Koenig. He denied having done anything illegal for his employer.

VON BRINCKEN GETS DELAY.

Baron and Co-Defendants Hope to Have Charges Quashed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, attached to the German Consulate here; Charles C. Crowley, a detective, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell today obtained a delay until Friday to enter pleadings to charges of participation in German bomb plots.

The defendants' attorneys said they would make a motion to quash the indictments Friday on the grounds that the indictments were too broad and did not specify the time, place, or manner of the crimes alleged, and that there was not enough information to enable them to obtain witnesses. The delay was granted by Judge Maurice T. Dooling of the United States District Court.

MAVERICK INQUIRY BEGUN.

Steamer Said to Have Been Carrying Arms for Germans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—A Federal inquiry into the movements of the steamer Maverick, formerly owned by Fred Jebsen, a German naval officer, recently reported killed on a submarine, was begun today by John W. Preston, United States District Attorney.

Three of the crew, who returned here a week ago from Batavia, Java, where the Maverick now is awaiting a new crew, were questioned. Their stories, it was said, strengthened reports that the last voyage of the Maverick from the Pacific Coast, early in 1915, was intended as part of a plan to carry supplies to German sympathizers in British India.

Two Hindus and two Germans, it was said, were carried as passengers when the Maverick left San Pedro, Cal., for Socorro Island, off the Lower California coast, where the schooner Annie Larsen, laden with arms and ammunition, was to have met her. The Annie Larsen was held at Hoquaim, Wash., by Federal authorities, and her cargo discharged there. After waiting a month the Maverick went to several Pacific island ports and finally to Batavia.

MORE AMERICANS ENLISTING

Southerners Arriving in Canada to Go to the Trenches.

Special to The New York Times.

SARNIA, Ontario, Dec. 22.—Many Southerners from Kentucky, Virginia, and other States are arriving to join Canadian regiments for service in the trenches. Most of them seek the recruiting sergeant here or at Windsor, the principal other border town, eager for fighting.

"Some of us are in straitened circumstances, but most are out for adventure or to help the Allies' cause," said one Kentuckian today. "On my way up I met twenty-two fellows all headed for Canada to join the army. The movement northward has accelerated in the last two weeks."

IRISHMAN SEIZED AS SPY FOR KOENIG

Edmund Justice Charged with Going to Canada in Behalf of German Plotters.

WATCH OVER TROOPSHIPS

Prisoner, Who Says He's Anti-British, Is Held in $30,000 Bail—Suspects in Banks.

Edmund Justice, an Irishman, whose home is at 472 Firty-first Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a Federal warrant in which he was accused, with Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American Line "chief of police," of having "unlawfully and feloniously prepared a military enterprise," to be carried on from American territory, against the Dominion of Canada, to "ascertain the number of troops which were being transferred from Canada to France and Great Britain, the names of the steamships, the kind and quantity of supplies being sent, and other information that might be of use to the German Government."

Justice was formerly a Hamburg-American pier guard, and was a subordinate of Koenig's. Koenig took advantage of the man's nationality and race to send him into Canada for information.

The alleged offense occurred in September, 1914, and the fact that the Government has decided to prosecute indicates that the authorities intend to handle the Teutonic spy and conspiracy cases with all possible vigor, no matter whether the crimes charged were committed shortly after the war began or within the last few weeks. Justice ceased to draw pay from Koenig many weeks ago, a fact that was indicated in one of the books seized when Koenig was arrested. The entry in this book stated in blunt language that the Irishman had done the work he was employed to do and that he was "not to be again employed."

The arrest of Justice was due to the confession made to the Federal authorities by Frederick Metzler, Koenig's former private secretary, who has told the Federal Grand Jury all that he knows about Koenig's activities. Indictments will probably be returned this afternoon, according to a member of District Attorney Marshall's staff.

Sent to Canada by Koenig.

Both Justice and Metzler, it is alleged, were sent into Canada by the "chief" as spies to get the information the German Government wanted. The complaint on which Justice was arrested sets forth that he, accompanied by Metzler, left New York on Sept. 15, 1914, and that both proceeded to Quebec. Metzler reported to Koenig at Burlington, Vt., on Sept. 18 of last year, and Justice rendered his account to Koenig at Portland, Me., seven days later.

The complaint on which Justice was arrested was drawn up by Assistant District Attorney Rogers Wood and sworn to by Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation in New York. It reads in part:

"On information and belief: That Paul Koenig and Edmund Justice, at the City of New York, on the 15th day of September, 1914, unlawfully, wilfully, and feloniously did begin and set on foot and prepare the means for a military enterprise to be carried on from the United States against the Dominion of Canada, and it was the purpose and intent of the said defendants to ascertain the number of troops which were being transported by the Dominion of Canada to ports in France and Great Britain, the names of the steamships on which said troops were being transported, the kind and quantity of supplies which were being shipped from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain and France, and other information which would or might be of value to thet German Government, the object of the said enterprise being to supply the German Government with the information thus obtained, so that the German Government might use the said information in the certain military operations.

"That the sources of the deponent's information are confidential reports made to him, statements made by various witnesses, independent investigations which he has made in his official capacity, and the reason the sources of the deponent's information are not more fully set forth is that to reveal such sources of information would be contrary to public policy and injurious to the interests of the United States."

Says He Is "Anti-British."

The warrant for Justice's arrest was signed yesterday morning by Commissioner Houghton. Detectives Kiawans and Jentzer of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau went to Justice's home, where they were told that he was out with his two children doing Christmas shopping. The detectives arrested him on his return. Justice was completely taken by surprise, and became angry, exclaiming:

"You may cut off my arms and my legs, but you can never say to my children that I was a squealer."

When asked if he was pro-German, he replied:

"No; I am anti-British."

Justice was arraigned before Commissioner Houghton. He appeared without counsel and said:

"I want to see what my employers are going to do for me before I say or do anything."

Commissioner Houghton then advised Justice that the crime he was accused of was a very serious one, and asked him whether he did not want counsel appointed. Assistant United States District Attorney Wood declared that a lawyer as prominent as possible should be put in charge of the defense.

When Justice agreed to allow the Commissioner to appoint his lawyer Mr. Houghton asked former United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise to take the case. Mr. Wise refused, and in his place was appointed Carl E. Whitney of Mr. Wise's office.

Meanwhile, news of the arrest reached the law firm of Stanchfield and Levy, counsel for Max Breitung and Koenig in cases against them for alleged conspiracy. Abel I. Smith, Jr., from the law office appeared in haste before Commissioner Houghton asserting that he was going to take Justice's case. The prisoner consented and Mr. Whitney retired. Bail for Justice was placed at the Government's request at $30,000. Bonds were furnished, as in the Koenig case, by the National Surety Company.

It was said by the officials of the Government that although Koenig was classed as one of the defendants in the complaint against Justice, he would not be arrested in this case. His bail of $50,000 is considered sufficient.

The Government is preparing to hand over to District Attorney Perkins the evidence in the case of Frederick Schleindl, the former National City Bank employe, who was employed by Koenig to steal letters, telegrams and other data from the bank which revealed the business secrets of the Allies in the United States. The charge against Schleindl is larceny, and the prosecution could be handled only under the State laws, it was said.

Several other men employed by certain banks in New York are said to be under investigation by the Federal authorities. The banks concerned have extensive dealings with the Allies, and the men watched are suspected of being in the employ of Germans.

GERMANY PROTESTED ARMENIAN MASSACRES

Dr. Barton Quotes Embassy Note to Turkish Government Presented Last August.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The German Government on Aug. 9 last filed at Constantinople a protest against the Turkish treatment of Armenians, according to Dr. James L. Barton, Chairman of the National Committee for Armenian and Serbian Relief, who today made public the text of the protest.

In a statement quoting the official statement transmitted by the German Embassy at Constantinople, Dr. Barton, speaking for the committee, called attention to the fact that Count Ernst von Reventlow, the German naval expert, in a recent statement, published in the Tages Zeitung in Germany and cabled to the United States, strongly defended Turkey's massacre of the Armenians on the basis of military necessity.

"One wonders," Dr. Barton added, "whether von Reventlow knows that throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish Empire, after the men (who only were capable of revolution, but who, according to every known evidence, did not revolt) had nearly all been disposed of, the attack fell upon the widows and orphans, who were driven from their homes by hundreds of thousands at the point of the bayonet.

"It is possible that von Reventlow knows that fully one-half of these refugees miserably perished from violence, exposure and starvation. He must be ignorant of the sickening reports made by many witnesses—American, Italian, British, German—civilian and official, who tell of seeing these helpless inoffensive women and girls brained because they clamored for food or forced into Islam because perchance they were comely, of women throwing their babies into rivers or over precipices to save them from the impending horror of continued existence.

"He cannot have known that on Aug. 9 of this year, in Constantinople, the German Ambassador, to whom he owes his Imperial master, filed a protest against these horrors with the Turkish Government couched in the following words:

"'The German Embassy regrets to have to realize that, according to information received from impartial and reliable sources, acts of violence, such as massacres and plunders, which could not be justified by the aim that the Imperial Government was pursuing, instead of being checked by the local authorities, regularly followed the expulsion of Armenians, so that most of them perished before reaching their destination. It is chiefly from the provinces of Trebizond, Diarbekir, and Erzeroum that these facts are reported; in some places, as in Mardin, all Christians, without distinction of race or religion, had the same fate.

"'At the same time the Imperial Government has thought it right to extend the measure of expatriation to the other provinces of Asia Minor, and very recently the Armenian villages of the district of Izmit, near the capital, have been evacuated under similar conditions.

"'Under such circumstances the Germany Embassy, by order of its Government, is obliged to remonstrate once more against these acts of horror.'"

TO BAR GERMAN BROKERS.

Committee of London Exchange Proposes New Regulation.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Membership Committee of the Stock Exchange adopted the following rule today: "A candidate of German or Austro-Hungarian birth is ineligible to membergarian birth is ineligible to membership.

This rule is subject to confirmation by the Stock Exchange at a meeting to be held on next Wednesday.

TAX RISE BEGINS IN BADEN.

Bill Puts 20 Per Cent. Levy on Incomes Exceeding 2,400 Marks.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (via London.)—The movement for an increase of taxation by the German States has begun with Baden, where the Diet has just passed a bill increasing the income tax 20 per cent. on incomes above 2,400 marks.

It was pointed out in the Reichstag on Monday that Prussia and Saxony also intend to increase their income tax rates.

WARNS AMERICAN CONCERNS

Lansing Says No Agent Should Go to More Than One Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Lansing today issued a warning to American business concerns that it would be unwise for them in the future to send any one representative to more than one of the belligerent countries. The warning took the form of this announcement, issued at the State Department:

"In view of information received from American diplomatic agents, the Department of State is advising commercial and other concerns, which send representatives abroad to the belligerent countries, to send separate agents to each group of belligerent countries, as the restrictions on travel from one belligerent country to another have become even more stringent than they have been heretofore."

The object of these restrictions is to prevent persons passing from one belligerent nation to another with news concerning military movements.

BERLIN EXULTANT OVER GALLIPOLI

Predicts a "Great Political Catastrophe" in the Allies' Moslem Colonies.

TALES OF BRITISH DISASTER

German Press Agency Reports Mutiny in Imbros, from Which, It Is Said, British Have Withdrawn.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—While Constantinople is reported to be going wild with joy over the Turkish reports of British defeat at Gallipoli and partial withdrawal of British troops, Germany is taking the Turkish tale with its customary calmness, though considerable gratification is felt because it is believed that German ammunition and cannon made this success possible. The British retirement had been expected for several weeks and had been already discounted.

The newspapers print long write-ups of "the ill-fated Gallipoli expedition." The Vossische Zeitung's critic says:

"These events are perhaps of less military than political importance. The Allies could never have broken through across Gallipoli and threatened Constantinople. This fact was quite well known in the Entente councils, and the Saloniki expedition was largely entered upon so as to relieve the Allies in Gallipoli and spare them the odium of a severe defeat in the eyes of the Mosiem world, which today is awaiting events with rapt attention. Today witnesses the beginning of events of great import. England and France will soon feel in their large Colonial possessions inhabited by Mohammedans what it means to be beaten by Mohammedan troops. The military defeat at Gallipoli is synonymous with a great political catastrophe due to the Allies' fundamentally wrong policy in Eastern Europe. This natural consequence of the military reverse is also a just punishment for the Near Eastern adventures embarked on with unbelievable lightheadedness and without careful preparation."

The Kölnische Zeitung reports from Athens that the English and French troops have been almost entirely withdrawn from the Greek Islands of Imbros, Tenedos, and Lemnos.

Other reports from the East are still further raising German spirits. The Vossische Zeitung hears from Constantinople that Turkish operations are threatening Aden, and that the British reverses in Mesopotamia have led to the further spread of revolts among Arab tribes. There is also a belief that something is brewing in Persia which will be worth watching.

Report a British Mutiny in Imbros.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The Kölnische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Athens stating that nearly all the British troops have left Imbros, Lemnos, and Tenedos Islands, to be sent to Saloniki.

"The troops on Imbros Island were most discontented. Some of the troops mutinied, and five or six officers of the General Staff are reported to have been killed. Finally the troops were removed after they had been promised that numerous reinforcements would be sent.

"According to Constantinople reports, the British, on their withdrawal from Suvla Bay, left their sick and wounded behind. Their retreat, which they pretend was carried out systematically, in reality was a head-over-heel flight."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22, (via London.)—The Turkish War Office has given out the following statement:

"There was local fighting on the Irak front (in Mesopotamia) at Kut-el-Amara.

"A hostile attack against the tenth sector on the Caucasus front was repulsed.

"On the Dardanelles front hostile ships violently bombarded until late in the evening different camps in order to destroy the booty abandoned by the enemy. The bombardment failed to achieve its purpose. Hostile attacks at Sed-el-Bahr were repeatedly repulsed.

"The counting of the war material and military equipment left behind by the enemy at Ari Burnu and Anafarta has not yet been completed. Among the booty near Ari Burnu were two heavy guns, one Schneider field gun, a great quantity of ammunition, especially cartridges, rifles, a great number of mules, ammunition carts, and tents filled with provisions and telephone material."

The "booty abandoned by the enemy," referred to in the above statement, is the war material which the Turks say the British forces left behind in their withdrawal from the northern coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

RESIGNED TO ANZAC RETREAT.

Australasians Are as Determined as Ever to Continue Fighting.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 22, (via London.)—George Foster Pearce, Australian Minister of State for Defense, in a speech delivered here said that the Australians did not cavil at the withdrawal of the British troops from the Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay regions of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

He declared that this move would neither lessen the determination of the Australians to see the war through nor affect a new effort to raise men.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 22, (via London.)—"It is better to face the position and be done with it than to proceed with an enterprise which is commonly believed to have been the result of an error in judgment," was the comment of William Ferguson Massey, Premier of New Zealand, relative to the abandonment by the British of the Anzac Cove region of the Gallipoli Peninsula. He called on the country to forget personal and political animosities and present a united front to the enemy.

DARDANELLES GENERAL SENT TO FRENCH FRONT

Monro Succeeds Haig As Commander of the British First Army.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray has been appointed to succeed Sir Charles Monro as British Commander at the Dardanelles, says an official statement issued this afternoon.

Sir Charles Monro has been appointed in command of the First British Army in France, in succession to Sir Douglas Haig.

The official announcement follows:

"General Sir Douglas Haig having assumed supreme command of the British forces in France and Flanders, General Sir Charles Monro will succeed him in command of the First Army.

"Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will succeed Sir Charles Monro.

"Lieut. Gen. Sir William Robertson, now Chief of the General Staff in France, will become Chief of the Imperial Staff, with the temporary rank of General, with Major Gen. R. Whigham as his deputy.

"Major Gen. L. Kiggell, now assistant to the Chief of the Imperial Staff, will become Chief of the General Staff of Sir Douglas Haig."

General Murray was Chief of the Imperial Staff at London until a few days ago. Premier Asquith announced yesterday that he had been succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Robertson, Chief of the General Staff in the field, and that he was to receive an important command.

The commandership of the First British Army was made vacant by the promoting of General Haig to be the British Commander in Chief.

CHECK PARIS FOOD PRICES.

Authorities Issue Lists for Public—Threaten Sugar Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The authorities here have begun a campaign against the high prices of commodities, which average 20 to 35 per cent. dearer than before the war. Two of the chief causes—high freights and reduced transportation facilities—are due to the war and scarcely curable, but commissions have been appointed to suggest possible remedies.

A third cause—deliberate inflation by speculators—will be met unflinchingly. Commerce Minister Clémentel yesterday informed President Moutard of the Sugar Exchange that the Government considered the wholesale rate of 82 francs per 100 kilos of No. 3 white sugar exactly seven francs too high, and ordered the exchange to forbid dealings there until the price lowered or adequate reasons for its present level were given. M. Clémentel met M. Moutard's protestations by a threat to put on the market large stocks of this sugar, which the Government holds, at a price of 75 francs. The press comments on his action favorably and expects it to be effective.

To prevent overcharging by retailers the police have instituted a system of weekly lists of current wholesale and retail prices which grocers and butchers must exhibit prominently on their premises. The scheme permits the public to judge whether a fair price is being asked, but small tradesmen are not forced to adhere absolutely to the list rates when doing so would involve loss.

The police today announced their intention to extend the scheme as regards butchers by issuing different colored lists of the various qualities of meat—green for the best, then yellow, and then red—to protect the public against the evasion of the old list prices by the statement, "They refer to the cheaper qualities, but I charge more because I sell better meat."

The public generally regards the increased cost of living as an unavoidable consequence of the war. Grumblers are often silenced by the remark, "Anyhow, things are much worse in Germany," which quickly restores good humor.

HELD AS AN AUSTRIAN SPY.

Swiss Arrest the Austrian Official Who Denounced Mrs. Hildebrandt.

GENEVA, Dec. 22, (via Paris.)—The Secretary of the Austrian Consulate here, Herr Taussig, has been arrested on a charge of espionage.

The charge, it is said, grows out of his alleged denunciation of Mrs. Merrick Hildebrandt of Louisville, Ky., recently expelled from Germany after her arrest and imprisonment on a charge which she said was not made known to her, who came to Geneva and caused a strong protest to be forwarded to Washington against what she declared to be the unwarranted treatment accorded her by the German authorities.

Why Marie's Hair Whitened Over Night

HISTORIANS are off the track. Marie Antoinette's Hair whitened over-night trying to crack the *Christmas conundrum*. Your hair won't gain any "silver strands among the gold," if you'll simply take this as your guide:—

Phoenix Silk Hosiery for Men packed 1 in an individual gift box, **50c**; 2 in a box, **$1**; 4 in a box, **$2**.

Phoenix Silk Hosiery for Women packed 1 in an individual gift box, **75c**, and 2 in a box, **$1.50**, **$2** or **$3**.

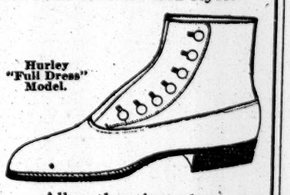
Phoenix Silk Hosiery is pure silk spun by the silkworm, not adulterated by Fixit & Foolem, chemists.

Men's **50c, 75c, $1, $1.50**
Women's **75c, $1, $1.50, $2**

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"

The "Full Dress" model, made of "Hurleyized" patent leather—the ideal shoes for evening dress. Men who wear them feel they are "just right" for both comfort and style.



All authentic styles.
Made of "Hurleyized" patent leather—a secret process by which the leather retains its lustre, reducing checking and breaking to a minimum, and wearing a third longer.

Hurley Shoes are made in all the newest models and in all leathers.

$5 to $8

HURLEY SHOES
1484 Broadway 1257 Broadway
1177 Broadway 7 Astor House
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Factory—Rockland, Mass.

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

"LEST YOU FORGET"

DRESS Vests Gloves Reefers
PEARL SETS $2.50 up.
GOLF Suits Sweaters Hose

Cane and Umbrella Set, $5.
Initial Handkerchiefs, 25c & 50c
Crochet Scarfs, $1.
Silk Accordion Mufflers, $3.50.
"Neverbreak" Trunks (No. 100), $15.

SILK HATS
PIQUE SHIRTS
ENGLISH COLLARS

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Last Minute Shoppers!

Give him 100 Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes in an artistic "Opal" Humidor. They're sure to please, $1.25 at your dealers.

"There's something about them you'll like."

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

GERMANS RECOVER VOSGES POSITIONS

Gain a Footing in Hartmannsweilerkopf Trenches They Lost Tuesday.

FRENCH HAVE 1,300 CAPTIVES

Largest Number Taken Since the Champagne Drive—Artillery Active at Other Points.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Germans in the Vosges were partly successful today in recovering the ground on Hartmannsweilerkopf captured by the French yesterday, when, as announced in today's official bulletins from Paris, the French took 1,300 prisoners, the largest number recorded since the Champagne drive. Artillery activity was general on the rest of the front, and damage to German defenses is reported by the French and the Belgians.

The night report of the French War Office reads:

In Belgium the artillery displayed activity in the region of Het Sas and Boesinghe. To the south of Arras there has been successful shelling around Beaurains. We exploded a mine which seriously damaged an enemy trench along the road to Lille.

Before Dancourt, in the region of Roye, a strong German patrol, taken under our fire, fled, abandoning several wounded.

On the heights of the Meuse, in the sector of the Bouchot wood, our batteries violently bombarded the enemy's trenches, and caused the explosion of a munitions depôt.

In the Vosges, at Hartmannsweilerkopf, after a series of local actions, the enemy gained a footing in one section of the trenches which we captured yesterday and which were held by our advanced detachments. The number of German prisoners taken at this point surpasses 1,300.

The French afternoon statement follows:

There were few events of importance last night. In the Vosges the attack delivered yesterday by our troops made it possible for us to enlarge appreciably our positions on the east slope of Hartmannsweilerkopf. The number of Germans made prisoner is now 1,200, of whom twenty-one are officers. They belong to six different regiments.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Our batteries have been very active today. They bombarded the German posts on the left bank of the Yser, as well as the cantonments at Essen.

To the north of Dixmude our heavy guns completed the destruction of the blockhouse overturned yesterday, which the enemy attempted to repair.

The following British official statement was issued tonight:

During the last twenty-four hours there has been artillery activity on many portions of the iront, principally about Fricourt, on both sides of La Bassé Canal and at Ypres. Our artillery replied effectively.

The text of today's Berlin statement is as follows:

During the afternoon the French attacked our positions of Hartmannsweilerkopf and in the Hirz forest, north of Wattweiler, with strong forces. They succeeded in taking the summit of Hartsmannsweilerkopf and a small portion of a trench on Hilsenfirst. The summit of Hartsmannsweilerkopf, according to official French reports, has been in possession of the French since the end of April.

A portion of the lost position on Hartmannsweilerkopf was recaptured during the forenoon today.

An attack made near Metzeral broke down in front of our position.

Along the rest of the front, where bad weather prevails and snow has fallen, there has been only slight activity.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The successful action of the French at Hartmannsweilerkopf was precipitated for the purpose of bringing to an end a situation which the French regarded as intolerable. On the summit of this mountain there had been incessant firing by both sides. The trenches were separated by only a very small distance. The result of this fighting was an appreciable loss of men each day.

The French success resulted from careful artillery preparation and the dashing onslaught of the troops. The Germans have been forced back some distance on the eastern slopes of the mountain.

REPAYING TREASURY LOANS.

British Firms Wipe Out 80 Per Cent. of Advance of £200,000,000.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The British Treasury advanced £200,000,000 to British firms to enable them to meet their obligations in the early days of the war.

In giving this information to the House of Commons today Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, added that 82 per cent. of these advances had been repaid, only £35,500,000 being outstanding on Nov. 30 last.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Reduced Prices TO-DAY

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Two, three or four button models of the newest Invisible Overplaids, Overplaids combined with Stripes, Pencil or Combination Stripes, Checked Velour, Oxford Vicuna, Tweed or Blue Serge. Approved custom tailored models.

17.50
Heretofore $21.50 to $24.50

Men's Custom Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Hand Tailored Ready-to-wear Suits, tailored throughout in our own shops according to the highest standards; hand felled collars, hand sewn buttonholes, trousers with reverse waistband and many other details of workmanship only to be found in the best custom tailors' products. Invisible Plaids, Stripes, Checks, Tweed or Blue Serge.

22.50
Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

Men's Winter Overcoats

Semi-fitted or Slip-on Models—33 to 44 Chest

Single breasted slip-on model, patch pockets, of gray, brown or olive Scotch overcoatings; also single breasted semi-form fitting model, of Oxford or Navy Vicuna; yoke and sleeves silk lined.

Special **20.00**

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats

Fitted, Semi-fitted, Chesterfield or Slip-on Models

Hand Tailored, Silk Lined Overcoats, of Oxford or Black Vicuna, Velvet Collar; Slip-on model of Tweed, Cheviot or Homespun, yoke and sleeves silk lined, self collar. 33 to 46 chest.

Special **30.00**

Men's Mackinaw Coats

Of Mackinaw Cloth or Knitted Fabrics

Men's Shawl Collar Skating Coat of genuine Western Mackinaw Cloth, in gray, blue, maroon or green colorings; also knitted fabrics in olive or brown Heather Mixtures; belted back. Sizes 34 to 44.

7.50 12.00 14.00

'MOVE' ORDER TO JEW RINGS 'ROUND WORLD

Russia's Command to Starving War Victims Rolls Up Mighty Wave of Sympathy Here.

$827,766 GIVEN FOR RELIEF

Million Dollars to be Sent Before New Year's—Thousands Freely Give Money and Time.

"Move"—that is the word, the idea, and the fact that is driving the American Jewish Relief Committee in its work of raising $5,000,000 before the end of 1916 to be distributed for the help of the millions of Jewish sufferers from the war.

Impelled by the impetus of Tuesday night's great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, at which nearly $850,000 was contributed in cash and pledges as good as cash, the campaign workers who will raise the $5,000,000 began to move in their work early yesterday morning, and late last night they were still moving.

And the contributors kept moving, too. Every mail delivered at the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., where Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the fund, has a large force at work, and at 174 Second Avenue, where the Campaign Committee headquarters are, brought checks from those who had made pledges at Carnegie Hall the night before. Those tabulating the returns had difficulty keeping up with the contributions, although they worked rapidly. An attempt was made to keep two lists of contributors, one of those who had paid and another of those who had promised to pay, but while Mr. Warburg's assistants were making the lists the arrivals of checks frequently compelled the transferring of names from the list of promises to the list of payments.

$827,766 Received.

The lists were closed late last evening, with some mail still unopened and more expected this morning. The result of the tabulations as they stood last night, however, showed a total of $827,766 in cash and verified promises received and counted in Mr. Warburg's office. Of this amount about $290,000 was actually paid in, and this does not include two of the $100,000 gifts announced on Tuesday night and many other large "gilt edge" donations. In addition $417 was received at the campaign headquarters yesterday, and checks were still coming in at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

All donations received yesterday were counted as having been made at Tuesday night's meeting, because some who actually made them but not announced, and others were mailed a few hours after the meeting by those who had heard the appeal voiced by Dr. J. L. Magnes, Bishop Greer, Dr. Finley, Louis Marshall, and the others who spoke in Carnegie Hall. Among the large contributions of this kind made known yesterday for the first time were $20,000 from Felix M. Warburg, $6,000 from Mortimer L. Schiff, $5,000 from Cleveland H. Dodge, $5,000 from Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, and $2,500 from Alfred M. Heinscheimer.

While the contributors are keeping their part of the work moving, the committee workers are speeding up their part of the campaign. With the first $1,000,000 of the relief fund in sight, the Joint Committee on Distribution will meet today to decide where the money shall be sent, and it will be hurried to the destinations selected as soon as is humanly possible.

To Keep the Dollars Moving.

"We expect to send out $1,000,000 within a few days," said Manny Strauss, the campaign manager, yesterday. "Not a dollar of our fund will mildew in any bank. The need of the suffering Jews is immediate. Hundreds of thousands of them went without shelter last night, hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of persecuted Jews are hungry right now. Most of them will sleep in the cold tonight, and many of them will freeze to death.

"The need is immediate! Emphasize that—immediate. I wish I could send the million dollars by cable tonight. But we will get it to the sufferers at the first possible moment, and we will send more after it just as soon as we can. There will not be a moment of lagging on our part, and we will not let the contributors lag. Everybody will keep moving.

"The work in America must move, and move rapidly, because the Jews who need our help are moving now—moving from poor shelter to shelterless fields of snow, from suffering to misery, from painful life to death. Here, look at this. This is just an echo from the millions of sufferers—one mother's story—but it represents what is actually going on abroad."

Mr. Strauss held out the following pitiful letter from one of the Russian sufferers, printed under the expressive single word:

"Move!"

It is Winter, not a mild Winter, a cold one; bitter cold. All day we have been walking. We have no idea where we are going. When a soldier says "Move" a Jew must obey. So Chaia Berl, and I Epstein, Mrs. Alfred Blumenthal, Mrs. H. Cohen, Mrs. Myrtle J. Davies, Mrs. Alfred Despus, Miss Minnie Fechelmer, Miss Hortense L. Freedman, and Mrs. F. Goldsmith.

These and the hundreds of other women on the committees have selected an hour out of each week for an indefinite time, in which they will solicit subscriptions, prepare appeals, tabulate returns, and do whatever is needed. While they have volunteered only for an hour a week, many will devote much more time than that, some of them a good part of every day of every week. There will be meetings of the committees at 174 Second Avenue—in the basement, for there is no other room in the building for them—every week beginning Dec. 27.

The organization of the "Men of the Hour" committees upon similar lines has just been begun. The Executive Board of the Relief Committee will hold regular meetings in the future to take charge of the work of these committees. Mr. Bressler and Mr. Strauss were busy yesterday getting this branch of the work into shape for activity—ceaseless activity.

Laborer Shows the Spirit.

At the headquarters of the Campaign Committee and in Mr. Warburg's office several clerks were busy all day yesterday opening letters offering help in time and money and answering telephone calls from persons who wanted to work and contribute. Many asked to whom checks should be made payable whom others asked what kind of workers were needed. The spirit of these volunteers was represented by a man who walked into the office and introduced himself. He was a laborer. "I've got a few hours off from work," he said, "and I'd like to help in and do something to help you. Can't you use me now? I'll have to get back to work in the morning—because I've got a family to support—but I haven't anything to do now. What can I do for you?"

The man was put to a task, and when he left the office he promised to return whenever he should again have a few hours "off from work."

Bressler and Mr. Strauss yesterday emphasized the help that could be given by persons contributing their time as well as money. They are setting the example. When Mr. Bressler and Mr. Strauss are not in the office in Second Avenue, they are out on the business of the campaign. Mr. Bressler has been heard of before as a diligent worker for charity, and Mr. Strauss will be heard of often in the future. He came to New York from Cincinnati just eighteen days ago to manage the campaign, and he has promised to give sixty days of his time to the work.

Words of Gratitude.

In urging both Jews and gentiles to contribute to the $5,000,000 fund, the leaders of the campaign were not forgetful of what had been done, and expressed their gratitude.

"I feel very grateful and very much encouraged by the results of Tuesday night's meeting," Mr. Warburg said yesterday afternoon. "The demonstration in Carnegie Hall was one of the most unusual that I have ever witnessed. It was truly inspiring and its ultimate result, I am sure, will be the early completion of our fund."

Dr. J. L. Magnes, whose moving words in Carnegie Hall were responsible, more than anything else, for the flood of contributions, was still hoarse from his two-hour talk. Because of his prominence at the meeting he did not want to talk much about it, but gratification for what had been done and enthusiasm for what might be done were written on his face.

"I'm happy," he said, "happy for whatever I was able to do, and deeply grateful that the people did. We are going ahead now to raise the remainder of our fund."

Here are the lists of contributors, as closed last night at Mr. Warburg's office:

Gifts of $1,000 or More.

The following contributions of $1,000 and more have been paid in:

J. H. Schiff	$100,000
Nathan Straus	100,000
F. M. Warburg	20,000
L. Marshall	10,000
M. L. Schiff	6,000
Mrs. H. Schiff	6,000
W. Salomon	5,000
C. H. Dodge	5,000
A. M. Heinscheimer	2,500
Anonymous	2,500
S. Sachs	$2,500
Sophia Beer	2,000
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hyman	1,500
Mrs. S. Sachs	1,000
Mrs. H. Bruski	1,000
A. Sachs	1,000
A. S. Ochs	1,000
John Simon	1,000
J. Rosbach	1,000
E. Naumburg	1,000

Pledges of $1,000 or More.

The following contributions of $1,000 and more have been pledged:

J. Rosenwald	$100,000
D. Guggenheim	100,000
Cent. Rel. Com	50,000
Phila. group	50,000
People's Relief Committee	32,000
Pittsb'gh group	30,000
Portland (Ore.) group	21,000
N. Y. Business Men's League	18,000
I. O. B. A	15,000
Indianap's group	15,000
Louisv'le group	15,000
Jacob Wertheim	10,000
S. Untermyer	10,000
C. B. A	10,000
Irving Lehman	5,000
Mr. and Mrs. H. Fischel	1,500
Cent. Relief Com.	1,500
Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenbaum	1,000
N. J. Branch	1,000
I. N. Seligman	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. H. Sulzberger	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. I. Unterberg	1,000
L. Rossbach	1,000
Mrs. R. Guggenheim	1,000
M. Meinhoff	1,000
The Forward	1,000
Hoboken Confectioners' Relief Fund	1,000

Givers to $18,000 Fund.

Some of the individual subscriptions to the $18,000 promised by the Business Men's League are:

W. Fischman	$1,000
R. Sadowsky	1,000
L. Cohen	1,000
L. L. Tuttle	1,000
M. R. Silverman	500
Levay & Friedberg	500
I. Blauner	500
E. J. Wile	500
P. Wolf	400
S. Bernstein & Co.	300
Schulman Bros	300
J. Samuelson	250
J. L. Goldstein	250
Shaff & Mandel	250
J. H. Cohen	$250
R. Schuss & Co.	250
J. Blauner	250
I. M. Getzkau	240
Garfinkel & Rosenblatt	200
S. Elnhorn & Sons	150
Mr. Schaefer	150
Rappaport & Gottlieb	150
Max Lachman	150
A. Davis & Co.	150
Meadow & Strassman	150

Gifts Under $1,000.

The following contributions of less than $1,000 have been paid in:

R. I. Committee	$750
M. W. Platzek	500
Day Publish. Co	500
American Theatre benefit	500
Mrs. Stein	500
Mrs. Eda K. Loeb	500
Alice B. Cahn	500
Louis Blumgart	500
Cornell Jews	300
Leo Levy	250
H. H. Nathan	250
Mrs. E. Hendricks	250
Martin Beckhard	250
H. H. Nathan	250
Ida M. Seeberger	200
Borgenicht Sons & Co.	200
Sol Lamport	200
Linen Supply Co	150
S. Siegman	100
J. J., Jr., and E. Corn	100
L. N. Levy	100
Arthur A. Cahn	100
J. Bernstein	100
Rose Heller	100
M. Dworetzky	100
Meyer London	100
A. Bigin	100
Isaac Pfeiffer	100
Agelika Bejur	100
Liberal Trading Co.	100
Dr. H. N. Vineberg	100
A. Bernhard	100
Rebecca Kohut	100
H. Henry	100
E. S. Steinman	100
Marcus M. Marks	100
Mrs. J. R. Wolff	100
Marcus Goldman	100
Mrs. H. H. Hendricks	100
Lionel Sutro	100
J. Strauss & Sons	50
A. B. Rosenfeld	50
Rosalie Nathan	50
H. Freedman	50
G. M. Labarsky	50
N. B. Finkelstein	50
C. G. Victorius	50
A. Behrend	50
Mrs. D. Pinski	50
B. Drachman	50
Miss F. Henry	50
Mrs. H. S. Cohn	50
Edmond Weil	50
L. Keleing	50
Berliner Marx	50
Joel Blau	50
Mrs. Rosefield	50
M. Garloch	25
Sieg. Steinman	25
M. D. Waldman	25
Sophia Berger	25
Illegible	25
L. Tropp	25
L. Victorius	25
H. Brick	25
H. Rosenfeld	25
D. Masark	25
N. S. Jonas	25
Samuel Brown	25
Herzfeld & Sweedler	25
H. Starr	25
Miss C. Betteiheim	25
Harris Sussman	25
L. M. Jacobs	25
Mrs. E. L. Frank	25
Max J. Kohler	25
Max H. Winkler	25
Eissman Levy	25
S. E. Osserman	25
M. Turitz	25
M. H. Tuch	25
Rose Sommerfeld	25
Morris Feinberg	25
J. H. Mittleman	25
Morris Gordon	10
Fannie Hoxstein	10
Lurie Rewer	10
M. Schechtman	10
P. Misnewitch	10
Louis Hekelman	10
Isidor Fisher	10
David Shub	10
S. Turchinsky	10
Joseph Rothoiz	10
D. M. Bressler	10
S. A. Ferguson	10
S. Sapirstein	10
M. Lipson	10
S. Greenstein	10
M. Goldwin	10
Max Kasman	10
Samuel Green	10
A. D. Bernstein	10
M. Sandowitz	10
Paul Robins	10
J. Weissblatt	10
S. Goldwashen	10
Sam Levitt	10
M. Waiter	10
Alex Block	10
H. Davidson	10
Frank E. Levy	10
N. Pudder	10
M. Schwartz	10
A. A. Danowitz	10
Minnie Smith	10
S. Feldher	10
M. Steinlock	10
Clara Tarkoff	10
A. Abramson	10
L. Schiffman	10
R. Saphirstein	10
M. Levine	10
G. Gilderberg	50
J. Feingold	50
M. J. Fox	50
D. Schichter	50
J. Stroud	50
Belgian Refugee	50
M. Michlin	50
R. Davidowitz	50
Harold Becht	50
Sol. Shenker	50
I. Zachen	35
Lillian Trawler	30
Morris Cherry	25
H. Miller	25
E. Soldstone	25
M. Landman	25
J. Blumenthal	25
C. Lipschil	25
H. Bluming	25
Anonymous	25
Mrs. Greenhelm	25
Mrs. F. Goldsmith	100
Sarah Lamport	100
I. Beck	100
Employes Industrial Removal Office	100
Bernard Seweil	100
Deaf Mutes	100
Aid Soc. employes	50
Nathan Loewy	50
Rev. S. Margolies	50
C. S. Nathan	50
A. B. Rosenfeld	50
Mrs. C. Nathan	25
Joseph H. Cohen	25
Mrs. Siegelstein	25
E. Lederer	25
B. Naumberg	25
D. Rothschild	25
Jacob Siegel	25
A. Sachs	25
A. S. Ochs	25
John Simon	25
J. Rosbach	25
E. Naumburg	25

Pledges of Less Than $1,000.

The following contributions of less than $1,000 have been pledged:

New York City	$800
Charleston, S. C.	500
Wm. Glacking	500
W. J. Wollman	500
Adele Lewisohn	300
Gustav Earl Hess	500
W. Spiegelberg	500
Dayton, Ohio	400
Group of Jewish Women	300
Edgar J. Nathan	250
Ben Altheimer	250
R. E. Simon	200
Otto A. Rosalsky	200
Leo K. Frankel	200
Nathon Lamport	200
Leon Kamalky	200
Purits, Less & Trapp	150
Waterbury, Conn	150
Council of Jewish Women	100
Isaac Pfeiffer	100
Mrs. L. Plant	100
Mrs. H. Sidenberg	100
Joseph Spector	100
Mrs. H. Schiff	100
W. Salomon	5,000
C. H. Dodge	5,000
A. M. Heinscheimer	2,500
Anonymous	2,500
George A. Kohut	100
Dr. S. Lowenstein	100
J. Liberman	100
Marcus M. Marks	100
Arthur K. Marks	100
Mrs. A. Frank	100
H. W. Freunders-helm	100
Mrs. F. Goldsmith	100
Sarah Lamport	100
I. Beck	100
Employes Industrial Removal Office	100
Bernard Seweil	100
Deaf Mutes	100
Aid Soc. employes	50
Nathan Loewy	50
Rev. S. Margolies	50
C. S. Nathan	50
A. B. Rosenfeld	50
Mrs. C. Nathan	25
Joseph H. Cohen	25
Mrs. Siegelstein	25
E. Lederer	25
B. Naumberg	25
D. Rothschild	25
Jacob Siegel	25
A. Sachs	25
A. S. Ochs	25
John Simon	25
J. Rosbach	25
E. Naumburg	25

KITCHENER'S WORK TO BE CURTAILED?

Suggestion in London That Recent Staff Changes Indicate Such a Move.

AS CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR

Kitchener Would Have Plenty To-day, Says Writer—Other Work to be Put in Competent Hands.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—The fact that Lieut. Gen. Sir William R. Robertson, who has been recalled from France to become Chief of the Imperial Staff at army headquarters in place of Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, is to bring with him Brig. Gen. Robert D. Whigham and Brig. Gen. Maurice, means, says The Times' military correspondent, that the General Staff at the front is virtually transferred home. Commenting on the changes in the higher commands, the correspondent says:

"These changes, together with the creation of the Ministry of Munitions, the work of the Earl of Derby, the appointment of Field Marshal Sir John French to command at home, and the extended powers, which probably will be given to Lieut. Gen. Robertson, all imply that the Secretary for War will revert to the role of a civil administrator, from which he should never have emerged.

"The administration of our great armies is enough for the time and strength of any one man, and it will be a great advantage to Earl Kitchener that such large parts of his work in the past should be distributed among competent colleagues."

GEN. VON EMMICH DEAD.

Victor of Liege Was Once Reported to Have Committed Suicide.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The death at Hanover of General von Emmich, the conqueror of Liége, is announced by the Overseas News Agency.

General von Emmich died of arteriosclerosis.

"Despite the admonitions of Emperor William," says the news agency, "General von Emmich was utterly regardless of his health, declaring that a soldier in war time had no business to think of his personal well being."

The General went to Hanover in the middle of October to recuperate, and his death was a great surprise, as few persons knew that his condition was serious. He remained on active service until Emperor William ordered him to take a rest.

General von Emmich sprang into immediate popularity at the begining of the war through his capture of Liége. Afterward he was employed continuously in high positions in the army, distinguishing himself in the Galician campaign and the Winter battle in East Prussia, thereby enhancing the popularity he had attained.

Although a high military rank, General von Emmich never studied at the War Academy and never was connected with the General Staff, his being an almost unprecedented case.

His burial will take place at Hanover on Chritmas Day.

Lieut. Gen. Otto von Emmich figured prominently in the earliest events of the war as commander of the German Army of the Meuse. He was the first German commander with whom the Belgians came in contact.

He laid siege to Liége on Aug. 4, 1914. He entered the town three days later, but the forts held out for another week. He is said to have lost 20,000 men before Liége was won.

It was General von Emmich who issued a proclamation to the Belgians at the beginning of the war, calling upon them to allow the German Army to pass. "To my great regret," he said in the proclamation, "the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier. Belgian neutrality having already been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles. Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between peoples who have always been friends and once allies.

"But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels, or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German Army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions, and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and deepest sympathy."

After the siege of Liége it was reported that General von Emmich had committed suicide through chagrin at his great losses during the siege. Since Liége little about its activities has been heard in this country. Last June he was decorated with the Order Pour le Merite.

General von Emmich, who was a Prussian, was in command of the Tenth Corps at the outbreak of the war. He joined the army on July 1, 1866, on the very day of Prussia's victory over Austria at Sadowa. He fought in the war with France as a Lieutenant. In 1897 he attained his Colonelcy, and four years later he was made a Major General and was placed in command of the Thirty-first Infantry Brigade. He was made Lieutenant General in 1905.

PLAN BIG WORK FOR WAR AID.

Fifteen Organizations Join in Movement to Increase Funds.

Forty persons representing fifteen associations engaged in relief of those stricken by the war met yesterday in the headquarters of the National Allied Relief Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, to discuss plans for a great bazaar or mass meeting to raise funds. It was also proposed to have a national flag day. Committees of seven were appointed by the Chairman, William Greenough of the Secours National, to formulate plans for both events.

Many projects for raising funds were discussed and suggestions were so numerous that it was voted to leave the matter to two committees—one to decide whether the associations should have a fair and the other to decide upon the national flag day.

One speaker proposed a series of mass meetings in all the boroughs and suburbs and that war correspondents and others acquainted with conditions in Europe be asked to speak. Another proposal was that famous actors to join in a film to be shown over the country. Another was to introduce the French custom of having theatre managers, newspaper and restaurant proprietors add a fraction to their regular prices for relief funds.

The committee to decide between the bazaar and mass meetings includes John Moffat, James A. Blair, Jr.; Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, W. F. Morgan, Horace E. Anderson, and William Greenough. The Committee on Flag Day is made up of Mrs. F. N. Scofield, Mrs. Mann March Welsh, John Moffat, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Livingston Seaman, William Greenough, and Mrs. Elphistone Maitland.

WOULD BUY TEUTON SHIPS.

Spain Considering Plan to Remedy Scarcity of Freight Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph). — Owing to the scarcity of steamship tonnage, the Government has taken into consideration the question of purchasing or chartering German and Austrian steamers detained in Spanish ports. The Director General of Commerce caused an investigation to be made which show enemy ships of over 100,000 tonnage detained in Spanish ports, and all are at present unproductive.

Two sets of opinions exist in the Spanish Cabinet. Director General of Commerce Sala favors acquisition of the ships by the State, while Señor Urzaiz, Minister of Finance, considers that if the scheme is feasible it should be carried out with private capital.

Count de Romanones, the Premier, returns to Madrid tomorrow, and as the subject is important it will receive consideration at the next Cabinet Council. Should the idea be approved diplomatic negotiations will be opened immediately.

GERMANY HOLDS UP DYES.

So Says Lord Robert Cecil in Explaining Situation to Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—In answering a question in the House of Commons today, Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said:

"In April last the Government expressed its willingness, on the urgent representations of the United States Government, not to interfere with the shipment to the United States, on certain conditions, of two cargoes of dyestuffs already paid for by American importers. The German Government, however, apparently has been unwilling so far to allow the export of these cargoes, and, as far as I am aware, they have not been shipped. The arrangement involved no modification of the policy announced by the Order in Council, and no such modification is contemplated."

Biltmore Ice Gardens
(BILTMORE HOTEL)
OPEN AIR SKATING
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THREE SESSIONS DAILY
(Except Tuesday and Thursday Afternoons, Saturday Mornings and Sundays)
GLASS ENCLOSED TEA ROOMS
Admission—Morn. Session 9:30 to 12:30..$1
" —Aft. Session 2:30 to 6:30....$2 (Including Afternoon Tea)
" —Eve. Session 8:30 to 11:00...$2 (Including Buffet Supper)
EXHIBITION SKATING by ALFRED and SIGRID NAESS of the HIPPODROME
Natzy's Music Competent Instructors

WISE WOOD QUITS THE NAVY BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

National Security League, said at the time that the plan of the league was to accept President Wilson as its ally and to avoid holding meetings in the Summer and early Fall in order to concentrate the influence of the league upon Congress, which was regarded as the one possible stumbling block in the way of preparation.

Mr. Wood, however, showed his disappointment after President Wilson had disclosed his program of preparedness, and he has made several attacks both on the recommendations of Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels.

Mr. Wood was appointed by Secretary Daniels to the Naval Advisory Board because of his reputation as an inventor. Mr. Wood is one of the foremost experts in the world in matters relating to the engineering side of the art of printing. He received the Elliot Cresson medal of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania in 1900 for his invention of the autoplate, which has revolutionized the making of stereotype printing plates for newspapers. Other inventions of his have increased the speed at which newspapers can be printed. It is said that more patents for printing devices stand in his name than in that of any other inventor.

Text of the Letter.

Mr. Wood's letter follows:

Dec. 22, 1915.

Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

My dear Mr. Daniels—I beg to inform you that with profound regret I have this day sent to Mr. Edison and to the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, whose appointee I am, my resignation as a member of the Naval Advisory Board.

I have done this in order that I shall be free to attack the thoroughly inadequate, and therefore dangerously weak, naval and military policy of the President, as expressed in Secretary Garrison's and your own recommendations, and to urge publicly that the recommendations of the General Board of the Navy and General Staff of the Army, as contained in their original reports, be substituted therefor.

If our homes, our people, our institutions, and our rights are worthy of preservation at all they are entitled to the most impregnable safeguards which trained men can devise and our enormous wealth create, and their safety should not be jeopardized by such dangerous political expedients as, in lieu of adequate defensive establishments, to pursue the reports of the General Staff and the General Board will prove the naval and military plans offered us by the Administration to be.

Where the General Board recommends that our Navy be made the equal of the most powerful in the world by 1925, and offers a program for 1917—withheld by you from the public—which the board says will accomplish this if continued in subsequent years on a similar scale, you have arbitrarily limited the board to a given sum for new construction, and thus have forced it to substitute for this a program which in reality is not its own but that of yourself, a civilian, who as such is wholly incompetent to judge how large or of what our naval forces should be. Furthermore, even this restricted program which you have forced from the board, you have further weakened by eliminating from its first year two dreadnoughts and one battle cruiser.

Likewise the Secretary of War, notwithstanding his often expressed deep interest in preparedness has not had the courage to support the recommendations of the General Staff of the army. The staff consists of our most highly trained experts, yet he, also merely a civilian, has cut its recommendations to pieces. Instead the Secretary has presented what is little more than an emasculated ghost of the staff's plan for an adequate regular army. He proposes to leave the country with a mobile army of but 50,000 regulars in addition to the immobile garrisons of our harbor forts with which to hold in check an invasion, should it occur, until such civilian and semi-military forces as we may have shall have been brought to fighting efficiency—a matter of many months. This, notwithstanding the General Staff's statement that one nation can deliver upon our Atlantic coast 827,000 troops in forty-six days, and another upon our Pacific coast 288,000 troops in sixty-three days.

Thus, the Administration offers us neither enough strength at sea to resist thereon the effects of the foremost powers, nor enough strength ashore to prevent the successful landing of the armies of such nations, for which their superior navies could easily clear the way. If this be the President's brand of patriotism it certainly is not mine.

In terminating my official connection with your department I wish to acknowledge the possession of a warm personal attachment for yourself which has made extremely difficult the performance of this unpleasant duty, and to express my profound regret that I shall no longer be part of that magnificent technical body of whose creation soon you will have so much reason to be proud. Although I shall have ceased to be officially connected with the latter, I shall nevertheless faithfully labor on its behalf as a consultant to those of its members who represent the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers. Respectfully,

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

Mr. Wood is President of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers and was the delegate of that body to the Naval Advisory Board. In 1912 President Taft appointed him one of the members of the commission to consider the need of a national aerodynamic laboratory.

Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, was not present at its meetings in this city at the Engineering Societies Building yesterday, but members of the board learned that Mr. Edison had not yet received Mr. Wood's letter of resignation. In the absence of official notice of the resignation, members of the board refused to comment on it beyond saying that they considered it a discourtesy that their first word of the resignation should come from the press.

Hawley Assails Daniels.

Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, said last night that he had sent the following letter to Senators O'Gorman and Wadsworth and the thirty-four Representatives in Congress from New York:

New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

My dear Sir: The suppression of the original program of the General Board of the Navy and the issuing in its place, by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, of an inadequate plan made by order of the Administration, as a compromise with such members of the Democratic Party, who, like William J. Bryan, Congressman Claude Kitchin, and W. W. Bailey, advocate limited armament, is a most serious matter.

Supposing that the head of a business firm had instructed his manager to engage experts to outline a plan to provide for proper fire protection of the firm's buildings and property, and found when the plan was submitted, that the manager had suppressed the plans of the experts and had replaced it with an utterly inadequate plan in order to compromise with a few friends who advocate limited fire protection.

What do you suppose would happen to such a manager?

The people of the United States have asked the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to have the General Board of the Navy and the General Staff of the Army, respectively, in whom the people have the greatest confidence, to outline a plan for the protection of this country against the fire of war. We now find that the plans which the safety of the country require, as outlined by the experts, have been suppressed, and in their stead there has been submitted a totally inadequate half measure, and for no other reason than to compromise with those of the Democratic Party who do not seem to realize the danger from the fire of war which this country is facing.

Should not the voting people of this country, who, irrespective of party affiliation, have joined in demanding adequate protection, call upon the Secretary of the Navy to explain this apparent excessive assumption of authority and yielding to political pressure to change plans of such importance?

As a voter and taxpayer, as one deeply interested in the present and future welfare of this country, and as a strong advocate of peace through preparedness, I respectfully call upon you to investigate this matter and inform the people whether the safety of this great country has not been jeopardized by the suppression of this report. Very truly yours,

ALAN R. HAWLEY,
President Aero Club of America.

DANIELS SILENT ON ATTACK.

Secretary Has Not Received Wood's Notice of Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Daniels said tonight that he had not received the letter of Henry A. Wise Wood attacking the Administration's defense plans. Mr. Daniels pointed out that Mr. Wood had not been appointed by him, but had been elected a member of the board in response to the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy to certain scientific societies to select two representatives for service on the board.

Another official of the Navy Department said it was not surpising that Mr. Wood had resigned. Mr. Wood, he said, had written several letters to Secretary Daniels protesting that the Administration's naval policy was too conservative. This official said that he understood that the resignation had been forecast in previous complaints made by Mr. Wood.

One official of the Navy Department said that attention had been drawn to speeches made by Mr. Wood in which he criticised the Administration's naval program. Mr. Wood, the department heard, was a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt.

SECURITY LEAGUE IN CUBA.

Americans in Havana and Honolulu Organize for Defense.

The American colony of Havana, Cuba, has organized for preparedness. The National Security League announced yesterday that a branch of the league has been formed there with an initial roster of fifty-three members.

The officers of the Havana branch are Osgood Smith, Chairman and Secretary; Frank Steinhart, Vice Chairman, and Stuart Bellows, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of J. N. Alleyn, Leonard E. Bronson, and Charles E. Thrall, in addition to the officers.

Mayor John C. Lane of Honolulu has announced the appointment of a Citizens' Committee on National Defense, to co-operate with like committees appointed by the Mayors of nearly seventy-five other cities and towns, at the instance of the National Security League.

Delegates from the Havana and Honolulu branches are expected to attend the Congress on National Defense at Washington on Jan. 20.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP SWEEPING THE WEST

The Worst Outbreak in Twenty-five Years Is Reported in Several States.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ILL

85,000 Absent from School in Chicago—Hospital Employes Overcome in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—A virulent epidemic of grip prevails in this city and throughout the Middle West. It is the worst outbreak in twenty-five years. In Chicago public school attendance has decreased and business generally has been crippled.

The department stores, overwhelmed with Christmas trade, have been handicapped by the illness of employes. Thousands of extra employes have been engaged to replace regular employes disabled by illness. One big concern with more than 12,000 employes, it is said, was forced to hire 1,000 extra employes to replace absentees. Approximately 85,000 school children, according to Board of Health physicians, are ill with the grip.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The grip is epidemic in St. Louis, Kansas City, and the Middle West, according to the health authorities. At St. Charles 300 school children are ill with the disease and many of their parents also are ill. Of 150 girl students at Lindenwood College, eighty-four have been stricken.

"Although there is a large amount of grip in St. Louis," Dr. Max C. Starkloff, the Health Commissioner, said tonight, "this city seems freer from the epidemic than most cities of the Middle West."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—With nine deaths today from grip and pneumonia, swelling the number of deaths from these diseases the last week in this city and Camden to thirty-six, the epidemic has assumed proportions more alarming than at any time for fifteen years. It is estimated by physicians that nearly 1,000 persons in the two cities are suffering from one or the other of these diseases. Five hundred are in the local hospitals. Many of the nurses and attendants, and even ambulance drivers, are unable to perform their duties, and private nurses have been called in to relieve the situation.

RUSSIAN GUNS ARE ACTIVE.

Czar's Forces Lost a Galician Height, Then Drive Foe Back.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 22, (via London, Thursday, Dec. 23, 2:43 A. M.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

In the Riga region our artillery successfully cannonaded German aeroplanes and captive balloons. Near Shlok, on the Island of Dalen, an artillery duel resulted in our favor.

In the region of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk our artillery fire dispersed Germans, who were carrying out works near Arbidian, Illukst, and Tennenfeld. South of Vidzy there were successful encounters with enemy scouting parties. Our aviators again bombed enemy trains, traveling toward Svirontsyany.

In Galicia, west of Trembowla, in the region of the Villa of Tluzkov, the enemy carried a height before our lines. One of our detachments assumed the offensive and charged the enemy, capturing about fifty prisoners. The retreating enemy was surprised by our patrols and cavalry scouts, who took another forty men, including three officers, and also a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

South of Buczacz, in the region of Chinielew, we frustrated an attempt by enemy forces, clad in white uniforms, to approach our trenches.

DYER ON THE THOMAS.

Wireless Message Contradicts the Story of His Arrest at Singapore.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—A wireless dispatch from the transport Thomas says that the ship left Nagasaki on Tuesday, with Lieutenant Edward L. Dyer, the United States Coast artillery officer, reported arrested in Singapore as a German spy, as one of her passengers.

A private cable reporting his detention at Singapore was received here Saturday.

A theory to explain the mystery of these conflicting statements is that some one has been impersonating the American. The officers of the steamer that brought Lieutenant Dyer to Manila from Penang in September say that he was under surveillance from the time of his arrival in the British possessions because of his German physiognomy and what were deemed his suspicious actions. He wore his uniform ashore and showed the Captain his passport.

Make your
Christmas Merry
Join the
Christmas Club
An easy and sure way to have money for holiday shopping.
Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 300, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut. (3)

AID FOR MONTENEGRO.

Local Organization Formed to Help 1,500,000 War Refugees There.

The rush of the Teutons into Serbia has driven more than 1,500,000 refugees into Montenegro, according to Capt

PASTORS DISAGREE WITH DR. HAECKEL

"Great Biologist but Poor Philosopher," Says Dr. Schulman.

MANNING POINTS TO CROSS

Rabbis Silverman and Wise and Dr. Christian Reisner Also Comment on Book.

Some of the leading clergymen of New York City, after reading the extracts from the latest book of Professor Ernst Haeckel, the aged zoologist and pioneer of monism, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, vigorously assailed his arguments that the present war has ended the "illusion" of the existence of a providential God, predestination, and the immortality of the soul. One of them described Professor Haeckel's conclusions as nonsense, and on further consideration tore to pieces the statements of the octogenarian exponent of monism.

"Haeckel is a great biologist," said Dr. Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, "but he is a poor philosopher. In fact, he is a type of scientist that becomes a dogmatist on matters on which he can speak with no more authority than any one else. To one acquainted with the writings of Haeckel that treat of religion and of the meaning of life, his views appear to be a grotesque combination of a materialistic monism and a crude and blatant Ingersollism. So he speaks in 'The Riddle of the Universe.'

"Now, God still lives though men refuse to obey His law. There is no more difference about God and immortality in seeing a man die in battle than there is in seeing him snatched away by a microbe or carried away by an earthquake. The manner of a man's death has nothing to do with the Divine plan for his destiny. It is very interesting to observe that an English statesman, Balfour, in his latest book, 'Theism and Humanism,' comes to altogether different results. The fact is, were it not for the reality of God, the assumptions with which the scientists operate, uniformity of nature, &c., would have no basis. God and right and love and the value of the spirit are realities despite this war.

"I will tell you what illusion this war has swept away—the flattering unction to our soul which a materialistic science has dinned into our ears for the last fifty years, namely, that men become better and more civilized because of the mastery over nature which enables them to increase their material comforts. This war proves that the civilization of the head is but the smallest part of human culture, but that if brutal wars are ever to end, humanity's heart must be educated. Men must take seriously and everybody in their lives the faith in a God that wants them to love one another. It is Haeckel's gods, that have been swept away by this war and not the God of Judaism and Christianity."

War Brings Men Back to Reality.

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said: "I should not like to undertake to answer Professor Haeckel's arguments until I had read the whole of his latest book on God and immortality of the soul. It is a time like this that brings us back to the foot of the cross. These months of war have brought us back to reality. They have shown us once more the truth about human nature. Some men had begun to talk as though there were no such thing as sin; as though salvation were mere superstition, and judgment an old wives' fable. Even in the pulpits of the church there had been too little said about the cross and its meaning. There had been a tendency to dwell on the Gospel as only God's revelation to us, and not as God's redemption of us. Christian teachers had been talking as though we only needed to be shown the right way and could then be fully trusted to walk in it; as though Christ came only to be our example, our pattern, our guide, and not our Saviour and Redeemer. Today we see things differently. We see the facts of human nature as they are. We see its darker and lower, as well as its higher side. We see that we must preach the Gospel of the cross as we have never preached it before.

"And as we see the present effect of the war on men's minds and souls we naturally ask ourselves what the situation is to be when the war is ended. It is dangerous to prophesy, but there are some things that already seem clear. It seems clear that the world will be a new place, and that the church will have the greatest opportunity she has ever yet known. It seems certain that out of this war will come a mighty impulse toward democracy. With all its horrors the struggle is making toward world-brotherhood. The war has drawn together the East and West, and broken down the old barriers of race to a degree which we cannot yet fully realize. This situation will offer to the church a wholly new missionary opportunity. It will be for her to bring the world to the feet of Christ. As never before men will ask, 'To whom shall we go?' The church must be ready to give the answer, or she may miss the greatest opportunity given to her in her whole history. Another need of the world will call as never before for a united Christianity; for a church visibly and manifestly one with Christ and with itself."

"Christian Ethics Bankrupt."

"One reading the extracts from Professor Haeckel's book," said Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, "is constrained to agree and disagree with him. It is quite true, as he says, that so-called Christian ethics has gone bankrupt. Every war is of high relation to all true ethics. War and the doctrine of 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' are inconsistent with each other. It is quite true that people who love their neighbors cannot make war upon one another, and certainly cannot carry on an inhumane war.

"Professor Haeckel is quite right when he believes or intimates that those who are conducting this present war or any war are not really Christians, believers in God, or the doctrine of 'Love one another.' Any one who believes in the highest doctrine of religion can never conduct offensive warfare.

"When it comes, however, to the question of the denial of Providence and predestination, or the existence of the Deity, or of immortality, then the question hinges on the definition of these terms. If by Providence Professor Haeckel means that God is forever interfering with human will, whether it be directed to good or evil ends; that predestination means that every human act, whim, or folly, cruelty or torture has been ordained since the beginning of creation; that God is a Great Being who can control every minute act of individuals or nations; that immortality is a meeting again of human souls after death and the continuance of life after death similar to life we have here, then I agree with Professor Haeckel that war with all its inhumanity has shaken if not entirely destroyed such a belief. But his definition of God, Providence, predestination, and immortality are false. He sets up straw men in order to overthrow them. Like most other atheists he creates a god whom he can destroy.

"God is a force that has created, governs, and preserves the universe, and Providence under that conception of the Deity is merely the working out of the laws of nature to their natural end.

"Providence, in other words, means the logical and consistent process of the elements and forces of the universe.

Predestination Defined.

"Predestination means a constitution, physical, mental, and moral, with which every being is equipped and the circumstances both physical and spiritual under which it is born.

"Predestination is the track upon which the engine must run. If it runs off the track it destroys itself. But in the track it has freedom of motion. In other words, predestination is subject to improvement by the human will, while the very human will itself is conditioned by the limitation of its physical, spiritual, mental, and moral equipment, its inheritance and environment. We are governed by our predestination and by our free will. There is constantly in our life this interplay of fate and volition. Immortality means the perfect existence of the human soul, but does not undertake to declare under what conditions and under what processes the soul exists in another life.

"From the standpoint of these definitions of God, Providence, predestination, and immortality, the war does not present such an intellectual difficulty as makes it impossible to accept the premises. Granting these premises, the war is a result of the hypocrisy of men who profess to believe in God, who profess to obey His law, and whose whole life belies their professions. Not religion is destroyed by the war, but our belief in certain men whose acts have proven their insincerity."

When Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, read the extracts from Professor Haeckel's latest conclusions, he said, "So God is an 'illusion.' Then big brains are easily deluded. Scholars everywhere believe in Him. Faith in the 'illusion' has built and sustained big men. Washington prayed, Lincoln was a devout worshipper, and McKinley made 'Nearer, My God, to Thee,' America's second national anthem. The President and Vice President of the United States as well as the Secretary of State are Presbyterian elders; every man in the Cabinet is a church member.

"The war is not the result of religious collapse, but its neglect. Men trusted ships and soldiers instead of worshipping and following the ways of the Prince of Peace. America is in danger of forgetting this fact."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, on being asked to comment on the views of Professor Haeckel, said: "Professor Haeckel's question is not the question of the monist or the atheist alone. It is the problem of multitudes of souls racked by the spiritual stress of the great war. Let not the Church nor churchmen imagine that they can lightly sneer away the words of Haeckel, which embody the doubts and agonies of multitudes of heretofore believing souls. With the deeper implications of the problem I purpose to deal in a Sunday sermon under the heading, 'Why Does Not Religion and Religion's God Stop the War?'"

A number of other clergymen who were asked for their views declined to say anything because they were too much occupied with their regular duties.

CHRISTMAS AT BELLEVUE.

Social Service Plans a Merry Day for Shut-In Patients.

Through the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue it has been arranged to bring the spirit of Christmas to those who spend the day in the institution. Carols will be sung on Christmas Eve by the boy choir of the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and by a volunteer chorus of fifty around an illuminated tree in the courtyard.

On Christmas morning toys and candy will be distributed among the children. Miss Yvonne Gourd of 21 East Twelfth Street, who annually furnishes the gifts for the children in Ward 30, will read stories to them. Each ward in the juvenile department will have its own Christmas tree.

CANADA IS READY FOR ANY SACRIFICE

Premier Borden Tells New York Club Dominion May Have to Double Its Forces.

FIGHTS FOR CIVILIZATION

He Inspires His Hearers by Telling of His Visit to Troops at the Front.

Canada stands ready to double her present efforts in aid of the mother country and for humanity and civilization, said Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of the dominion, at a luncheon given yesterday in his honor at the Hotel Biltmore by the Canadian Club.

His address roused his listeners to a high pitch of enthusiasm as he told of his own visit to the front and of the way the soldiers from the land of the maple leaf had fought side by side with the Allies.

At the front, the Premier said, he had seen 30,000 men in review and had beheld all that was left of the Canadian forces which had gone to Europe in October, 1914.

"I had the privilege," continued he, "of addressing from 900 to 1,000 convalescents, and I have never known anything so inspiring as the presence of such an audience. These were the men who had come back from the Valley of the Shadow of Death. They had known well the terrible life of the trenches and they had braved a hitherto unknown means of warfare. Yet they had held their ground and had saved the day not only for Great Britain, but for all the civilized nations. One needed only to look into their faces to read there their determination to do their duty to the end.

"We are not a military nation in Canada, but like the people of the United States we desire to follow in the paths of peace. There was little thought that we should be called upon to endure the test, but when it was necessary the spirit of the people rose to meet a crisis and was true to the history and the traditions of the nation."

Sir Robert said that from all parts of Canada recruits went to join the colors and some of them even walked for hundreds of miles to enlist. Such a spirit was shown in the Dominion as he had seen in France where the men had gone to the war and the crop was not only planted but harvested by the women and children. He said the United States and Canada were kindred nations though existing under different forms of government. Canada, he wished it understood, was in the war because she believed that the cause for which she was fighting was a just one.

"Canada," he continued, "has sent forward very large forces indeed, but our efforts may have to be doubled. What we have done in the past may be taken as a token of what we are prepared to do in the future. I bring to you this firm assurance that whatever sacrifices this struggle may entail we are ready to persist in it to the very end. We are the more ready to assume and undertake them because we believe that they are not only necessary to the life of Canada and of the mother country, but that in making them we serve the cause of civilization and the future of the world."

Lieutenant J. Jr. Simons, commander of the Australian Cadets, who has been making a tour of Canada and the United States, also spoke. He said that the Australians and the Canadians were one in their devotion to the mother country.

J. Emery McLean, the head of the Canadian Club, presided. Among those present were W. N. Digma, Ernest Thompson Seton, T. Kennard Thomson, Dr. Charles H. Stewart, Guy Tripp, Dalliba Dutton, Gerald Borden, E. Howard Martin, and J. Henry Smythe.

The Premier was entertained at tea later in the afternoon at the Metropolitan Club.

WANTS LOYALTY BY LAW.

Lewis Would Withdraw Citizenship from the Unworthy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, in an address before the New England Society tonight on the activities of foreign-born citizens condemned in President Wilson's recent address to Congress, said:

"It is appropriate to call attention to the truth that the native-born American citizen has been the educator of the foreign-born adopted American citizen. For the last ten years there has been nothing in America which the native-born American could find to praise. Everything has been unworthy of support or credit.

"The result was that in the last twenty years the new-born American and the imported American has known nothing of America except that it was a place where all other Americans certified there were no men of honor, no things of decency, no institution in which any man could have a purpose except to overthrow as being unworthy.

"As a remedy we should promptly establish by law that the right of a citizen to participate in elections is a duty; that the failure of the citizen to perform his duty at the ballot box consecutively for a certain length of time should be punished by having the right of suffrage withdrawn from him.

"To this there should be added the further law enforcing upon all who have enjoyed the benefits of naturalization the duty to comply with citizenship as loyal Americans and prescribing that any citizen whose conduct is such as to be unworthy of citizenship should, under the proof of such fact, have the citizenship withdrawn by the order of the courts."

BRITISH TIGRIS LOSS HEAVY.

Parliament Told That Townshend's Recent Casualties were 1,127.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Comparatively heavy losses have been inflicted on the British Army in Mesopotamia in the severe fighting near Kut-el-Amara, following the retreat of the British to that point. The Secretary for India, J. Austen Chamberlain, announced in the House of Commons today that the total of casualties of General Townshend's force since the return to Kut-el-Amara was 1,127, including 200 deaths.

DROP HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER

Board Hears J. B. Zacharie Is in the French Army.

Jean B. Zacharie, a teacher of French in the De Witt Clinton High School, was dropped from the public school service yesterday on motion of Arthur S. Somers, Chairman of the High School Committee. He did not report for duty on the opening of the school term in September, but his pay for non-school days was continued until Nov. 30.

The committee made an investigation and learned that Zacharie was in France on Aug. 1 and was enlisted in the French Army. Mr. Somers said that the enlistment may have been forced. The committee for that reason did not want to put Zacharie on trial, but thought it best to drop his name from the roll, which would allow him to be reinstated should he later on ask that this be done.

Kings Grand Jury Lauds Osborne.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday adopted a set of resolutions indorsing the administration of Sing Sing Prison by Thomas Mott Osborne and condemning the unsanitary condition of the cells. The Grand Jury recommended that steps be taken at once to remedy the condition of the prison buildings. The Grand Jury visited the prison a week ago. The resolutions declared that the Grand Jury believed the Mutual Welfare League organized by Warden Osborne would bring about great good in raising the ideals of prisoners and making them better men. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to Governor Whitman.

ROSES

Fleischman's

Our floral Novelties for this Xmas are premier in elegance, surpassing all others in originality. See them and your shopping will end.

5th Ave., Cor. 42d St. 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Bldg.)

Railway Exchange Building, Chicago

Store Open Until 7 This Evening and Tomorrow Evening

Broadway GIMBELS 33d Street

Christmas Sales of Victrolas

Most Extraordinary at GIMBELS

Plenty of VICTROLAS—No Disappointments—Best Selections.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES AND EASY PAYMENT TERMS.

GIMBEL Holiday business in VICTROLAS and VICTOR RECORDS is generally conceded to be the largest in the city. But this isn't surprising.

We planned for a most wonderful December business. We realized that there would be an extraordinary shortage of VICTROLAS and we protected ourselves and customers accordingly.

TODAY WE ARE SHOWING A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF VICTROLAS AND NEWEST RECORDS.

The VICTROLA YOU want is here, whether it is $15 or $300.

AND WHAT'S MORE—THE VICTROLA YOU SELECT WILL BE DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

A specially increased force of expert salespeople will be in attendance today and tomorrow.

The $15 Victrola

With $2 worth of records, totaling $17, at

$1 Cash, $1 Weekly

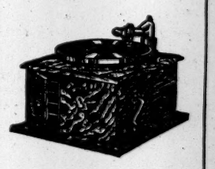
Christmas Offer Victor Records, Set $3, in Holiday Boxes

Under the Double Eagle March, Sousa's Band; Lights Out March, Pryor's Band...16960

A Perfect Day (Instrumental), Mother Machree, Mckee Trio, 17835

I Hear You Calling Me, A Dream, Harrison.17321

Hawaiian Waltz Medley, Kilima Waltz, Lau-Kaili 17701



The $25 Victrola

With $2 worth of records, totaling $27, at

$1 Cash, $1 Weekly

Christmas Offer Victor Records, Set $5, in Holiday Boxes

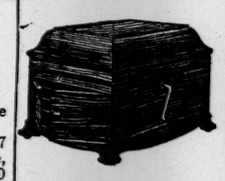
Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark, Alma Gluck, 64267

I Hear You Calling Me, McCormack ...64120

A Perfect Day, Williams 64306

Hungarian Dance (In G Minor — Violin) Kreisler 64131

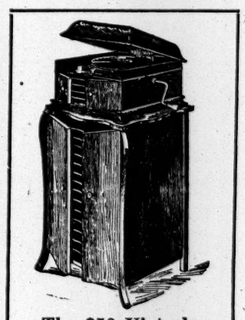
Traumerai (Violin), Elman 64197



The $50 Victrola

With $2 worth of records, totaling $52, at

$2 Cash, $4 Monthly



The $50 Victrola

With cabinet and $5 worth of records, totaling $71.50, at

$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

The $100 Victrola

With $5 worth of records, totaling $105, at

$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

The $150 Victrola

With $10 worth of records, totaling $160, at

$10 Cash, $10 Month

The $200 Victrola

With $10 worth of records, totaling $210, at

$10 Cash, $10 Month

Men's Fur Coats in Time for Christmas

Priced from 1-3 to Almost 1-2 Usual Prices

COATS of superb quality—of the kind that make the REAL Christmas gifts that a man never forgets. Some fur-lined; some with fur outside, and some fur-trimmed. All furs bear the guarantee of GIMBEL BROTHERS—"Furriers snce 1842."

Men's $85 Fur-Lined Overcoats at $47.50
Northern muskrat lining and large beaver or Persian lamb collar. All sizes.

Men's $95 Raccoon (outside fur) Overcoats.....$67.50
Made of dark raccoon fur, with large collar, cuffs on sleeves, and full skirt. All sizes.

Man's $325 Fur-Lined Overcoat at $215
Genuine Northern muskrat lining, matched skins, with large mink collar. ONE COAT; size 42.

Man's $500 Fur Outside Overcoat at $295
Made of genuine beaver, with cuffs on sleeves and exceptionally large collar. Double-breasted model. ONE COAT; size 42.

Men's $55 Muskrat-Lined Overcoats, With Persian Lamb Collars, $37.50
Men's $75 Satin-Lined Overcoats, With Otter and Seal Collars, $42.50
Men's $100 Worombo Chinchilla Satin-Lined Overcoats, With Beaver Collars, $75
Men's $135 Genuine Raccoon Overcoats, for Motoring, Special at $95
Men's $150 Sable Rat-Lined Coat, With Seal Collar and Seal Trimming, $110

Also other splendid fur-lined Overcoats and Outside Fur Coats, of the latest models and lined with the season's most fashionable furs, such as real mink, genuine beaver, genuine seal, Hudson seal, marmot, civet cat, muskrat, Japanese mink and raccoon. Prices most reasonable for such excellent quality.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 45TH AND 47TH STS.

For immediate selection

To serve as "Gifts Practical"

Fur-trimmed Wraps—
$75—$95—$125 FORMERLY $125 to $195

Gowns and Dresses
$55—$75—$95 FORMERLY $85 to $165

Fur-trimmed Coats—
$35—$55—$75 FORMERLY $50 to $150

Holiday Blouses
$5—$9—$15 FORMERLY $10 to $30

Christmas Furs
"The Gift Luxurious"

Fur Coats—$145, $195, $295, $345 to $650
Formerly $195 to $900

Sets—$50, $75, $125, $175, $245, $350 to $750
Formerly $75 to $1200

Saks Overcoats and Suits at $25

FOR MEN YOUNG IN POINT OF YEARS
FOR MEN YOUNG IN POINT OF VIEW

¶ One $25 is just as good as another, because money is standardized.

¶ But one $25 suit or overcoat is not **Perforce** as good as another, for clothes are not standardized.

¶ And inasmuch as clothes never can be standardized on the score of value and of style, you will have to depend solely upon your individual judgment for guidance. That is why we are anxious to have you see our newest $25 productions.

¶ Until you see them you are apt to confuse them with $25 clothes as a class. After you see them you will put them where thousands of men already have put them—where we ourselves put them—where they legitimately belong—

In a class by themselves!

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

for a limited period will accept orders for

Tailored Suits, Afternoon & Evening Gowns

(In their Dressmaking Dept.)

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

Women's Tailored Suits, copies of foreign models, priced according to the materials selected, at $59.50, 67.50, 78.50 and 87.50

Women's Evening Gowns, in plain and elaborate models of taffeta and net, - at $90.00

Smart Afternoon Gowns of black chiffon and satin over white satin; velvet trimmed, - - - - - - - - - - at $95.00

WAR ENCYCLOPEDIA

Current History Magazine of The New York Times, issued monthly; 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year. Official documents, authentic records, authorized announcements, reports of military campaigns. Beautifully illustrated. Times Square, New York.

NAVAL BOARD ASKS FOR NITRATE PLANT

Scientists Recommend a Government Station for Taking Powder Component from Air.

MIGHT LOSE CHILEAN SUPPLY

Consulting Body Also Considers Plans for "Mobilizing" the Country's Munition Industries.

The establishment of a Government plant to make nitric acid out of the air for use in manufacturing smokeless powder, in case our supply of nitrates, which now comes entirely from Chile, should be cut off by war, was recommended in a report sent last night to Secretary Daniels by the Naval Advisory Board, which held sessions yesterday at the Engineering Societies Building.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, Chairman of the Committee on Ordnance and Explosives, said that unless this country had such a plant all of the preparedness in the way of big guns could be speedily rendered useless by an enemy able to seize the Chilean ports or to interfere with ocean traffic between this country and Chile.

The plan is that the Government shall take possession of water power somewhere in the interior, inaccessible to an invading enemy, and there erect a plant to make nitric acid from the air and experiment in order to obtain the best and cheapest methods.

"Our plan," Dr. Baekeland said, "would be to build one such plant at first and train a staff in the scientific methods required. With one unit established and working it would not be difficult to multiply the units in time of war.

"Without such plants Germany would not have been able to prosecute the war for more than a few months. Foreseeing the danger that its supply of nitrates from Chile would be cut off, Germany long ago began to experiment in extracting nitrates from the air. It is an expensive process, and at no time before the war was it possible for Germany to extract nitrates from the air commercially. Of course, the cost is not to be considered by Germany now.

Process Not Profitable.

"Since nitrate cannot be taken from the air at an expense small enough to make it a profitable enterprise, it is absolutely necessary that the United States Government should undertake to develop it. The processes of extracting nitrates from the air were first worked out by two Americans—Bradley and Lovejoy—at Niagara Falls about fifteen years ago. Since that time it has been developed by scientists of several nations. The United States is almost entirely self-dependent, as far as the productions of things necessary to war are concerned, with the exception of nitrates, which are really the most fundamental of all.

"If we were at war with a foreign navy should seize the Chilean ports or interfere with nitrate shipments, we would be absolutely helpless, and the war would come to a stop almost automatically. We could still manufacture black powder, but it is obsolete and we could not rely upon it for a defense. Even a less powerful country than the United States might be able to cripple our fighting power by striking at us through Chile or finding means of blocking imports from there.

"The Government, in erecting the plant we suggest, would not make money, any more than it makes money out of its army and navy; but it would be out only the difference between the cost of manufacturing nitrate from the air and the cost of buying it from Chile."

Mobilize Munition Resources.

Another question considered by the Naval Consulting Board was that of recommending that industrial plants capable of turning out munitions should each be informed of the particular work expected of it during time of war and provided with full plans regarding methods of manufacture and of the purchase of supplies. One suggestion that was put forward was that the Government should have annual contracts with each such factory under which it would turn out, for example, 100 shell cases or some other small quantity of supplies each year in order to insure that the plant would have the tools, equipment, and trained men which would be necessary as a start for the filling of large orders in time of war.

H. E. Coffin, Chairman of the Committee on Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization, said after the meeting of his committee last night that it had arranged with the Board of Directors of the National Automobile Club of America a plan under which men in the aviation corps of the army, navy, or Continentals, should receive three months' training in automobile shops in the handling of motors.

"During the present war," said Mr. Coffin, "no power has been able to keep more than 50 per cent. of its aeroplanes in operation at one time. One of the greatest difficulties has been the training of a sufficient number of air pilots in the repair of motors, which is one of most essential parts of an aviator's knowledge.

"Some time ago we suggested this plan to the Automobile Club of America. We have received word that the plan was received with enthusiasm and that all of the large automobile manufacturers had offered their plants as laboratories for Government aviators. It will take about a three months' course to give an aviator a good foundation in the running of motors. This plan will enable us, in case of trouble, to train a thousand or thousands of men in this fundamental branch of aviation within three months.

"Another step taken by this committee was that of planning to call together all of the makers of aeroplanes in this country in order to get them to agree upon standards. We hope to have all aeroplanes made with a view to their possible use in the event of war. In the present circumstances, with aeroplanes of all types, each differing down to the minutest detail, it would increase the difficulties in making repairs and finding parts for replacement by several hundred per cent. over a condition under which most of the parts of aeroplanes would be interchangeable.

"The standardization we have in view would make it possible to have a stock of propellers and other parts most likely to get out of order, so that any broken machines could be speedily set to rights. It would mean that each part screwed on or joined in the same way. Great difficulty was experienced in Europe early in the war because, with many types of machines in the fields, it was necessary to have a great variety of parts with which to mend them. They have overcome this difficulty to a great extent, and we how propose to benefit by their experience.

Safety Device for Airmen.

Dr. Elmer Sperry of the Committee on Aeronautics said that a long step forward had been made in enabling the pilots of large aircraft, which the United States would some time have in the navy, to keep their bearings on long voyages over the sea.

"At Pensacola the other day," he said, "an aviator steering by compass in a flight over the sea lost his way and started to fly backward, thinking that he was going ahead. Luckily, he got to land. He might very easily have been blown far out to sea and perished. This committee has taken a step which will mean that aviators of the navy will be able to steer large craft over the sea without danger of losing their way when out of sight of landmarks."

Dr. Sperry refused to explain the secret.

BESNARD'S PAINTING OF 'PEACE' MISSING

Canvas Which Cost $20,000 Sent Here for Exhibition Purposes.

MAY BE ON LINER STILL

Much Mystery Surrounds Disappearance of Work Lent by the French Government.

Albert Besnard's symbolical painting "Peace" done by order of the French Government as a decoration for the International Peace Palace at The Hague, on its way to the United States to be exhibited in the principal cities for the benefit of the fund for the families of French artists in the trenches, disappeared from the pier of the French Line on Monday, according to a statement issued last night by W. Francklyn Paris, a trustee of the Museum of French Art, who induced the French Government, through Besnard, to loan the painting to the French societies in America, and who was to have been the custodian of the canvas until it was sent back to France.

According to Mr. Paris, who is a decorative sculptor with a studio at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street, the painting, 20 feet high and 18 feet wide, was put aboard the French Line Steamer Espagne at Bordeaux on Dec. 4, and was supposed to have been taken from the hold of the ship here on Thursday last when the liner docked. Neither the agents of the American Express Company in charge of the shipment, nor the officials of the French Line are sure where the painting went after it left Bordeaux, although it is the belief, unverified, however, that it was unloaded here.

M. Besnard wrote Mr. Paris that the painting had been rolled and hermetically sealed in a zinc casing and placed in a case or box about twenty feet long and eighteen inches square. In his letter he said that this box had the letters "A. B." painted on its four sides, while the name of Mr. Paris, who was to receive it, was marked on the box plainly. According to Mr. Paris, the American Express Company is now tracing a box said to be smaller and supposed to be consigned to Detroit. It is hoped that this box contains the painting.

Mr. Paris did not hear of the loss of the painting until yesterday morning, although he had known that the canvas was supposed to have arrived here on the Espagne on Thursday. He said that on Thursday he had gone to the Customs Office to deposit a bond of $15,000, to guarantee that the painting was to be used in this country for exhibition purposes, and that it was to be sent back to France as soon as the French societies had completed their series of exhibitions.

About the same time he notified his brokers, Travis & Parks of 29 Broadway, that the painting was at the French Line pier, and asked them to convey it to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, where it was to be exhibited for two weeks, beginning Jan. 2, together with other paintings of the Fraternité des Artistes of France, loaned to the Committee of One Hundred American Artists.

Mr. Travis went to the pier on Monday, obtained the papers marked "A. B. 29," showing that the painting was on the ship, but was unable to find the canvas. Fearing to cause Mr. Paris undue alram he notified the French Line and the American Express Company, and with his own men, and six detectives of the companies, searched the pier. Failing to find the box he at last told Mr. Paris yesterday morning. Cable messages to France and wireless messages to the Espagne in the middle of the ocean on her return trip to France failed to aid the searchers, although it is the belief of some of the officials that the painting was never removed from the vessel, and that it will be found when the ship unloads at her next port.

It was said that Besnard received the commission for the painting about four years ago, and that he signed and dated it on July 26, 1914, just about the time the European war began. According to The International Studio, which published an article telling about the proposed exhibition of "Peace" in America, "The painting represents 'Peace,' by arbitrament."

Mr. Paris said that Besnard had received about $20,000 for the painting, but that that sum did not represent the value of the painting, for French artists considered the honor more in accomplishing a work for the Government.

According to Besnard's letter, the painting had been insured for $20,000 before it left France, and the policy covered "all the risks of war." Mr. Paris ridiculed the suggestion that the enemies of France had stolen the painting in the hope of preventing the exhibition in America. A message from Besnard or the French Minister of Fine Arts, who gave permission for the painting to leave that country, is expected today, and they will make a search at Bordeaux.

Mr. Paris told the police of the loss of the canvas last night, and several detectives from the First Branch are at work on the case today.

ACADEMY HAS NO DESIGNS.

Nobody Threatened by New Rule Providing for Ousting.

Members of the National Academy of Design have grave misgivings about the recent action of the council in amending the Constitution so that they can suspend or expel members.

Being a member of the Academy is like winning the yellow jacket. The distinction once attained, some doubt if it can be taken away even by the academy itself.

The Academy until a few days ago was one of the few organizations in the world which had no expulsion clause. By the time one gets to be an Academician he is no longer capable of even thinking evil. In the many decades of the Academy the idea never occurred to anybody that there was need for such a clause.

Some who are objecting to the stern enactment declare that the Academy does not have to keep up a professional standard or a code of ethics, hence there should be no occasion for discipline. The new rule is bodeful, and some members think that it was suggested by learned and honorary associations abroad expelling those on the wrong side in the war.

Among the distinctions conferred upon members of the Academy is the privilege of hanging at least one work in exhibitions, such as the one now in progress at the Fine Arts Building, without a jury's permission.

Henry W. Watrous, Secretary of the academy, said there was no special reason for the new enactment. He could not think of an academician or even of an associate who might err. Perhaps a century from now some academician may be caught in heresy.

BARNUM ESTATE FIGURES.

Value Referred to an Appraisal of Woman's Property.

An appraisal of the estate of Mildred Stier, filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Ludden, shows that she had a net estate of $6,830, of which $3,741 was an interest she had bought in the estate of Herbert Barnum Seely, who was the grandson of P. T. Barnum, the circus man, and from whose estate Seely originally received the interest noted in the report yesterday.

The report further shows that in 1910 Seely sold a part of his share in the Barnum estate, and part of which came into the possession of Mrs. Stier. The report shows that in 1909 Seely placed a mortgage on realty at Broadway and Houston Street, property that had come to him from his grandfather's estate.

The total Barnum estate, the report shows, was $1,222,468, of which $625,000 consisted of realty in New York. The Winter quarters for the circus at Bridgeport has a realty valuation of $50,000. The report further shows that the circus man's widow, the Baroness Nancy Barnum d'Alexandry Orengiani, is guaranteed a life annuity of $40,000 from a trust fund of $597,468.

Julia Elfenbenz, an aunt of Mrs. Stier, is named as her sole beneficiary.

BISCHOFF ACCQUNT FILED.

$27,345 for Lawyers' Services In Suit Over Justice's Death.

James S. Meng, as executor of the estate of Supreme Court Justice Bischoff, yesterday filed an accounting of the $82,000 received from the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The Justice was killed by a fall in the elevator shaft of the bank building, and the widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bischoff, sued and won, the case going to the Court of Appeals.

The report shows that the law firm of Ingram, Massey, Clark & Lowe, who conducted the litigation for the widow, receives $27,345 for legal services rendered, that the widow has already received $15,000, and the remainder is held for her benefit and that of the others entitled to share in the estate.

HOLDS PARCEL POST IS PLAIN FREIGHT

Not Entitled to Protection Given to First-Class Mail, Great Britain Contends.

NO CONVENTION COVERS IT

Swedes Are Urging Their Government to Take Measures Against Seizure of Rubber.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—It is understood in official circles here that the British Government will take a definite stand on the principle that parcel post matter must be regarded as part of the cargo of a ship, and not entitled to the protection given first-class mail under the International Postal Convention.

The mail seized recently from the Swedish-American steamer Stockholm consisted, according to the British Government, of parcel post containing goods of German origin. It is believed that the mail seized from the Danish steamer United States comes under the same category.

According to the contention of the Government here, none of her postal conventions covers parcel post matter, so that such traffic is entitled to no more protection than ordinary freight. It is pointed out by the authorities here that if parcel post traffic were permitted unrestricted, it might develop into a formidable trade between Germany and neutral countries.

United States Shares Britain's View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—While the Department of State has already sent to Great Britain an inquiry that is practically a protest against the seizure of parcel post mail on the Swedish-American steamer Stockholm, it is understood that the United States raised the question not because mail was seized so much as because the seizure constituted another overt act in the British blockade, which the United States had refused to recognize as legal. In other words, the American Government's protest is supplementary to the last note protesting against the blockade, and does not raise a new question relating solely to the infringement of postal conventions.

The subject was discussed at length a few days ago when the Swedish Minister, Mr. Ekengren, called on Mr. Lansing. The talk lasted long enough to develop a well-marked divergence between the attitudes of the American and Swedish Governments over the incident complained of. The Swedish Government wishes to protect its mails as such. The United States, it appeared, felt that parcel post mail must be regarded simply as the ship's cargo and not as privileged matter.

This attitude of the Washington authorities was made plain months ago so far as mail from the United States to a belligerent country was concerned. At that time there was talk of contraband being sent by parcels post from the United States to blockade belligerents. To prevent complications, the Post Office Department instructed postmasters all over the country not to accept for the mails parcels containing contraband.

This order came to light when a plan was tried by a German newspaper correspondent in this country for sending foodstuffs to Germany by parcel post. At the department it was said that no regulation had been issued as to noncontraband, and the plan seemed to be unobjectionable, though the cost of postage seemed to make it impracticable.

BERLIN, Dec. 22, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dispatches from Stockholm say that the Gothenburg firm to which was consigned the parcel post shipment of rubber taken by the British authorities from the steamship Hellig Olav has applied to the Swedish Government for the adoption of measures to bring about the release of the rubber.

Representations have been made by this firm that the rubber was ordered solely for Swedish concerns which are sorely in need of the commodity. Moreover, it is pointed out, exportation of rubber from Sweden is prohibited by law. Hence it is contended that the British assertion that the rubber was intended for reshipment to Germany is groundless.

A Berlin wireless dispatch of Dec. 19 said Sweden had made an energetic protest to Great Britain against the stoppage of the parcel post service between Sweden and the United States. A similar protest has been made by the United States Government. The Hellig Olav was held up on her last voyage from New York and sealed sacks of parcel post mail were removed. The British Foreign Office announced that out of 200 bags taken off 109 contained nothing but rubber, consigned to a forwarding agent in Sweden.

PATRIOT-TEACHERS SUFFER.

Disciplined for Enlisting Without Their Superiors' Consent.

Many German school teachers who have voluntarily laid down their books and taken up arms for the Fatherland have been disciplined by the school authorities of Prussia and Saxony far having dared to offer their services to their country without having obtained the permisaion of their superiors. This has aroused the indignation of the Berliner Tageblatt, and that paper is carrying on a campaign in their behalf.

In some cases the school authorities have decided that the teachers are not entitled to their salaries while serving in the army or doing hospital work, and have requested that the volunteers pay back what money they have already received from the school funds, which in most instances they are unable to do. Commenting on this attitude of the authorities, the Tageblatt remarks:

"This shows that the red tape of petrified officialdom cannot be broken even by the world war."

ASKS $1,000,000 FOR MILK.

2,000,000 Babies in Germany and Austria-Hungary Need It.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee for Food Shipments, held yesterday at the home of Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, 675 Fifth Avenue, it was decided to send out a nation-wide appeal for $1,000,000 to relieve the terrible situation of the babies and young children in Germany and Austria-Hungry.

Pending resumption of the parcel post service between here and Germany and Austria-Hungary, the committee purposes to charter a steamer to sail under Government supervision with a shipment of 120,000 cases of condensed milk and other milk products, approximately 6,000,000 cans of one pound each, consigned direct to Hamburg or Bremen. The National American Red Cross has offered its aid in making distribution.

Dr. Edmund von Mach, Executive Chairman, in commenting on the work of the committee, said: "Every minute's delay may mean the life of an innocent baby in Germany or Austria-Hungary. The milk condition is almost unbelievable, because of the shortage of grain to feed the cows; fresh milk is very scarce, and the supply of condensed milk has been exhausted. If we would save the lives of over 2,000,000 babies we must set out on a big scale."

TO GIVE COURT MORE AIR.

Committee Hears Plea for Better Ventilation in Part VI.

The courtroom of Part VI., General Sessions, against which Judge Malone made many complaints because of bad ventilation, was inspected yesterday by a committee consisting of President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Frank H. Hines, Superintendent of Public Buildings; Deputy Controller Alexander Brough, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works John H. Boschen, Assistant Chief Engineer of Manhattan Borough John H. Stewart, and William A. Basset of the Bureau of Municipal Research.

Following the inspection, a conference was held in the office of Magistrate Deuel, where the committee considered the recommendation of the Judges of General Sessions to take over the Tombs Court for their use in place of the present Part VI.

2 HURT AS TRAIN HITS AUTO.

Contractor and Woman in Machine Hurled 75 Feet by Engine.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Grace Lutz, 35 years old, of West Long Branch, and George Lukes, a well-known contractor of Deal, aged 50, were seriously injured when an automobile in which they were riding was struck at the Broad Street crossing by the Pennsylvania train from New York due here at 5:37 this afternoon.

The car was thrown about seventy-five feet into a field and totally destroyed. Both passengers were unconscious when taken to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. Mrs. Lutz suffered a fracture of the right ankle and severe cuts and contusions about the face and body. Mr. Lukes suffered a broken wrist and internal injuries.

It is said that the gates were lowered after the car had reached the tracks, making it impossible for Mr. Lukes, who was driving, to get the car to safety.

Peace Mass Christmas Morning.

A peace mass will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Duane Street, beginning at 3:15 A. M. on Christmas. Heretofore the services at this church were concluded as the services at other churches were beginning. The order has been reversed because Cardinal Farley has designated 12 o'clock midnight as the hour at which Solemn High Mass is to be begun in all the churches. Mgr. Luke J. Evers will be celebrant of a Solemn High Mass for newspaper men and other night workers at St. Andrew's Church, and an elaborate musical program has been arranged. No tickets are required.

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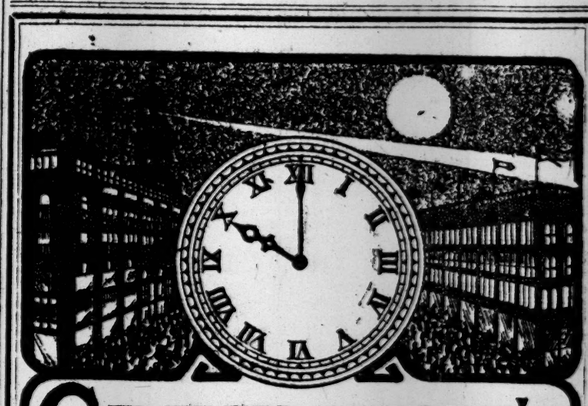

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50 S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE Today or Tomorrow with purchases of $1 or more. - Present Coupon.

THIS COUPON GOOD TODAY OR TOMORROW

Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, Thursday, Dec. 23, or Friday, Dec. 24. These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

N. Y. T., 12-23-15. GREENHUT'S. 109

Even now, entering the last 2 days of the Christmas shopping season, you will find "TOY TOWN" the ideal place to select toys for your own or other people's kiddies.

STOCKS ARE COMPLETE—Yes, just as attractive as they were at the opening of the Yuletide season. Come—be quick!

GREENHUT'S

Have You Forgotten Anyone?

Love's Christmas labor will admit of no further delay! Look over your notebook and see what you have omitted to buy—whom you haveforgotten. Then COME TO GREENHUT'S, which is the store par excellence for "last minute' shopping. Ready NOW as at the beginning of the glorious Yuletide season to serve you—to aid you with helpful suggestions, and to give you the most for your Christmas allowance.

Put your Christmas problems up to us. We'll solve them.

As helpful reminders and gift suggestions to perplexed eleventh-hour shoppers, we mention here but a few of the treasure-laden gift Stores. Our always moderate prices are NOW at their very lowest.

Jewelry	Scarfs	Music
Gloves	Smokers' Articles	Autos
Books	Automobile Supplies	Sleds
Toilet Articles	Sporting Goods	Games
Umbrellas	Canes	Dolls
Hand Bags	Leather Goods	Animals
Blouses	Cameras	Skates
Furs	Sweaters	Toys
Neckwear	Knitted Sets	Candies
Handkerchiefs	Rugs	Fruits
Stationery	Reading Lamps	Wines
Infants' Wear	Tree Ornaments	Cigars
Pictures	Christmas Baskets	Delicacies
	Holiday Footwear	

and the thousand and one pleasing and personal articles for comfort or adornment—and charming gifts for the home, in whose joy all the family shares.

GREENHUT'S

Usual Complimentary S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today

DISTRIBUTION IN OUR ANNEX BLDG.

As many sets of the S&H Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain

BOTH SIDES of SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoon

TO FIGHT TYPHUS IN MEXICO CITY

Continued from Page 1.

rendered recently by followers of Francisco Villa. Villa's whereabout is still unknown here.

General Jacinto Trevino, at the head of a military force representing the Carranza Government, it is reported here, after a successful engagement with the remnants of Villa's forces, has occupied Chihuahua City. General Alvaro Obregon, whose forces recently drove General Villa from Sonora, is said to be on the way to Juarez to assume military control.

General Manuel Ocho, former Villa Military Chief at Juarez, today renounced Villa's cause and joined the Carranza Government. Temporarily he has been placed in control of the surrendered territory by Andreas Garcia, the Carranza Consul here.

DEFEAT BIG VILLA FORCE.

Carranza Troops Overwhelm Remnant of Army.

LAREDO, Texas, Dec. 22.—Carranza troops under General Trevino engaged what remained of the Villa army in battle yesterday and today at Mapula, ten miles outside Chihuahua City, inflicting a severe defeat. More than 900 Villa soldiers were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, according to advices received by Carranza officials in Nuevo Laredo tonight. The Carranza losses were said to have been small.

General Trevino and his soldiers, who have advanced rapidly in Chihuahua during the past ten days, encountered the Villa soldiers moving southward. A fierce battle ensued in which no quarter was shown. The streets of the village of Mapula were strewn with dead when firing ceased.

WILL PURSUE ZAPATA NOW.

Carranza Predicts Pacification Within Two Months.

Special to The New York Times.

SALTILLO, Mexico, Dec. 22.—General Carranza said today that with the surrender of Juarez, which was announced late this afternoon, the complete pacification of the Republic was almost a fact. As soon as the campaign in the North ended, he said, the troops would be sent South to the Zapatista country, where Zapata would be crushed in a few weeks. He expected peace throughout the Republic in two months, as almost all of the large bands had surrendered and the smaller ones were being exterminated. Pointing to the calendar General Carranza remarked that in Vera Cruz he had said that Villa would not last three months and that the three months were not up yet.

When he was asked if he had read President Wilson's speech regarding Pan-America General Carranza said that he had and that he was in perfect accord with the President's sentiments, but at present, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, he could not express his sentiments about a stronger Pan-American union. When he was asked if any changes had been made in the Government he said that he was contemplating a number of changes which would be made at Queretaro, where he would spend a few days, holding conferences with the Cabinet Ministers.

General Carranza said that he would not reach Mexico City before Feb. 1, as he planned to visit a number of interior cities and also Colima on the Pacific Coast. General Obregon will join the party at Guadalajara.

VILLA MAY GO TO CUBA.

Has Engaged His Transportation, El Paso Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—General Francisco Villa, in quitting the Mexican revolution, at least temporarily, as soon as possible will come to the United States as a political refugee, but instead of remaining any length of time in this country will go to Havana, Cuba, according to information received here tonight.

It is the belief of personal friends of Villa that he is now making his way to the border and that he will make a successful crossing before Christmas morning. It is expected that Villa will cross somewhere in the region of Ojinaga on the Rio Grande. From this point Villa is expected to proceed by way of San Antonio to New Orleans, and from there go to Cuba.

It was learned today that General Villa feels that he has been betrayed by the United States in the recognition of General Carranza. Villa feels that Carranza should not have been recognized by this Government after he had rejected the Pan-American overtures for a peace conference to which Villa was ready to send delegates.

The only information which the State Department gave out today regarding Villa's movements was as follows:

"It is reported to the department that certain members of the Villa family have left El Paso, Texas, for Havana, Cuba, via New Orleans. There is no reliable information as to the whereabouts of General Villa."

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 22.—United States Consul Thomas D. Edwards of Juarez, left here this morning for Sierra Blanca, where he expects General Francisco Villa to cross from the Bustillos Ranch with General Jose Rodriguez and his bodyguards. Mr. Edwards expects them to cross some time tonight.

Tickets supposed to be for Villa have been purchased here for transportation to New Orleans; from New Orleans to Havana, Cuba, by a ship of the United Fruit Company's line. The proposed sailing time is Saturday morning and Villa is expected to take the train by Friday in order to join his family in New Orleans.

Mrs. Luz Corrall Villa and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Carmen Villa, wife of Colonel Hippolito Villa, arrived in New Orleans this afternoon.

According to a report current here Villa, after a sojourn in Cuba, will go to Buenos Aires, where through local land agents he has arranged to purchase a cattle ranch of 5,000 acres, stocked with cattle. He will, it is reported, manage this and employ a number of his former commanders and bodyguards as vaqueros.

HUNT DOWN THE YAQUIS.

Mexican Commander Starts Campaign Against Hostile Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Admiral Winslow of the Pacific Fleet informed the Navy Department today that General Alvaro Obregon was vigorously pushing his campaign against the Yaqui Indians in Southern Sonora.

General Obregon yesterday, according to dispatches to the State Department, sent a troop train of twelve cars under command of General Estrada to the Yaqui Valley. There is a large American settlement of ranches to be protected. General Mauss, with a troop train of twenty-eight cars, passed through Hermosillo yesterday morning and was expected to arrive at noon of the same day at Empalme, near the American settlement.

Secretary Lansing said today that the State Department had been informed that the military authorities at Guaymas were planning energetic measures to intercept the Yaquis and to prevent further depredations. The message to the department said that so far as could be ascertained, no settlers were killed in the recent raid.

Open Evenings Until Christmas

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Edison's New Art-Music Re-creation

No Charge for Seats

At this concert you can hear every note, every shade of tone on the New Edison Diamond Disc as sung or played by musical masters. Edison's genius has made *tone re-creation* possible. He has discarded mere mechanical sound reproduction as imperfect. For years he concentrated his superb knowledge of acoustics and his inventive genius on a new method. The result is the Diamond Disc and a new art in music—true *re-creation of tone.*

Come and judge for yourself. You are invited to the concert—today.

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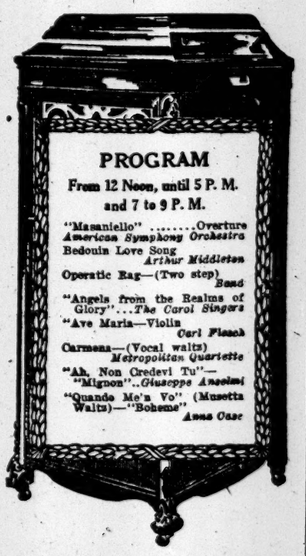
The New Edison can be made to play other makes of records —just as they should be played.



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All instruments sold today will be delivered **before** *Christmas.*

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Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

Prior to removal, in January, to the new building

Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue

this house is offering great reductions in every department.

Young Men's and Boys' Clothes

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Exclusive Outfitters to Young People

CREANGE & WALTER

SEVENTEEN EAST FORTIETH STREET

CHINA AND GLASS

ROOSEVELT, THEME OF REPUBLICAN TALK

Many National Committeemen Here, but Chairman Hilles Denies Conference.

WOOD NOT AT GARY DINNER

General Says He Accepted Invitation, Then Forgot All About It Till It Was Over.

The outlook for Republican success in 1916 and the attitude of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt toward the party was the burden of talk among several Republican National Committeemen, who were in the city yesterday. There was no set conference and all the committeemen did not get together at the same time, but the all-important question of the hour, what happened at the Gary dinner last Friday night when Colonel Roosevelt was the principal guest, was everywhere discussed.

Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the National Committee said there was no political significance to be attached to the presence of so many Republican leaders in the city at this time, as most of them had been at the recent meeting of the committee in Washington, and had come to New York to do some Christmas shopping. Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, although expected at the Waldorf, had not arrived up to midnight.

The most important arrival was Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio. Senator Murray Crane left for his home in Massachusetts on Tuesday. Senator Burton said the report of a conference here was news to him, although he might run across some of the committeemen. Senator Burton said he came here to attend the dinner of the New England Society.

Among the National Committeemen in the city are H. B. Maxon of Nevada, Charles A. Spies of New Mexico, R. H. Cameron of Ohio, Philip A. Stanton of California, Ralph E. Williams of Oregon, and Newell Sanders of Tennessee. Victor Rosewater, former committeeman from Nebraska and Walter Dickey, State Chairman of Missouri and a candidate for Senator there, were at the Waldorf.

No Conferences, Says Hilles.

"So far as I know," said Chairman Hilles, "the presence of these men in the city at this time has no political significance whatever. Except in the most casual way, as Chairman of the National Committee, I have not met any of them. There have been no conferences and I have not made arrangements for any. I didn't know Senator Burton was in town and I didn't know Senator Penrose was expected."

Mr. Hilles said he would have a conference today with James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the National Committee, to arrange for the drafting of the call for a National Convention. This call, he said, would be issued within a few days.

According to a Committeeman from the Far West, Colonel Roosevelt is sure of the support of the Pacific Coast States if he is nominated by the Republicans.

"We're giving sober thought to the exigencies of the hour," was the way he put it, "but we are not necessarily talking candidates. The man of the hour now may not be the man of the hour next year. If Roosevelt were with the Republican Party the Far Western States would pull for him. It's a question of getting a candidate to win."

The committeemen were very chary about discussing the Gary dinner. When Maxon of Nevada was asked about it he said:

"I'm in the position of a witness, and refuse to answer for fear of incriminating myself. What I will say is that the candidate chosen by the Republican Party is going to have a united following in our part of the country. The Progressives out there, as in most parts of the country, have disappeared except for a few Generals. There is no rank and file. Roosevelt or any other man who gets the Republican nomination will have a united party back of him, as in the old days."

Maxon Gets McHarg's Aid.

Mr. Maxon was knocked down by an automobile on Tuesday night on Fifth Avenue in front of the Union League Club and is nursing a bruised arm. He was taken into the club by Ormsby McHarg, who was a Roosevelt supporter in 1912.

"The only thing disturbing me today," said Mr. Maxon, "is that somebody'll say I was run over while out walking with Mr. McHarg. He was very kind, and saw that I had the best of care. But remember, I was for Taft."

Committeeman Spies of New Mexico said:

"New Mexico will support any Republican candidate in preference to Wilson, even Roosevelt. Wilson's handling of the Mexican situation has driven every business man against him."

Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, denied yesterday that he was a guest at the Gary dinner. He said an invitation to attend the dinner reached him as he was leaving for the West, and that he instructed an aide to write a letter of acceptance. He said he returned the day of the dinner and attended a luncheon at the Long Island Chamber of Commerce and did not hear anything more about the dinner until he read an account of it in the newspapers, whereupon he wrote to Mr. Gary saying he was sorry he couldn't attend.

Gen. Wood Forgot the Dinner.

"It is quite true that I was invited to Judge Gary's dinner," said General Wood, "and the invitation was accepted in my behalf. I did not make a note of it and the dinner was over before I thought of it again."

Both General Wood and Colonel Roosevelt were at the luncheon at the Harvard Club given last Wednesday a week by Robert J. Collier. Several war correspondents were present, and politics was not discussed. It was learned yesterday that another important dinner had been planned for Colonel Roosevelt in the near future, but whether the publicity attending the Gary dinner had caused it to be postponed could not be learned.

The National Americanization Committee, with headquarters in the Astor Court Building, announced yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt will speak before the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization in Philadelphia on the evening of Jan. 20. "Social and Economic Preparedness" will be the Colonel's theme. On Jan. 19 he will be a guest at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury to the members of the National Americanization Committee. Charles M. Schwab and Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, are among others invited.

NEW GARY DINNER REPORT.

Washington Hears Now That Politics Was Not Discussed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Information has reached Washington from an informed source in New York that at the Gary dinner Colonel Roosevelt made two interesting statements. One was that the English had built more war vessels since the beginning of the European war than were in the entire United States Navy. The other was that the lives of more American noncombatants had been sacrificed in Mexico than in the various outrages against American rights by belligerents, including the sinking of the Lusitania, or than had been lost in the entire war with Spain.

According to the information reaching Washington from this source, there was no political significance to the Gary dinner. No speeches were made, and politics, it was declared, was not discussed. Only two references were made at the entire dinner, it was asserted, that could be construed as applying to President Wilson's policy of preparedness. Colonel Roosevelt spent considerable time, according to this information, in telling of his experiences in South America that embraced his discovery of the River of Doubt.

The consensus among Republican Senators today seemed to be that Colonel Roosevelt's recent meeting with leaders of great wealth had to do with preparedness along broad lines and not with politics. As a political gathering the dinner, it was said, would be regarded as a mistake from all points of view. The fact that Colonel Roosevelt attended what could be called a "billion-dollar dinner" convinced some politicians that before he went he had definitely decided that he was not, and could not be, a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

Senator Smoot of Utah commented today on a remark, attributed to the Colonel, at a luncheon given by Robert J. Collier at the Harvard Club last Wednesday that he would even support President Wilson for re-election if the Republican platform or the Republican candidate sought the German vote by slurring over the hyphenated question.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is afraid of any paltering with the issue of America first," said Senator Smoot, "he can set his mind at rest. The platform, I am sure, will deal strongly with the President's failure to protect American lives and interests in many parts of the world and with the hesitating, vacillating, and changeable attitude in his many verbose notes and public writings. There will be no hesitation or evasion on that issue.

"I believe the Republican platform should and will declare that the protection given by the Government to American citizens should be the same in all parts of the world, regardless of the wealth or importance of the citizen. This protection should make American citizenship a real and valuable thing. I believe the platform will say clearly that the murder of Americans in Mexico is as serious as drowning Americans on the Lusitania."

Senator Poindexter of Washington, a Progressive who has returned this session to the Republican caucus, took the same view.

"The Republican platform," he said, "will declare, I am satisfied, for a more vigorous foreign policy. The policy of surrender and diplomatic tergiversation, as in the Pan-America Canal matter, Mexico, the Colombian treaty, and the protection of American lives and property everywhere, will be one of the chief issues in the next campaign. If the Republican Party fails to take an unequivocal stand on these matters, it will have overlooked a great opportunity."

It is believed, however, that while the Republicans will seek to draft a strong "patriotic" plank involving military and naval preparedness with sharp criticism of the President's foreign policies, they will almost unconsciously play the soft pedal toward the German-Americans. The German-American vote is large, over 2,000,000 according to the general estimate, and the Republicans' loud declaration that the President has lost that vote is taken as tacit admission that the Republicans hope to win it.

MOORE SAYS T. R. WON'T RUN.

Pennsylvania Progressive Calls ex-President "a Kidder."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Theodore Roosevelt will not be a candidate for President again, according to Alexander P. Moore, Progressive National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, who passed through here today on his way to the Pacific Coast to confer with politicians there.

"Colonel Roosevelt is having too much fun as a private citizen," he said. "He is now, for the first time, able to say anything or do anything that he wishes without bothering about what people will say, either at home or abroad. Some of his recent frank utterances are proof in themseives that he has no thought of running again. He has nothing to gain by being President again. Mrs. Roosevelt is very strongly opposed to his making another campaign."

"Why doesn't he come out and say so?" Mr. Moore was asked.

"That's T. R.'s little joke," Mr. Moore replied. "Not many people know that the Colonel has a keen sense of humor. He is what might be called a 'kidder.' I think he purposely lets rumors get out that he may be a candidate just to worry Barnes and the rest of them and then he chuckles to himself and his friends as his enemies go up in the air at the idea. He enjoys the present situation too much to trade places with Wilson."

Mr. Moore believes that harmony will be restored in the Republican ranks and that a candidate satisfactory to everybody will be named. But he doesn't think it will be Roosevelt, because he is sure the Colonel doesn't want the nomination.

"But," added Mr. Moore, "he and his friends won't let anybody be named who was connected with the burglary committed in this city four years ago."

BONAPARTE SEES KNEESHAKES

Ex-Attorney General Says Roosevelt Scares Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General in Colonel Roosevelt's Cabinet, and one of his closest political friends, in an address before the Roosevelt Progressive Club tonight ridiculed the surmises of the Republicans and Democrats as to the political significance of the Gary dinner in New York.

"Is all this talk an invention?" asked Mr. Bonaparte, refering to the dinner rumors. "If it is true, and it is really the launching of a Presidential boom, then why was it put through in secret? Even though it may not be a boom, even though the Progressives have not yet thought of their probable leader, every move on the part of Colonel Roosevelt is productive of 'kneeshakes,' and inward dissatisfaction among the Democratic and Republican leaders.

"The nomination of a Progressive candidate spells defeat for other candidates. Teddy is still at the helm. I don't propose to join another party until I find that it is better, that it is more loyal, that it is more as American people would like to have it."

NEW ENGLANDERS CHEER THE ALLIES

Forefathers' Day Diners Applaud Borden's Pledge to Fight to the End.

STETSON LAUDS CANADIANS

And Welcomes Their Premier as Allied to Americans "in Spirit and in Hope."

New England and Canada stretched hands across the border at last evening's dinner—the one hundred and tenth—of the New England Society at the Waldorf Astoria, at which Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of the Dominion, was the guest of honor and spoke of Canada's determination to see the war through as a conflict of the ideals of civilization with those of the jungle.

"The Canadian people are impressed with the most earnest and intense conviction," he said, "that our cause is just and that it will prevail. Undoubtedly it concerns the power, influence, and destiny of our empire. But we are convinced beyond all question that this conflict is of vastly wider significance and that its determination must exercise a profound influence upon the world's future. And because the future of the world's civilization is at stake Canada is prepared to fight it out until the end. And when I say Canada is prepared to fight it out until the end I mean precisely what I say, and I know that I express the sentiment of the Canadian people. We are fighting against jungle ideas and jungle ideals, and we believe that any nation or nations founded upon jungle creed must revert to the jungle whence it sprang.

"It is for the future of the world that we fight to the end!"

Here the speaker was interrupted by vociferous and prolonged applause.

"Then, too," he continued, "we take part in this struggle because the destiny of the world-wide British Commonwealth is our destiny, because as one of its great nations we are determined to preserve its power and influence, and because we conceive that as one of those nations there is for us the highest opportunity to advance the cause of humanity and civilization, to do our part worthily in the world's work."

Francis Lynde Stetson, President of the New England Society, spoke of the common interests of the United States and the Dominion, and won prolonged applause when he protested against the abuse by foreign-born citizens of their duties and rights under this Government.

"In the fulness of time our familiar 'Forefather' is meeting with a term of different though related import. From many sides sounds in our ears the term 'Fatherland,' and not always melodiously or harmoniously. All honor and sympathy to all loyal citizens of the United States, wherever born, who without failing or faltering in their support of the Government of the United States still recall with affection and pride the virtues and glories of the old home across the seas. Surely we of New England would never deny them that. But in common with the rest of the American people we do impose one condition—that is, we passionately deny the right of any one calling himself an American citizen to flout or to harass the American Government in the discharge of its difficult duty of preserving peace with all other nations. There may be, and there are, for our diverse citizenship various 'Fatherlands,' but for us all there is but one country to which we owe allegiance. The birth or the oath of every American citizen binds him to the American soil, and thenceforth his national anthem must be, 'This is my own, my native land.' Upon this, our North American continent, we have never learned that hate which is a consuming hatred, and we must never do so."

After referring to the pilgrimage of 5,000 New Englanders in 1783 into Canada and the assistance that Canada rendered the Union armies during the civil war, Mr. Stetson paid tribute to the 1,700 Americans who are now fighting with the Canadian forces.

"Now, in the hour of Canada's trial," he said, "an entire legion of Americans born this side of the boundary is marching under the maple leaf flag upon which the bravery of Canadians has reflected undying glory. There, as here, the abiding belief is that 'righteousness exalteth a nation.' To every people acting upon this belief we are allied in spirit and in hope, and the representatives of this nation to the north are as welcome to our festival of freedom as though to their own."

Elihu Root came in for an ovation when President Stetson referred to him as "New York's finest contribution to the service of our country at Washington since Alexander Hamilton made it our national capital."

All the speakers of the evening said that the world might draw a lesson from the peace that had existed on the unprotected borders of Canada and the United States for the past century by virtue of the agreement as to the non-maintenance of armed forces on the Great Lakes and other parts of the boundary.

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio spoke on "Our Fathers' Days and Ours." He made no reference to the national defense program, but contented himself with complimentary references to the rôle New England had played in the history of the country.

"Blood will tell," he said. "The influence of ancestry cannot be lost. There is assuredly no more conspicuous illustration of the influence of early ideals than that of the early settlers of New England upon their descendants. The value of such a heritage is illustrated by this celebration of Forefathers' Day which has been enthusiastically maintained by this society for more than a century. The Twenty-second of December has a certain sacredness which gives it a place beside Independence Day.

"I am not willing to accept the widely accepted idea that we have fallen below the ideals of our fathers' days. No doubt they had a devotion infinitely higher than that which characterizes those who are engulfed in the swelling tides of action, but in surroundings infinitely changed and with new responsibilities the children of New England and all our population have minds that are open and hearts that are ready to take up the burdens of the present and in passing on to leave their legacy to the future."

Senator Burton made a strong plea for strict neutrality on the part of the citizens of the United States, not only as a duty to their country, but as a duty to the world.

"Now, when a war of colossal proportions holds half the world in its grasp, never did peace mean more to a nation. No corpses of the slain are carried through our streets; it is far across the sea that the wounded and dying are hurried to hospitals and to homes; no sound of musketry by day nor cannon by night affright our ears, but only the peaceful hum of industry and commerce, the busy round of pleasure and amusement. When Sunday comes Sabbath bells are not tolling requiems for the dead; instead they peal out merrily as of old.

"No land or continent restrains our energies; the knowledge and the treasures of the earth are ours; with our broader, unlimited outlook the sufferings and woe of other lands should awaken no sentiments except those of sympathy and desire to aid them.

"With our country at peace now, and strong alike in peace and war, we will take the lead in the world's civilization."

At the beginning of the speeches the guests drank the health of President Wilson in New England cider. Then they drank to the memory of the dead, and lastly to "Forefathers' Day." A song, "Land of Hope and Glory," written for the occasion by Sir Edward Elgar of London, was sung by a male chorus. Many women, among them Lady Borden, wife of the Premier, were in the galleries to hear the speeches.

Among those at the speakers' table were Sir Charles Davidson, Joseph A. Lawson, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N.; former Ambassador Choate, ex-Senator Elihu Root, Austin B. Fletcher, Howland Davis, A. Barton Hepburn, former Presidents of the society; William Sloan, President of the St. Andrew's Society; the Rev. John Williams, President of St. George's Society; the Rev. Howard Duffield, Vice President of the St. Nicholas Society; William J. Clarke, Secretary of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; S. Reading Bertron, President of the Southern Society; Augustus Van Wyck, President of the New England Society of Brooklyn; the Rev. Charles A. Eaton, President of the Canadian Society, and J. Emery McLean, President of the Canadian Club.

HOLD UP UTICA RETURNS.

Democrats Get Injunction in Election Controversy.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The canvass of the votes cast in the last election in this State has been held up by another injunction. A messenger from the State Board of Canvassers was waiting to take the returns from this county to Albany today, but at 2 o'clock an injunction was served on the local Board of Canvassers forbidding the opening of twenty-three voting machines and making the matter returnable before Supreme Court Justice De Angelis on Jan. 15 next.

The trouble grows out of the election of Mayor in this city. The Democrats recently obtained a unanimous decision from the Court of Appeals directing the county canvassers to make correction in the returns from one of the districts in this city.

The Republicans asked for the opening of all the voting machines, but the Court of Appeals decided against this. The Republicans have control of the Board of Canvassers and that body voted yesterday to open twenty-three machines on the plea that there had been discrepancies, and it is this action that the Democrats have now enjoined. What effect the injunction will have on the work of the State Board of Canvassers is not known, but it was asserted that complications were likely.

GERMANS FAVOR HUGHES.

New Yorker Herold Advises Republicans to Nominate Him.

The New Yorker Herold printed this editorial yesterday:

"Of more than ordinary importance is the question of Presidential candidates to us German-Americans on account of our bitter experience, about which matter nothing more need to be said on this occasion. If any citizen of the United States is interested in seeing a firm, just, and impartial man selected, we German-Americans certainly are.

"Of all the men mentioned as possible candidates there is none to whom we incline more than to Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court. The more we consider the matter the more we are convinced that in him we have the man the country requires. We here in New York have had a chance to get to know Mr. Hughes when he was the first official of the State. Long before that time Mr. Hughes had come to our notice during the insurance investigation. Here is a man who cannot be swayed by party passions, and among whose traits partiality is not to be found. What distinguishes him to a degree possessed by few is an unflinching sense of justice, and as regards ability and sense of duty, he is second to none. The Republicans could do nothing better than nominate Hughes."

STATE COMMITTEE JAN. 14.

Republicans Will Hold February Convention in New York.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; George W. Aldridge, William L. Ward, and other Committeemen held a conference at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday and decided to change the date of the State Committee meeting from Jan. 7 to Jan. 14. The Legislature will meet on Jan. 6, and it was feared that the date as originally proposed might cause some confusion. It was also decided to hold the unofficial State convention of the party in New York City in the last week of February.

The men to be selected as delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention were discussed. Among the names mentioned were those of Elihu Root, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Governor Whitman, William Barnes, Chairman Tanner, and William Berri of Brooklyn.

SERVICE JOB PRICED AT $25,000 TO METZ

Continued from Page 1.

against him Mr. Wood should consider the propriety of taking any part in the proceedings. It may be necessary, it was pointed out, for Mr. Wood to vote on the project, and there was even a possibility of his casting the deciding vote.

When Wood appeared before the committee he plainly showed the strain he has been laboring under. He did not have the jaunty air he wore when he was a witness a short time ago; before the testimony connecting him with the signal equipment contracts had been brought out. As soon as he took the stand, Chairman Thompson said:

Asked Not to Sit in Board.

"Mr. Lawson and Mr. Burr, the Brooklyn members of this committee, have requested me to bring to your attention the fact that the Public Service Commission is now considering very important matters respecting Brooklyn. You must know from the public prints that very serious charges have been made against you before this committee. The Brooklyn members want to know if you have considered the impropriety of your sitting in this matter before the investigation has been completed."

Wood cast an appealing glance around the room and replied:

"In view of the fact that the Grand Jury has started an investigation against me I decline to answer any questions you may ask."

"Have you considered how unfair it is to the people of Brooklyn for you to sit in this matter?" asked Senator Lawson.

"The matter involves the third tracking of the Fulton Street line, and it has been before your commission for the past few days. Do you consider it fair to the people of Brooklyn for you to give your judgment on the matter in the light of what has been brought out?"

"I refuse to answer," again replied Wood, "for the same reason I gave when I was here before—that it is a personal matter, impertinent, and not relative to this investigation."

The witness fumbled in his pocket for the paper drawn up by his attorney, John B. Stanchfield, from which he had read while a witness once before, setting forth his reasons for not answering.

"Never mind your paper," said Thompson. "We all know what it contains."

Charges Unfair Dealing.

At this point Joseph M. Callahan, who was recently appointed to the committee by Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, and who comes from the Bronx, jumped up and accused Senator Thompson of unfair dealing.

"Do you think it fair to ask Mr. Wood that queston, when no charges have been filed against him with the Governor?" he demanded. "It looks to me as if this committee is prejudging the case. In view of the situation I dissent from the committee asking the witness any such question."

"Then I insist," shouted Senator Lawson, "as a Brooklyn citizen and a State Senator, that it go on the record that my judgment is that in a matter of such vital importance as this third-tracking matter it is improper for Commissioner Wood to sit while charges are pending against him by this committee."

Callahan advanced to the table and shouted:

"No determination of the truth or falsity of these charges has been made. We feel that the charges should be filed against Mr. Wood at once and an opportunity given him to answer them."

"Has anybody else here got an attitude?" asked Senator Thompson, pounding the table with his gavel.

Senator James A. Foley then rushed into the room and shouted:

"I want to know if this committee is going to meet to file charges against Commissioner Wood before Christmas. We were here last week to vote on the charges and now they are to go over for another week."

"This committee is investigating a very serious matter," interrupted Senator Thompson, "and the investigation must proceed, in face of the facts before this committee that Mr. Wood is unfit to sit as a Commissioner. He had an opportunity for five days to appear here and answer the charges in his own defense, but he has refused to do so."

"As I see it," replied Senator Foley, "there are only two alternatives. If Wood is guilty, charges ought to be filed against him and he ought to be removed. If he is innocent, he ought to be cleared."

Committee in an Uproar.

The committee was in an uproar by this time, every member trying to talk at once.

"Any citizen has a right to make charges against the Commissioner," shouted Thompson. "Why don't you do it right now?"

"The committee has charge of that," replied Foley, "but I'll vote now to file charges if you prepare them."

"So will I," shouted Callahan, "and in doing so I will not question the right or the duty of the committee to go further into the matter, but I think if Mr. Wood is in any way guilty charges ought to be filed now."

Foley again added his protestations to those of his colleague, and Senator Thompson, with a bang of the gavel, said:

"The matter of charges is not before this committee and your votes will not be recorded. The time for you to have taken action was when Wood's nomination was before the Finance Committee of the Senate in 1914. This investigation will continue on behalf of those who want it and those who don't want it until it is exhausted. You are simply injecting politics into these proceedings."

During the altercation Commissioner Wood quietly left the room.

Earlier in the day Senator Thompson announced that the investigation would be halted until next Tuesday, and he excused until then President W. W. Salmon of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester, Thomas W. Pinucane, a Director of the company, and Sidney G. Johnson, Vice President in charge of sales, as well as a number of other witnesses. Former Public Service Commissioner William R. Willcox, counsel to the company, promised to have his clients on hand when the committee will resume its labors.

Stuyvesant Clinic Christmas Sale.

The Junior Auxiliary of the Stuyvesant Clinic held a tea dance and Christmas sale yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Society for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis Among Children. The ballroom was lined with booths, and there was exhibition dancing. Among the members of the auxiliary who took part were the Misses Helen Barret, Alice Thayer, Mary Cushman, Flora McAlpin, Caryl Hackstaff, Jean Fletcher, Dorothy Leary, Muriel Oakes, Ethel Simmons, Dorothy Quinn, Marie F. Cook, Josephine B. Wells, Dorothy Duncan, Antoinette Bloodgood, Marion Perry, Lillian L. Remsen, Martha Ottley, Vera McNair, and Marguerite Doubleday.

NO SCARCITY OF APPLES.

Nearly 8,000,000 Barrels Said to be in Cold Storage.

Despite the forecasts of a shortage of apples issued by the Federal Government early in the Fall, there are in cold storage nearly 8,000,000 barrels of apples, more than a million barrels more than were in storage at the same time last year, according to a bulletin issued yesterday by John J. Dillon of the New York State Department of Foods and Markets. About 1,325,000 barrels are held in New York. Mr. Dillon said that those apples were not of the best keeping quality because of the unusual heat and humidity of the growing season, and that unless they were sold soon great loss would follow.

To draw those apples out of storage he suggests increased consumption, and advises consumers to use apples as a substitute for the high-priced cranberry. It is the intention of the Commissioner to hold auction sales so that growers having apples in storage may sell directly to the retail merchants. He said yesterday that the Department of Foods and Markets had been selling twelve or fifteen cars of apples for growers since Oct. 20, and that he would agree to distribute all apples sent to the department for auction sale.

Athenaeum to be a Monthly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Athenaeum ceases to be a weekly magazine during 1916. It will be issued monthly at the price of 1s.

STUDY ITS FINANCES

TO furnish safe title insurance the company itself should be able to save money and accumulate surplus.

You should look carefully at the financial record of any company before you take a policy.

The report of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance shows that during the year 1914 we were the only title company in Greater New York whose receipts exceeded its disbursements.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CHEAP AND GOOD.

Slightly used cars of all makes and sizes picked up in the Automobile Exchange daily at The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No More Milk and Nursery Diet for Me!

Declare your independence from diets and drugs! Just because you have been pampering a "delicate digestion" for years is no reason why you should not begin to-day to eat the rich, delicious, nourishing food you crave. Try one more good dinner, sipping with it a glass or two of Man-a-cea, a delicious, refreshing mineral water that stimulates the secretion of digestive fluids and checks stomach and intestinal disturbances by natural means. Man-a-cea is not a laxative, and, while highly effective, is so free from any medicinal taste as to make a superb table water. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Sold by druggists and first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.—Advt.

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9 & 11 EAST 37th ST., NEW YORK
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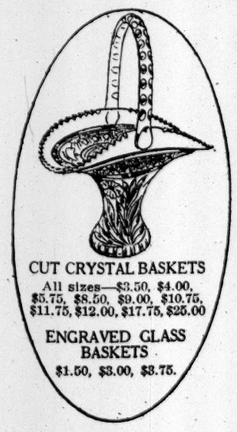


CUT CRYSTAL BASKETS
All sizes—$3.50, $4.00, $5.75, $8.50, $9.00, $10.75, $11.75, $12.00, $17.75, $25.00

ENGRAVED GLASS BASKETS
$1.50, $3.00, $3.75.

That Belated Gift

YOUR SELECTION from OUR NEWLY COMPLETED STOCKS of Rich Plates, Dinner Sets, Rock Crystal, and other useful, artistic wares, combined with OUR PROMPT SERVICE, will insure *your satisfaction* with "*That Belated Gift*" and the *recipient's gratitude* for a remembrance in the best of taste.

THE HIGGINS & SEITER STUDIOS POSSESS EVERY FACILITY FOR EXECUTING EXCLUSIVE MONOGRAM AND CREST DECORATIONS

Established 1834
WILLIAM WISE & SON
Jewelers and Diamond Merchants

If the Christmas Gift Problem troubles you, our Stock of Diamonds, Jewelry and Silver can yet offer many things of permanent beauty and value. Possibly, added prestige would come, if our name is on the box.

Store Open Evenings Until Christmas

Flatbush Ave at Fulton & Nevins Sts
(Subway Station almost at the Door)
Brooklyn

All the Makings of a Merry Christmas

WARMTH, jollity, Christmas cheer—and music in the home! While the Yuletide bells are ringing—while the world rejoices that Christmas is come—let the strains of well-loved old hymns recall the Christmas memories of childhood. Let the house echo to the merriment of young folks dancing and singing—let music bring to your hearth this season the festive spirit of Christmas!

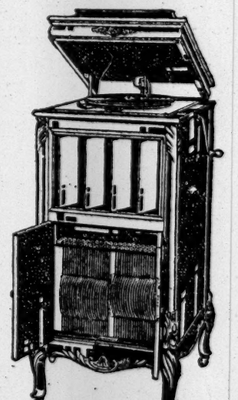
There are hundreds of Columbia Records appropriate for Christmas—or any other time when youth in spirit joins with youth in years in gay enjoyment of life.

Be sure to have the Columbia Record Catalog at hand when you are planning for Christmas and the festivities of the season!

AND if you haven't bought your Christmas Grafonola yet, — reserve it at your dealer's, QUICK! It may be the only chance you have to get the model you want in time.

From the way all the Columbia factories are rushed with Christmas orders, there seems to be no possibility of delivering any further instruments to buyers before the 25th, except those that Columbia dealers have in stock right now.

Get in touch with YOUR dealer without a day's delay—it's worth your while to make *sure* of getting a Columbia Grafonola.



Columbia Grafonola 110
Price $110

OR if you already own a Columbia Grafonola or any other similar instrument, you know how the gift of a good Columbia Record is always appreciated.

And the only better gift than a good record would of course be *more* good records. Nothing could bring more enjoyment to the entire family throughout the year, yet the cost is little indeed in proportion to the pleasure.

And remember that no gift would be better liked, either, by friends who own Grafonolas or "talking-machines." The Columbia Record Catalog and the special Christmas supplement will solve most of your "present problems."

Columbia Records in all Languages.

New records go on sale the 20th of every month.

This Advertisement dictated to the Dictaphone.

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DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS and the COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLA

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BELOW 14TH STREET:
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., 59 Nassau St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Ave. B.
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 88 Chambers St.
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.

14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Hecht Bros., 58 W. 14th St.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way).
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Broadway.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Station.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. and 59th St.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway.
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
H. Salstan, 2163 Broadway.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.

43D ST. TO 96TH ST. (Cont.)
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. and Third Ave.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 2251-3261 Third Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 148th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway.
M. A. Smith, 186 E. Fordham Rd.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
I. Zion, Inc., 2398 Broadway.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 181st St.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
M. Rappaport, 302 Westchester Ave.

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
A. D. Matthews' Sons, Inc., 398 Fulton St.
Balm Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.

BROOKLYN (Cont.)
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway.
Kirschner Bros., 2787 Atlantic Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
H. Levinson, 1739 Pitkin Ave.
J. Racow, 185 Grand St.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1133 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Jos. Shelman, 390 Grand St.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Haunsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
Louis Schiff, 1099 Broadway.
Geo. Millard, 1803 Myrtle Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 38 Warburton Ave.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 14-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Gross & Newman, 523 Jersey Ave.
A. Galuchi, 492 Communipaw Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.

NEWARK:
I. Bamberger & Co., Broad and Market Sts.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 845 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 903-905 South Broad St.
C. Schmidt Furniture Co., 157 Springfield Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 130 Washington St., Hoboken.
H. R. Raven, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York.
Herrero Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken.
Andrew Brunton, 361 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill.
I. Marshall, 486 Broadway, Bayonne.
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne.
Ruckstuhl Company, Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic.
P. Bernstein, 358 Passaic St., Passaic.
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 288 N. Broad St., Elizabeth.
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson.
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson.

OUT OF TOWN:
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mount Vernon.
A. Lasus, 275 Main St., New Rochelle.

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PURE NATIVE WINES for the Holidays

Brut Cuvee Champagne, Sparkling Burgundy, Haut Sauterne, &c.

By the bottle to take with you.

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H. T. Dewey & Sons Co.

Makers of pure wines and grape juice for over half a century.

188 Fulton St. & 81 Nassau St., N.Y.C.
Phone 3001 Cort.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

Wouldn't you like to feel on Christmas morning that you had done a little to help tide a needy family over a period of poverty and to restore it to self-support?

There are over 3,000 destitute families in Brooklyn who face a dreary Christmas. In some, the only wage-earner is a widow or deserted mother with several dependent children; in others, the father is unable to earn because of tuberculosis, heart trouble, or, in some cases, insanity.

In each family there is the same mother-love and father-love—the fear of being compelled to break up the home—the fervent desire to "keep the children together."

Money is needed to pay rent, to provide food, clothing, coal and other necessities. Contributions, large or small, should be sent with this clipping to Room No. 1.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities
69 SCHERMERHORN ST.,
Alfred T. White, President — Thomas J. Riley, Gen. Secretary
Brooklyn, N. Y.

(This advertisement paid for by special gift)

"Birds of a Feather"

After all it is not remarkable that you generally find the *best* cars covered with tops of

Genuine Pantasote

The manufacturer who puts *his own best* into his cars provides the *best* he can *find* in top material.

Genuine Pantasote is the top material that is *known* for the perfect shelter it provides, for its ability to withstand the hardships of all weather, folding and misuse and for lasting neatness which is in harmony with a handsome car.

It stays *new*—it keeps the car looking *new*.

The Pantasote Company
1751 Bowling Green Bldg., New York City

CHARITIES.

ANNOUNCEMENT

American Fund for French Wounded

The AMERICAN BRANCH OF THE FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND has severed its connection with the FRENCH WOUNDED EMERGENCY FUND in England, and is henceforth to be known as THE AMERICAN FUND FOR FRENCH WOUNDED.

The Central Committee in New York realized that increased difficulties of shipping across the Channel made it imperative to send consignments direct to France and open a depot in Paris.

The change was made to meet this condition.

NEEDIEST CARED FOR BUT GIVING GOES ON

$1,800 Sent In After Announcement That the 100 Cases Are All Relieved.

CHARITY TO BE EXTENDED

Many Others Not on the List Published in The Times Can Be Provided for with the Surplus.

The desire of generous persons in New York to relieve suffering among the poor at this Christmas time has not been satisfied by merely providing for the most urgent requirements of the 100 neediest cases, described in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Gifts amounting to more than $1,800 flowed in to the Christmas fund yesterday, although it had been announced that enough, and more than enough, to relieve the 100 cases had been contributed already

The surplus accumulated up to this time, and such gifts to the fund as are made between now and Christmas, will be used in bringing Christmas joys to others as deserving of aid as the 100 cases for which THE TIMES made its appeal. The Christmas fund is now $26,919.43. This means a very carnival of relief work has been made possible at this holiday season by the generous responses to THE TIMES appeal in behalf of the 100 cases.

Every cent of the money in this fund is to be used for actual relief, and none of the four charities in charge of the holiday relief will use any of the money for their own administration expenses.

The gifts which were specified as being for particular cases have eliminated sixty-six of the 100 on the list. The other contributions will first be used to provide for the remaining thirty-four cases, and whatever is left will be devoted to general Christmas relief work. And the four societies know well where that relief work is needed most.

Of the total contributions up to last night the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $9,429.34, the Charity Organization Society $8,375.03, the State Charities Aid Association $5,485.83, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities $2,050, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $1,581.23.

Contributions to the fund yesterday were: To the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $647; to the Charity Organization Society, $392; to the State Charities Aid Association, $475.50, to the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $250, and THE NEW YORK TIMES, $83.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges contributions from the following: John H. Auerbach, $50; "H. G. K.," $15; "E. R. W.," $15; "Cash," $5; "H. R. P., Jr.," $2, and "K. V. S.," $1.

Mr. Auerbach requested that his contribution of $50 be used equally for the deserted mother, whose case was 7, and the widow, who has been forced to leave her children to find work, as told in Case 100. A letter was also received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from a man, who said that he and his wife desired to give seven-year-old Ludwig a Christmas present of $2.50 a week to bring him back to health by putting him in a good home for a year.

"We have decided," he writes, "that this would be a suitable Christmas present from ourselves, and if the boy has not been taken care of, we should be glad to attend to the case."

Ludwig was deserted by his father when a baby, and his mother died a short time ago from tuberculosis. The boy has also been predisposed to the disease, but, with healthy surroundings, the doctors say, he has a good chance of developing into a strong useful man. His was Case 66.

A contribution of $10 received by THE NEW YORK TIMES was accompanied by a letter saying:

"I am sending this at the request of Miss Augusta E. Sandman, who recently rendered us a very signal and gracious service, for which she was unwilling to accept any personal reward. As this act is founded on her kindness, thoughtfulness, and honesty I sincerely hope that the fruit of it will be all that she could desire."

The Board of Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which is caring for thirty-six of the 100 cases, met yesterday, with President Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., presiding, and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Much permanent good as well as immediate Christmas joy has been brought to a group of families in distress through the instrumentality of THE NEW YORK TIMES in its description of the 100 needy cases; and

Whereas, This plan, which has been followed now for several years, has made a substantial contribution to the Christmas spirit of the community;

Therefore, Be it resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor express their appreciation of the service rendered to the community in this way by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

W. Frank Persons, one of the Directors of the Charity Organization Society, sent the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

The society has been gratified by the generous response of the public to the needs of these families, and does not feel that it can conscientiously seek further gifts for their benefit. There are, however, twenty-three other families originally considered for mention in THE TIMES appeal whose needs are nearly if not quite so great as those of the twenty-seven published. The society would be very glad to receive gifts for the benefit of these cases, and contributions received from now on will, provided permission is granted by the donors, be assigned to these cases. The society will be very glad to report to each donor as to the disposition of his gift. We intend to carry out the intent of each donor or return the money.

Many donors have suggested that their gifts be used for families not mentioned in THE TIMES who are in need. The society is caring for many hundreds of other families and such gifts have been most welcome. There is still ample opportunity for those who desire to give to provide for one or more of this large number of families.

In conclusion permit me to express our hearty thanks to the many generous givers, and to THE TIMES for its splendid public spirit. Not only have these families and a number of others been helped but the appeal has aroused the social interest of the public in large measure.

There is one boy in this city who is going without his Christmas tree Saturday. He was so deeply touched by the thought of so many homes being forgotten by Santa Claus that he decided to use the money usually spent on his own enjoyment so as to make the day happier for some poor children. He is Master Joseph Corn, Jr., and yesterday he sent a letter to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, inclosing $3, saying:

"We have decided that instead of having a Christmas tree this year we would rather give the money to one of the families described in the one hundred neediest cases."

Master Corn said he would like to have his $3 go to the four fatherless children whose mother has just come out of the hospital. Their case is 35. They have had a sorrowful year and when the eldest daughter, a few weeks ago, became so ill that she could not work, the distressed family was brought to the verge of starvation.

Contributions up to Christmas for the relief of cases of destitution may be sent to the societies in direct charge of the work. They are: The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, all at 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

CANAL NOT FULLY OPEN.

War Department Warns Against Routing Ships That Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—To head off a rush of vessels to the Panama Canal, now partly reopened, the War Department tonight issued a warning to shipping interests that no predictions could be made as to when a stable channel would be opened, and that resumption of routing ships via the canal at this time would embarrass Governor Goethals's work.

"There have been several reports recently in the newspapers regarding the passage of vessels through the Panama Canal," said the statement. "A cablegram asking for information was sent to the Governor on the Isthmus, and a reply, dated Dec. 21, has been received, from which it would seem that a temporary opportunity to pass small craft drawing about 15½ feet or less was taken advantage of, and certain vessels which had been held since the canal was closed were allowed to pass the slides on Dec. 20.

"If a similar opportunity offers a few additional vessels of a greater draught, which have also been held since the closure of the canal, will probably be passed through, but the Governor warns that conditions are very unstable, and it is impossible to estimate in advance what the probable available channel will be at any succeeding date.

"The Governor still states that no predictions can be made of the probable date of opening, and he is extremely anxious to prevent a premature resumption of the routing of ships via the canal, which would be sure to embarrass the work and would result in the delay of the final opening of a stable channel. He also calls attention to the fact that a sure resumption would be expensive to shipping interests on account of unavoidable delays to ships that might have to be held for an indefinite period.

"When conditions are such as will permit an accurate prediction relative to the opening of the canal, all interests will be promptly notified."

TAKE VOYAGER FROM SHIP.

Supposed Old Master Heavily Insured in Cramer's Baggage.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—As he was embarking for America, Adolphe Cramer was arrested on a charge of the theft of bonds, preferred by a Belgian broker.

In Cramer's baggage was found a picture, supposed to be by an old master. The canvas represents the Virgin Mary seated and holding the infant Jesus on her knee. It is unsigned, but is dated 1682. The canvas, which was insured for 75,000 francs, was, according to Cramer, received from an Italian monk, who said he had taken it from a monastery.

E. S. Boughton, Lawyer, to Jail.

Elbert S. Boughton, a lawyer, was sent to Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an order signed by Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court, for failing to obey an order directing him to pay to the Rev. Dr. Luther T. Townsend $2,074. Dr. Townsend lives in Brookline, Mass., and was formerly a professor in the Boston University. The money was due Mr. Townsend from certain transactions in Santo Domingo mining stock that the lawyer had managed for him.

Wuerttemburg Honors Zeppelin.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that Count Zeppelin, builder of dirigibles, has been elected a member of the First Chamber of Württemberg.

NEW YEAR'S EVE LID UPTILTED TILL 3 A. M.

Mayor Says This Hour Will Give Every One Ample Time for a Late Supper.

TO CELEBRATE 1916 BIRTH

Compromises on Time Limit for Cafes and Hotels with Clergymen After Talk with Woods.

Mayor Mitchel decided yesterday to allow a partial lifting of the lid on New Year's Eve. The Mayor compromised with the clergymen who have been appealing to him not to allow all night licenses to cafés in the White Light belt by agreeing to allow proprietors of hotels, cafés, and cabaret shows to remain open until 3 A. M., one hour longer than is now allowed for places of this character with special license.

In a letter to William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, the Mayor said he thought this was ample time for people who wanted to celebrate the coming of the New Year in an orderly way.

The Mayor arrived at his decision after a conference with Police Commissioner Woods. He said:

"A compromise between the anti-saloon forces and the proprietors of cafés had to be arrived at because sentiment is pretty strong against special licenses. I think the arrangement I have outlined ought to satisfy all, as I do not believe there are many people who want to continue their celebration after 3 o'clock."

Mayor Recognizes Custom.

In his letter to Superintendent Anderson, the Mayor said:

"It is certainly not my intention to take any action with reference to all-night licenses on New Year's Eve which would encourage excessive drinking and revelry. We must recognize, however, the fact that it is the custom in this town of many years' standing, for an unusually large number of people to go to restaurants on New Year's Eve. In recognition of this it seems to me wise to grant, as the law empowers me, to restaurants of good reputation, a special license which will enable more people than usual to take a late supper on this one night of the year.

"Most of those who go to restaurants go merely to celebrate with their friends the coming of the new year, without the disorder to which you object. Permission to restaurants to remain open will not be granted except upon the basis of their good reputation as established by experience. It does not seem to me to be necessary, nor do respectable citizens desire, that people should remain in restaurants past the time that will enable them to meet their friends and celebrate the coming of the new year in an orderly way.

Restaurants Open Till 3 A. M.

I shall, therefore, refuse to give to any restaurant a license to stay open all night. I intend, however, to extend to restaurants of good reputation, for this night only, the privilege of remaining open until 3 o'clock, which is one hour beyond the closing time for restaurants which regularly hold these licenses. I have instructed the Police Commissioner to see to it that decency and order are everywhere maintained. Restaurants that permit drunkenness or disorder will be refused similar provision in the future."

The Mayor has received about 200 applications for all-night licenses for New Year's Eve. It is not likely, however, that all of these applications will be granted. None will be granted where the Police Department reports are unfavorable. Last New Year's Eve all-night licenses were issued and the places receiving them were allowed to remain open until 6 o'clock. This year no liquor will be permitted to be sold after 3 o'clock, but a reasonable time will be allowed for patrons to leave.

There are at present twenty-eight places in newspaper and market districts that have licenses allowing them to remain open all night for the convenience of night workers. These licenses will not come under the New Year's Eve rule.

Subway Inspector Hit by a Train.

Henry Keller, 28 years old, of 614 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, a track inspector on the Brooklyn subway, was found last night lying beside the track with his skull crushed and several bodily injuries. He had been missing from his post since 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and nothing was heard of him until he was found near the Prospect Place Station. Keller was taken to the Holy Family Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. He had been hit by a train.

Examinations for Annapolis.

Congressman Isaac Siegel announced yesterday that competitive examinations for the appointment of a cadet to the Naval Academy from the Twentieth New York Congressional District would be held at Public School 101, East Eleventh Street, on Jan. 24. Applications must be filed prior to Jan. 20. "I urge all young men who are between the ages of 16 and 20, mentally, morally and physically fit to become officers of the United States Navy to participate in the examinations, as the country needs them," says the Congressman's announcement.

8,000 MURDERED IN 1914.

Memphis Most Dangerous City, and Reading, Penn., the Safest.

Eight thousand persons were murdered in the United States last year; 80 per cent. of the victims were men; Memphis, Tenn., was the most dangerous of American cities from the homicide viewpoint, with a murder rate of 72.2 for 100,000 of population; Reading, Penn., with a corresponding rate of 1 for 100,000, was the safest; New York had a murder rate of 6.1 for 100,000; Chicago's rate was 9.1.

These and many other interesting facts are recounted in an article on "The Homicide Record of American Cities for 1914," which appears in today's issue of The Spectator, an insurance journal. Frederick L. Hoffman, the author, made the compilation, and draws lessons for life insurance managers.

A table of the statistics of thirty American cities shows that in Manhattan and the Bronx 186 persons were murdered last year, a rate of 6.1 for 100,000, a rate which has remained exactly stationary for twelve years. Brooklyn, with 94 murders last year, has a rate of 5.1 for 100,000. Next to Memphis, with the highest rate, comes Charleston, S. C., with 33.3 for 100,000. The first eight cities are in the South, where a majority of the murders are due to negro fights. Chicago had 217 murders last year, New York City 280. Over in Philadelphia the rate is 4.6 for 100,000, and in Boston 3-4.

Tables show that in the decade 1904-1913 the average rate for all the cities was 7.9 for 100,000, against a rate of 8.6 in 1914, or, in other words, the rate last year was 8.9 per cent., or .7 for 100,000, in excess of the average rate for the years of the preceding decade. Of the thirty cities under consideration, the rate increased in twenty-one, decreased in seven, and remained stationary in two.

The suicide rate increased in 1914 3.6 per cent., while the murder rate increased 8.9 per cent.

Another table on the methods of murder shows that 60.6 per cent. of homicides were done with firearms, 15.1 per cent. with cutting or piercing instruments, and 24.3 per cent. through other means. Most homicide victims die between the ages of 25 and 34.

The Spectator recommends stricter laws regulating carrying firearms and obtaining poison.

FERRIS BILL APPROVED.

House Committee Orders Favorable Report on Water Power Leases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Ferris bill for the development of water power on the public lands under fifty-year leases to individuals, associations, or corporations was ordered favorably reported today by the House Public Lands Committee, which had before it a letter from Secretary Lane approving the measure. In addition, Secretary Garrison, in his annual report, had recommended water-power development legislation as an aid to national defense. The Secretary of War said the supply of nitrogen, used in the making of high explosives, would be materially increased by a proper development of the nation's water power.

In his letter to the House Committee Secretary Lane said:

"The failure to utilize the water-power resources is an economic waste. Coal, oil, gas, and timber, which could be conserved for the future or for use in localities where power is not available, are now being consumed in places where inexhaustible water power could be had. Lands which would produce abundant crops under irrigation are lying arid and unproductive because of the failure to develop hydro-electric power which would pump water to them.

"The nitrates in the atmosphere, a source of wealth and the means of providing for the rejuvenation of existing soils and of providing an available supply of necessary materials for war or preparation for war, continue unused because of the lack of cheap and extensive power development. Available capital lies idle because it will not be hazarded upon the prehent revocable permit law."

That the Administration will press several conservation measures at this session was indicated by the announcement of the House Committee today that it would meet Monday to consider the bill for the leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, and sodium lands. The House leaders plan to put these measures through the lower body promptly in order to facilitate action in the Senate.

HOLIDAY FOR CONVICTS.

North Carolina "Trusties" Will Be Sent Home for Three Days.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 22.—Governor Craig today ordered the State penitentiary warden and superintendents of convict camps to permit "trusty" convicts to go to their homes from Friday, Dec. 24, to Monday, Dec. 27. All other prisoners will be given three days' holiday from their usual labors.

FAILS WITH DEPOSITS OF 41,000 CHILDREN

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings Collected Pennies in City's Public Schools.

OLD SECURITIES THE CAUSE

Board of Education Is Protected, but Not the Pupils—Deposits Are $10,945,713.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—Representatives of the State Department of Banking today took charge of the affairs of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, which failed to open this morning, and every effort will be made to effect a liquidation as soon as possible. G. H. Getty, a bank examiner, who was appointed temporary receiver, has placed accountants at work on the books.

Small crowds collected at the entrances, but there was no excitement. Bank officials expressed the belief that a 50 per cent. dividend could be paid depositors within sixty days. Mr. Getty and W. J. Jones, President of the bank, issued statements today. Mr. Getty said the officials were not to blame for mismanagement, but were unable to unload old securities. Mr. Jones said he had increased the institution's assets $500,000 since July, 1913, when a run which lasted three days occurred, following the failure of J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc.

Among the depositors are 41,000 school children, who had $167,136.68 on deposit. By an agreement with the Board of Education, bank collectors weekly visited the 132 city schools and got the children's pennies. These savings are unsecured. The Board of Education has $201,666 on deposit, but, unlike the children, had good security.

The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings was chartered in 1862 with a capital stock of 300,000. In 1901 it absorbed the Real Estate Savings Bank, and in 1908 the capitalization was increased to $600,000 by a stock dividend from surplus. The officers were: President, W. J. Jones, Vice President, J. F. Grimes; Secretary and Treasurer, A. N. Voegtly. Deposits on Sept. 15, 1915, were $10,945,713. On the same date the surplus was reported at $403,514.

It was stated that the bank had approximately 75,000 depositors, of whom fully 30,000 were persons living in other parts of the country, as the bank was among the first to take savings accounts by mail.

Horace W. Davis, Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania, said the Attorney General's department would liquidate the institution in order to entail as little expense as possible.

ACCUSED OF STEALING CHILD

Miss Moseley Held in London on Her Sister's Allegations.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Miss Maria Goodrich Moseley, an American, was remanded for a week at the West London Police Court today, charged with removing her niece, 14 years old, from the possession of the child's mother, Mrs. Helen Moseley Drewry. Bail was fixed at £200.

The prosecution said Miss Moseley and Mrs. Drewry were Americans and sisters. Miss Moseley arrived in England from the United States Dec. 14, stayed at her sister's flat and became attached to her niece. Four days later, counsel said, she left the house after a disagreement. Half an hour later the girl, Helen, disappeared and her mother since has been unable to find her.

In the witness box Mrs. Drewry burst into tears. She said when she asked her sister where the child was Miss Moseley declared she knew nothing about her. When she repeated the question later, witness said, Miss Moseley replied that she would not tell, adding that "it might incriminate" her. Mrs. Drewry testified her sister had said the girl was perfectly safe, and that on being asked how she knew this had said the girl had called her on the telephone and told her so.

Counsel for Miss Moseley said the defendant throughout had asserted that she did not know the whereabouts of the girl and asked that she be released on her own recognizance. To this the magistrate replied:

"I can't do that. It is a serious charge and I want substantial bail."

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 28.—Miss Maria Moseley and her sister, Mrs. Helen Moseley Drewry, are highly connected in Virginia. They have not been living in Virginia since the separation of Mrs. Drewry from her husband, Clay Drewry, who recently was adjudged mentally incompetent after his arrest on a charge of embezzling a small sum by padding the payroll of the Street Cleaning Department, in which he had found employment as a clerk. Relatives here are unable to account for this new development in the family affairs.

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Out Today *Out Today*

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

of The New York Times

At All News Stands At All News Stands

Free With The Pictorial

Christ Upon the Mountain

The Mid-Week Pictorial contains a special supplement this week, ready for framing, a reproduction in photogravure of the notable painting by Debat Ponsan of

Christ Upon the Mountain

It is an appropriate sermon of the Christmas season, representing a figure of Christ on the mountain and before him soldiers, knights, statesmen, and brigands, at their feet their victims, weltering in their blood. Christ exclaims, "And I have commanded you that ye love one another."

The painting is a stirring commentary on the bloody conflict that is now convulsing Europe.

This Picture Free With The Pictorial

THERE ARE, BESIDES, TWENTY-FOUR PAGES OF PICTURES AND TEXT.

☞An article of **especial interest,** in view of the present armed camp in its environs, is devoted to Jerusalem, with interesting pictures of the Holy City.

☞There is a stirring article by Gilbert K. Chesterton entitled "Christians of King Herod," a biting commentary on the existing situation.

Other illustrated pages:

Scenes in London During Lord Derby's Great Recruiting Campaign

British and German Troops in South Africa

Monitors in Action on the Belgian Coast

A Portrait of the New British Commander, General Sir Douglas Haig

And Others of Equal Interest

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ALMOND SETS — FRUIT BOWLS
FLOWER VASES — DECANTERS
COMPORTS — LIQUEUR SETS
FINGER BOWLS — SALTS
WINE GLASSES — BON BON DISHES
PERFUMERY BOTTLES

NOVELTIES IN TIFFANY BRONZE

CARD TRAYS — UTILITY BOXES
BOOK ENDS — FERN DISHES
PHOTO FRAMES — CIGARETTE CASES
CANDLESTICKS — MATCH STANDS
JEWEL BOXES — ASH TRAYS
PAPER WEIGHTS — READING GLASSES

TIFFANY LAMPS AND SHADES

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BALANCE LAMPS — ADJUSTABLE LAMPS
LIBRARY LAMPS — PIANO LAMPS
COMBINATION LAMP AND SMOKER'S STAND

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GOLD MIRRORS — MAGAZINE RACKS
CARD TABLES — BOOK BLOCKS
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A Christmas With No Gifts—

no tokens of the day, no remembrances from friends, barely enough food to sustain life, no Winter clothing, and the constant threat of a "dispossess."

Left to themselves, such will be this Christmas in some 3,000 homes known to us—most of them with little children—where recent death or sickness cause the distress which Winter now makes acute.

Will you join us to bring a little Christmas brightness to these homes?

Send your gift to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

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FIGHT TO PRESERVE BEAUTIES OF NIAGARA

American Civic Association's Head Appears in Legislative Inquiry.

HIS MOTIVES ARE ASSAILED

J. Horace McFarland Has Lively Tilt with Senator Thompson, Committee's Chairman.

The Legislative Water Power Investigating Committee, which just now is looking into the possibilities of developing 2,000,000 more horse power of electric energy at Niagara Falls, had a stormy session at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. J. Horace McFarland of Harrisburg, Penn., President of the American Civic Association, appeared as a witness and vigorously opposed the plan on the ground that it would involve the destructon of all the scenic beauty of the falls.

After a series of tilts with Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, Chairman of the committee, Mr. McFarland openly charged that Senator Thompson and the committee were not after facts, but were looking for testimony which could be distorted into an excuse for a development that would be of vast local importance to the City of Niagara Falls at the expense of the State and nation.

Mr. McFarland in turn was questioned sharply regarding his own interest and the interest of the American Civic Association in the preservation of the scenery at Niagara. In the course of this examination members of the committee more than suggested that the association was composed of, and maintained by, persons who were chiefly interested in leaving the present power monopoly at Niagara Falls undisturbed by competition.

"You are planning to kill a goose that has been laying golden eggs for the State of New York," said Mr. McFarland after he had filed his formal protests against the plan to divert more of Niagara's water for power purposes.

"The scenic beauty of Niagara is worth $25,000,000 a year to this State in the money spent by tourists from all parts of the world, who come to view the glory of the falls. Niagara as a spectacle will produce more revenue than it possibly could as a producer of power. There is available at the outside 1,000,000 additional horse power, which would mean a gross revenue of $12,500,000 a year. You will not contest that statement."

"I will, absolutely," retorted Senator Thompson. "There is five times that amount of power available. The value of the power that should be developed from Niagara is nearer $1,000,000,000."

"You are not after facts. You are here to create testimony which can be utilized as a basis for a development that will benefit Niagara Falls locally," said the witness angrily after Senator Thompson had shut him off from making a statement that he desired to make.

Mr. McFarland insisted that to develop 2,000,000 horse power more at Niagara it would be necessary to divert 105,000 cubic feet a second, or half the complete volume of water which at present is running over the crest of the ledge.

"If you do that there will be no American falls left," said the witness hotly. "And besides, the beauty of the falls is not in the height of the sheer drop, it is in the volume of water. More than half of all the fresh water in the entire world is tumbling down that precipice."

"I will contest that statement," said Senator Thompson, and President McFarland replied that with less than 4 per cent. of the total volume of water in the cataracts at Niagara running through the channel on the American side, it was clear that diverting one-half of that volume would dry up the American falls. Senator Thompson said he would not permit any such statement to go on the record.

"Ah, you are afraid!" cried the witness as he was interrupted and called to order brusquely by Senator Thompson.

"I am Chairman of the committee," the Senator said. "I am not going to put on the record testimony manufactured in the offices of certain power companies who are not willing to base their conclusions on real facts. You are supposed to be an expert on scenery, but not along the lines of the testimony you are attempting to give now."

"Then I want to be put on record as refusing to answer any further fool questions—especially as the Chairman is attempting to dictate the answers. You can't take half the water out of Niagara Falls without drying up the American falls. They are partly dry now," said the witness, with acerbity.

"Well," replied Senator Thompson, in a similar tone, "Niagara Falls is Exhibit A in this inquiry and will always be on tap to prove or disprove your assertions."

President McFarland said that, when he visited the Falls about five or six weeks ago, he had found the scenery less impressive than it had been on his earlier visits. He was asked to give an estimate in figures to defina the shrinkage in the volume of water and the decline in scenic beauty.

"You cannot put your love for your wife into figures," said Mr. McFarland, archly. "I found the Bridal Veil considerably thinner than it had been on former visits. I found dry spots on the crest of the American falls. From 300 to 500 feet was so dry that you could have walked over it. Fifty-two thousand cubic feet per second are diverted now—almost 25 per cent. of the total volume that once flowed over the ledges. You get an idea of the volume diverted when you stand on the Iron Bridge and watch, below, the exhaust from the power plants on either side. It would be an insult to your intelligence to suggest that all that water could be taken out without reducing the scenic beauty of Niagara."

The witness said that Canada had "four-flushed" the United States when the treaty was made and that the Province of Ontario was the chief beneficiary from what the witness insisted on calling "the wanton destruction of Niagara."

"You cannot have Niagara as a scenic spectacle and as a producer of power at the same time," Mr. McFarland said.

It was Assemblyman Simon P. Quick of Broome County who brought the disinterestedness of Mr. McFarland and of the American Civic Association into question.

"If you are going to charge me with ulterior motives get right to it," said the witness. Then he told how the American Civic Association, now composed of 2,500 members, had been financed out of his own purse, and how the association had ended with being $4,000 in his debt. And he said that was before Niagara power projects became a matter of contention. The witness admitted he had been active in aid of the Burton bill, enacted by Congress in 1906, which members of the committee insisted was a "grab" measure in favor of monopolistic power concerns at Niagara Falls.

"We would like to have you furnish the committee with a list of your members," said Vice Chairman William S. Coffey of the committee. "We have heard rumors up-State that a great many of your members were interested in power companies which were anxious to keep competition away from Niagara."

"I have been treated as a horse thief and a liar," retorted Mr. McFarland, with a show of anger. "You have imputed all sorts of yellow motives to me. All the rumors you have heard are the sheerest babble and nonsense, and I challenge you to disclose their source."

"Well, we are going to the bottom of your deep interest in this matter," shouted Assemblyman Quick as a parting shot.

Under the treaty, which since has expired, 56,000 cubic feet per second could have been diverted from Niagara. About 52,000 cubic feet have actually been diverted. It has been testified by experts before the committee that the crest of the falls is about five-eighths of an inch below its earlier level as a result of the volume diverted at present.

On this basis fully 32,000 cubic feet more, it is estimated, could be taken out and the crest would be lowered only an inch. The water on the crest is said to be some eighteen feet deep at the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side and about eighteen inches on the American side.

BUILDING FUND INCREASES.

Knights of Columbus Expect Big Contributions.

The Finance Committee of the Knights of Columbus Building Fund, which is conducting a campaign to raise $500,000 for a new headquarters, announced yesterday that it expected to receive shortly several large contributions from wealthy New York Catholics. The forty-two councils of Manhattan and the Bronx report steady contributions. The largest single receipt was from the concert given last Sunday night by John McCormack, from which $11,000 was turned into the fund.

Among the larger contributions announced yesterday were: $1,000, Jacob Ruppert, Cleveland H. Dodge, Louis B. Conley; $500, William D. Guthrie; $200, the Peter Doelger Brewing Company and John F. Galvin; $125, Charles Farley; $100, Jeremiah L. Murphy, Frank W. Smith, Thomas F. McAvoy, Dr. Hugh H. Cox, William Callanan, George A. Reynolds, P. J. Kenedy & Sons, John S. Shea, Clarence J. Ramsey, Francis Lynde Stetson, Edmund J. Curry, Francis B. Hoffman, Joseph T. Frey, James A. Beha, and James P. Silo.

Joseph M. Adrian, 64 Wall Street, is Treasurer of the fund.

Small Shops Join to Meet Cut Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 22.—Small dealers of Atlantic City have organized the Atlantic Wholesale Grocery Company to meet cut rates of the chain of stores. Two hundred merchants are in the association.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WEATHER
VS.
THE MILK SUPPLY

THE RECENT snow storm caused one of the most difficult situations with which the milk man and the railroad man have had to contend with in many years.

The delay of the milk train made it impossible to deliver your milk with any degree of regularity, but if you realize what it meant for the farmer to get his product to the country bottling plant, the railroad man to move the train and the milk man to deliver the bottle of milk at your home, we feel sure that you will be willing to overlook the inconvenience and many hardships which you have been asked to endure.

To further add to the confusion, the storm wrecked many telephone and telegraph poles, which made it impossible to know when the milk train would arrive in the city.

This made it necessary for the milk men to remain on duty almost continuously. As the milk arrived, each route-salesman was given a portion of this supply to distribute to his customers, always keeping in mind babies and sick people first.

During the past two or three weeks our company has made use of all its available resources to the extent of using the Fluid Milk that ordinarily would go into the manufacture of Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

All this has been done with a high sense of the responsibility and duty we owe to our fresh milk consumers. We print this information because we believe that you are interested and have a right to know the facts.

We thank you for your confidence and assure you that we will always give you our very best service.

BORDEN'S
FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION

UPHOLDS BROOKLYN LIGHTING FRANCHISE

De Lancey Nicoll, Referee, Declares Grant to State Company Is Still Valid.

CITY TO CARRY CASE HIGHER

All Franchises Have Passed to a Holding Company—McCall's Name Figures in Suit.

The report of De Lancey Nicoll, who was appointed referee on May 17, 1912, in the suit of the Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn against Mayor Gaynor and other city officials to restrain them from interfering with their business, was filed yesterday with the Supreme Court. The report finds against the Edison Company and in favor of the Amsterdam Company. The findings may therefore be considered a victory for the plaintiffs for the reason that all of the electric lighting companies in Brooklyn are under the control of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, which is a holding company.

When Edward E. McCall, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was being questioned by the Thompson Legislative Committee about the 387 shares of the stock of the Kings County Company which he owned, he could not remember which Justice of the Supreme Court it was who signed the order naming Mr. Nicoll as the referee. He was sure he didn't and he was right. The records show that the appointment was made by Justice Guy, whose name was written in ink over the name of Mr. McCall, which was in typewriting, and was crossed out. Four different Justices appeared in various proceedings and in two instances, the papers disclose, the name of another Justice had been substituted for that of Mr. McCall.

The Kings County Company was incorporated in 1890 and four years later it obtained from the Common Council of Brooklyn a perpetual franchise to furnish electric light. In 1898 it purchased the entire capital stock of the Edison Company. The latter company was then the owner of all of the bonds and of a large part of the stock of the Amsterdam Company, having paid for them $405,000. In acquiring the Amsterdam Company the Edison Company also acquired all the rights and property of the State Electric Lighting & Power Company, which held a franchise from the Common Council of Brooklyn, given to it on Dec. 30, 1895. In taking over the Amsterdam Company the Edison Company got 4,878 shares of its total of 5,000 shares. Last year the Public Service Commission permitted the Edison Company to purchase the remaining twenty-two shares.

The anxiety of the two plaintiff companies grew out of the activity of the Division of Franchises of the Board of Estimate, which recommended the passage of a resolution for the revocation of the franchise granted to the State Company in 1895, which had passed to the Amsterdam Company, then to the Edison Company, and then under the control of the King's County Company. Fearing that an attempt would be made to revoke this franchise the injunction proceedings were begun.

The city held that the franchise had been forfeited by the failure of the Amsterdam Company to comply with its terms and provisions, but Referee Nicoll does not find that the company is liable on this ground.

"The conclusion at which I have arrived," Mr. Nicoll adds, "is that the complaint should be dismissed as to the plaintiff Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, and that the plaintiff Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat & Power Company is entitled to an injunction restraining the defendants from passing any resolution purporting to revoke the resolution of Dec. 30, 1895, or to forfeit the rights of said plaintiff thereunder, or to prosecute the bond given in pursuance of said resolution. Findings in accordance with this opinion may be submitted."

A representative of the Corporation Counsel said that the Referee's opinion seemed clearly to indicate that the Edison Company had no right to use the franchise under which it was operating, and that the question now to be determined was whether the Amsterdam Company did not get out of business years ago and thus forfeit its rights to the franchise. The opinion was expressed that the higher courts would decide against the Amsterdam Company.

NO PARTIAL FRANCHISE.

Men Antis Say Suffrage Defeat Binds the Legislature.

An opinion was given out yesterday by the "Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women" concerning the power of the Legislatures in the States where the women lost the fight for the vote in the last election. It cites various Supreme Court decisions and is signed by Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; Francis Lynde Stetson, and Henry W. Hayden. The statement is summed up in the closing paragraphs as follows:

"It is often a good way to test the soundness of a proposition by considering its converse. If, for example, the vote on the woman suffrage amendment had been the other way and general political suffrage had been extended to women in New York, would any one contend that the Legislature would have had the power to limit to male voters the right to vote for Presidential Electors? If, then, it is clear that the Legislature cannot restrict the electorate in an election for Presidential Electors, how can it have the right to extend such electorate?

"The Constitution of New York was adopted and can only be amended by a direct vote of the people, and they have just refused to strike out the word male by a majority of 195,000. Members of the Legislature are the servants and delegates of the people, elected to enact and carry out their will, expressed according to law. They are sworn to support the Constitution of the State. No State law in violation of this Constitution is valid.

"Because our Constitution limits the right of suffrage to male citizens of a certain age, and possessing other constitutional qualifications to be ascertained and determined by the election laws, we are of the opinion that the Legislature has no power to pass an act extending the suffrage to females, either for the election of Presidential Electors or any State or Federal candidates, and that any act purporting so to do would be unconstitutional and void."

PRESIDENT ON AUTO TRIP.

With His Bride He Journeys Over Virginia Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 22.—Taking advantage of weather that suggested Indian Summer, the President and Mrs. Wilson motored today to White Sulphur Springs, a ride of forty miles across the mountains into West Virginia. Guarded by Secret Service men they left the Homestead Hotel here at 10:30 o'clock, arriving at the Greenbrier for luncheon at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. They walked over the golf links and left for Hot Springs at 3:30 o'clock, arriving here in the early evening.

The journey was without incident other than the fording of thirteen shallow streams unprovided with bridges, such as abound in the Virginia mountains. No accident occurred, notwithstanding a number of hairpin curves, and the steep woodside precipices of the mountain country.

As the trip was impromptu no preparations had been made for the visitors at White Sulphur. For the first time since their arrival in Virginia they had luncheon in a public dining room. A rose jar filled with fragrant spruce and red Christmas berries were the decorations of their table.

Mrs. Wilson wore a dark blue tailored suit with deep rolling cuffs and little touches of deep orchid in heavy embroidery. An attached high collar of dark fur, loose enough to go over her chin, which it almost hid, was not unfastened during the luncheon. A big black velvet hat hid the dark coiled hair. A round muff matched the fur collar.

No photographs of the President and his bride have been taken, although the photographers are still here. Two moving picture men have given up in despair, and returned to New York last night.

$75,000 VERDICT SET ASIDE.

Court Rules for New Haven in Action of Injured Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Because the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company produced affidavits to show that two witnesses for Oscar Fried, who obtained a verdict for $75,000 against the corporation for injuries he suffered in 1913, had committed perjury, Justice Morschauser filed a decision in the Supreme Court here today, setting aside the judgment and granting a new trial. The lawyers for the railroad company had been fighting the judgment for nearly two years.

Fried was in charge of a gang of linemen, who were employed in electrical work on the New Haven system at Mount Vernon, when he came in contact with a high-tension wire containing 22,000 volts, which burned off both his arms near the shoulders.

At the second trial, on May 8, 1914, a jury awarded a verdict for $75,000, which was the largest amount ever given a laboring man in the history of Westchester County. The verdict was considered excessive by the court, and Justice Morschauser then announced that unless plaintiff stipulated to accept $55,000 he would grant a new trial. Then both sides appealed to the Appellate Division.

In the meantime, however, the New Haven detectives began working up evidence to show that two of the principal witnesses for Fried, T. J. Berkery and Joseph Sharkey, had committed perjury. They were both indicted.

Some Plain Facts About "Quality Circulation"—8

Quality Families—and the Newspaper Advertiser

WHAT does a "quality" family mean to the newspaper advertiser?

It means first, the family with better-than-average buying power. But it also means the family with such confidence in the integrity of the newspaper's columns that it will exert its buying power in response to the advertiser's appeal in these columns.

Public Ledger circulation is a "Quality Family" circulation. Philadelphia's thinkers, doers, creators, executives purchase the Public Ledger chiefly because of the paper's confidence—inspiring appeal to themselves, *and to their families.*

The interests of every member of the family are truthfully and entertainingly reflected every day in Public Ledger columns. All the news is there, not as it seems, but as it is.

But there is nothing in the Public Ledger that any member of the family should not read.

Practically every copy of the Public Ledger is read by *all* the family. So that while news of the stock market and men's clothes appeal to father, and women's clubs and the new wide skirts attract mother, every line of the editorial and advertising columns has a definite interest for the family.

When the advertiser appeals to the Public Ledger circulation of 60,000 families, he knows that his message will be carried to 60,000 "quality" prospects. He is getting full value for the circulation for which he pays.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Price Two Cents.

Public Ledger Circulation	*60,000*
Evening Ledger Circulation	*100,000*
Combined Circulation	*160,000*

The combined rate for general display advertising in the Public Ledger-Evening Ledger is 25 cents the agate line.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

It is the liberal minded man of moderate habit to whom this country owes its greatest debt.

And so it is the moderate man whom we are proudest to have as a customer for a remarkably mild and mellow Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

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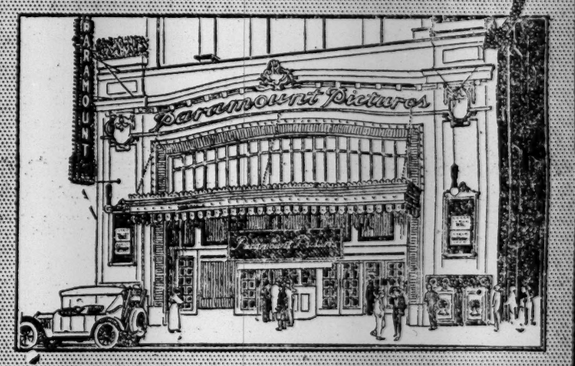

ONLY a few years ago the nickelodeon ran riot, flaunting its blatant and sensational posters before the public eye.

The pictures shown at these places were manufactured on the "get-the-money-while-it-lasts" plan.

Conditions in the motion picture industry have been changed for the better, due chiefly to the intelligently organized efforts of a group of manufacturers producing

Paramount Pictures

Today Paramount Pictures featuring the best known stars of stage and screen can be shown in any theatre from the largest metropolitan house to the smallest two-nights-a-week hall.

Paramount Pictures have revolutionized the motion picture form of amusement.

The Paramount organization is responsible for the immeasurable improvement in photoplay productions accomplished chiefly in the past two years.

By showing pictures of unusual merit and featuring players of international fame, it has established a quality standard which others must measure up to or fail in the attempt.

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Send for This Motion Picture Magazine

Send 10 cents for a three months' trial offer of *Picture Progress*, a magazine filled with stories, photos, questions and answers and articles by and about your favorite Motion Picture players. Address your letter to Department C10.

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FOUR EIGHTY-FIVE FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

The TRADE MARK — Paramount Pictures — THAT STANDS for QUALITY

NATIONAL, AMERICAN AND FEDERAL LEAGUES SIGN PEACE TREATY AT CINCINNATI

LONG BASEBALL WAR IS SETTLED

Federal League Passes Out of Existence—Contract Jumpers Reinstated.

BEST PLAYERS TO BE SOLD

Major Leagues Agree to Reimburse Ward Interests in Brooklyn—New Owners for Cubs and Browns.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The most disastrous war that the baseball game has ever experienced came to a close here tonight when a treaty of peace between the Federal League and both parties to the national baseball agreement, known as Organized Baseball, was signed. The war has lasted about two years.

Two major league clubs will change hands as the result of the bringing about of peace and two new faces will be seen among major league club owners in the future. Charles H. Weeghman, who has been President of the Chicago Federal League Club, will purchase the controlling interest in the Chicago National League team from Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati. Philip Ball and his associates, who were connected with the St. Louis Federal League team, gain control of the St. Louis American League Club from Robert Hedges, John E. Bruce, and others, who have long been connected with major league circles.

Contract Jumpers Reinstated.

The agreement gives immunity to all men who have jumped their contracts from both the major and minor leagues of Organized Baseball, as well as all other Federal League players. All of them have been reinstated or made eligible to Organized Baseball.

That there will be a wild scramble for some of the best Federal League players was clearly indicated by a provision in the treaty that the Federal League, as a league, and which, in so far as actual baseball playing is concerned, ceases to exist, will assume all of the contracts of Federal League players.

In this connection rumors flew thick and fast here tonight regarding the future status of a number of Federal League players. One of these, despite the lack of confirmation, was that Benny Kauff of the Brooklyn Federal League team would be seen next season in a Giant uniform.

Semi-officially it became known that several former Federal players will be seen in the New York American League club.

The agreement does not go into the distribution of any players, and it was announced that the bars have been thrown down, and that inasmuch as all are eligible, those who are for sale will probably go to the highest bidder.

The Federal League clubs in Chicago and St. Louis are excepted, inasmuch as Weeghman and Ball will be permitted to keep what players they desire of the Federal League clubs in these cities.

Major Leagues to Pay Wards $400,000.

The announcement concerning the reimbursement of the Ward interests in the Brooklyn Federal League Club was short. It was:

"The Ward interests will be reimbursed, both major leagues assuming this responsibility."

There was no announcement of any figures in respect to this, but it is unofficially, though authoritatively, stated it will be $400,000, payable at the rate of $20,000 a year.

These five principal conditions took little time of the meeting, which extended over two days. The chief stumbling block in the way of a quick decision to have peace was the International League. Two propositions were concerned. One was that the Buffalo Federal League club wanted to be consolidated with the Buffalo International League club, but the International League would not agree to this.

Dunn Claims Baltimore Territory.

The other was relative to the Baltimore Federal League Park. Jack Dunn of the Richmond, Va., team has for some time, according to President E. G. Barrow of the International League, been considered as having the legitimate right to an International League franchise in Baltimore when peace was declared. Dunn appeared here today and demanded this right, and, it was reported, made an offer for the Federal League grounds. The Federal League made a counter proposition, but the difference in the two figures was so wide that no agreement was reached.

However, in order not to delay the signing of the treaty of peace, it was mutually agreed by all of the conferees at today's session that a committee be appointed with full power to act in settling both of these questions relative to the International League.

Following the appointing of this committee the conferees made quick work of the remainder of the business, and shortly before 6 o'clock tonight they announced that all of the provisions of the treaty of peace had been agreed to; that the lawyers were then drawing up the document and putting it into legal form and that it would be signed as soon as this was completed.

Those who signed the agreement were August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission; President John K. Tener of the National League, President B. B. Johnson of the American League, President James A. Gilmore of the Federal League, President Charles Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League Club, Harry N. Sinclair of the Newark Federal League Club, Secretary J. H. Farrell of the National Association, President Edward G. Barrow of the International League, and President Thomas Chivington of the American Association.

Anti-Trust Suit to be Withdrawn.

When asked what disposition would be made of the suit of the Federal League against organized baseball charging violation of the anti-trust law, now pending before Judge Landis in Chicago, President Tener of the National League, acting as spokesman, said: "The suit will be withdrawn."

Mr. Weeghman, who will become the new owner of the Chicago Cubs, intended to leave tonight for Texas to make the final transfer, as Mr. Taft is on a hunting trip there. He changed his mind at the last moment, however, and will see Mr. Taft on Jan. 4 on his return to this city.

The meeting of the committee to take up the International League question will be held here in conjunction with the annual meeting of the National Commission on Jan. 3 next.

It was announced late tonight that all sluts pertaining to baseball pending in any court would be withdrawn in the next day or two.

When asked tonight as to the future status of Roger Bresnahan, Charles H. Weeghman, who will purchase the Cubs, said:

"I don't know what disposition will be made of Bresnahan. Tinker, of course, will be our manager, and that is as far as I have taken up the question of players."

The National Commission issued a statement tonight praising the attitude that was taken during the entire negotiations by President Gilmore of the Federal League.

"He has played the game with the cards on the table, and has been fair in every respect," said the statement.

Philip Ball, who gains control of the St. Louis Americans, stated tonight that Fielder Jones would be the new manager of the team. Inasmuch as Branch Rickey's contract as manager of the St. Louis Americans expired last season, nothing definite was officially announced about him, but rumors had it he would retire from the league.

A majority of those who attended the meeting here departed for their homes tonight, following the adjournment of the conference.

Five Principal Conditions In Baseball Peace Terms

Chicago Nationals and St. Louis Americans to be sold to Federal League club owners.

Reinstatement of all players who have jumped their contracts.

Federal League players, excepting those of Chicago and St. Louis clubs, to be sold to highest bidders.

Federal League club owners to assume all contracts of their players.

National and American Leagues to reinburse Ward interests.

CUBS NOT FOR SALE, SAYS TAFT

Weeghman Not to Get Chicago Club, He Asserts in South.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Dec. 22.—"The Cubs are not for sale." This was Charles P. Taft's answer tonight to a question concerning his attitude toward the peace agreement between organized baseball and the Federal League, which is said to include the purchase of the Chicago Nationals by Charles H Weeghman. Mr. Taft is on a hunting trip on his ranch near here and was reached by telephone.

"There is absolutely nothing to the report that President Weeghman of the Chicago Federals will buy the Chicago Cubs," he said. "No proposition for the purchase of the Cubs has been made nor have I made any proposal to sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of my holdings. The Cubs are not for sale."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—"I doubt the authenticity of that interview," said Charles H. Weeghman here tonight when shown the dispatch from Corpus Christi, quoting C. P. Taft as saying that the Chicago Cubs are not for sale.

"I cannot go into details in this matter," Weeghman continued, "and I will not discuss it other than to say Mr. Taft's word to me is good enough for me regardless of anything else. I likewise believe my word to Mr. Taft is good enough for him. That is all I care to say on the subject."

BALTIMORE CLUB BALKS.

Will Oppose Request That Anti-Trust Suit Be Dissolved.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—While envoys from the Federal League and organized baseball tonight signed a peace pact, it was learned on reliable authority at a late hour that the Baltimore Federal Club officials would try to block the plans for ending the war by requesting that the anti-trust suit before Judge Landis be not dissolved.

An influential stockholder of the Federal Club previously made the statement that it was improbable that the present corporation could take over the International League franchise.

He said the stock is so distributed among 600 persons that it is not within the range of possibilities to operate a minor league team, a proposition considerably smaller than that for which the corporation was formed.

LEE MAGEE FOR YANKEES?

Captain T. L. Huston Expects to Get Brooklyn Federal Star Player.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—Captain T. L. Huston of the New York Americans stated tonight that it was almost certain he would obtain Lee Magee.

"I have a number of promises, and unless somethiner than that for which unless somethiner happens I will be able to get Magee from the Brooklyn Federals within a few days."

HAWAIIANS TO HOLD SWIMMING CARNIVAL

Want A. A. U. Sanction and an American Team to Compete at Honolulu in February.

Special permission may be granted to the Hawaiian Association of the Amateur Athletic Union to promote a 100-yard outdoor swimming championship race in Honolulu Harbor next Summer, as the result of a visit by Lorrin Andrews, Secretary of the Association, to Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the National Championship Committee, at 21 Warren Street, yesterday.

The 100-yard dash is not recognized by the A. A. U. as an outdoor event, but inasmuch as the Hawaiian Association is eager to promote the race, Mr. Rubien will ask the Championship Committee for the authority to issue a sanction for the contest.

Mr. Andrews told Mr. Rubien many interesting facts in connection with amateur sports in Hawaii. The island contains some of the greatest swimmers, the champion, Duke Kahanamoku, being the best of them. It is for the purpose of matching the Duke, George Cunha, and Charles Lane against the best swimmers over the 100-yard distance that the Hawaiian Association asks for the 100-yard championship to be contested next July.

Lane is a 17-year-old native and is classed with the world's greatest amphibians. He finished third to Kahanamoku and Cunha in several record-breaking exhibitions, and was close up to the Duke when the latter established a mark of 53 1-5 seconds for 100 yards in Honolulu Harbor on last June 11.

The Hawaiian Association will attempt to raise sufficient money to pay the expenses of the best swimmers in this country for the 100-yard championship. Men of the calibre of Herbert Vollmer of Columbia University, Arthur Raithel, and Perry McGillivray of the Illinois A. C. will be invited to make the long trip. Mr Andrews, who is here to complete arrangements for the trip of a number of American swimmers, says that the annual carnival will be held in February and water contests will be featured. The team from this country probably will be composed of Arthur Raithel, McGillivray of the Illinois A. C., Ludy Langer of San Francisco, Norman Ross, also of the San Francisco Olympic Club, and Miss Frances Cowells, who won every championship event for women at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Immediately after this carnival Mr. Andrews promised Secretary-Treasurer Rubien that he would endeavor to get Kahanamoku to come here for the A. A. U. indoor championships. The Duke competed in New York just prior to the Olympic games in 1912. Lane also may make the long journey. George Cunha has decided to take up his residence in San Francisco and will hereafter represent the Olympic Club of that city. He will be invited to come East for the indoor titular events.

Professionalism has reached even the Hawaiian Islands, and the Hawaiian Association recently dismissed from the amateur ranks seventy-five boys who had received money for playing baseball in the schools. The receipts were distributed among the contestants in a school league at the end of the last season. Now the association has no difficulty with this phase of the game.

The track and field championships on the island always attract many entries, says Mr. Andrews, and though the climate is against the sport and tends to laziness, the natives are keen for athletics. The public schools encourage the sports, and make them part of their curriculum. This plan is also followed in the Philippines, where the American instructors have advanced track and field competition to a high place.

HARVARD LEADS AT CHESS.

Columbia Second in First Day's Play of Intercollegiate Tourney.

Four teams, representing Columbia, Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, started play yesterday in the twenty-fourth annual intercollegiate chess tournament at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Columbia has held the championship for a number of years, with the exception of 1913, when it went to Yale. As a result of yesterday's competition, Harvard is in the lead with 3½ games; Columbia, second, 3 games; Princeton, third, 1 game, and Yale fourth, with ½ game.

The matches were all stubbornly contested, and the average play was much higher than in the last two tournaments.

I. Starr, Jr., of Princeton furnished the surprise of the opening day when he defeated E. F. Korkus, the Columbia Captain. This was the only match won by the Tigers. The Morningside Heights player is supposed to be one of the best exponents of chess in the tournament.

Yale was only able to obtain half a game on the Crimson team. Today the New Haven quartet plays Princeton and Columbia will meet Harvard.

The results follow:

HARVARD VS. YALE.

A. S. Ellenberger (H.) and D. A. Quarles (Y.), drew; R. Johnson (H.) defeated H. C. Levinson (Y.); L. Le Fevre (H.) defeated S. R. Bartlett (Y.), Captain; E. T. King (H.) defeated J. C. Kunkel (Y.)

COLUMBIA VS. PRINCETON.

H. F. Leede (C.) defeated C. S. Carter (P.), Captain; A. J. Mandell (C.) defeated J. R. Chamberlain (P.); I. Starr, Jr., (P.) defeated E. F. Korkus (C.); N. W. Kempf (C.) defeated B. Franklin, Jr., (P.)

NOTHING SLOW ABOUT KAUFF

Federal Leaguer Quite Certain That He Is the Best Ball Player.

Benny Kauff, the Federal League "bullet" and relentless slugger, is the greatest ball player in the world. This information came first-hand, yesterday from Mr. Kauff himself. Benjamin, says he will play with the Giants next season and will set the Polo Grounds on fire. This Mr. Kauff admits. No bastman ever lived who could hit any better than Benny. He is likewise authority for this detail.

"I've never hit that old ball as hard as I could" Benny Kauff has the floor —"but next season when I play with the Giants I'm going to let myself out. If Larry Doyle hits .320, I'll hit .375—mebbe I'll hit a million—you watch me boys, watch me.

"I've got thirty-five new bats: Charley Carr made me some new ones and they're pippins. If I strike out, it will be because I don't take my bat off my shoulder. Nobody could ever bat any better than I can."

"What is the most difficult curve to hit, Mr. Kauff?" asked an unenlightened person in the group surrounding the ball player.

"Boys, they all look alike to me, I hit 'em all," replied Mr. Kauff.

"You should be able to hit pretty well at the Polo Grounds next season, Mr. Kauff," ventured some one.

"Who, me? Say, boys, I've hit singles in the Federal League that went further than those stands at the Polo Grounds. Out in St. Louis last season, Lee Magee was on the bases and we needed a run to win. I says to Mac, 'You get ready to run.' Davenport was pitching and he shot one over so fast that you couldn't see the ball from the grand stand. I saw it though, boys, and I just bunted the ball, just bunted it on the nose and over the fence it goes and we win."

"But what makes me sore—" this is the same Benny Kauff speaking—"is to poke one right on the 'bean' and have some lucky guy grab it with one hand. They robbed me of a lot of them that way last season. Here's the way I do it: If they shoot me a curve, I punch 'em and if they shoot up fast ones, I swing on 'em. Those are my only rules.

"Base running? Did you ask me about base running. Say, if I don't steal forty bases up there next season, you can have my year's salary, boys, I'm not kidding you. I want to play with New York. I'd do anything for McGraw. He's treated me white.

"Just a moment Mr. Kauff. Who do you think is the best player in the game?"

Mr. Kauff didn't even hesitate at this hard one. He said: "You just watch me next season, and then you'll know."

"Who asked me about the 'bean ball'? Let me tell you something. Earl Moore tried to knock my nose off with the 'bean ball' last season and do you know what I did? I just stepped back and tapped his 'bean ball' right over the fence, that's how much afraid I am of any pitcher 'beaning' me."

Benny Kauff, Federal League "bullet," didn't even stop to take a breath. He went right on: "You asked me what my weaknesses was, didn't you? Well, I'll tell you. I ain't got any, what do you know about that?"

"They tell me," some one informed Benny, "that your throwing arm is getting a little weak; is that so?"

"Weak, is it?" answered Benny. "Do you know last season I used to throw 'em in so hot to second base that they knocked Magee over, and they told me to let up on the speed a little. The ball would go right through Magee, the pitcher and the catcher, and they'd credit me with an error. That's a weak arm, is it? I could stand at the plate at the Polo Grounds and throw the ball into those stands in left and right fields."

They used to say that Ty Cobb had confidence in his own abilities which was the quintessence of self-esteem. But now Ty seems to be somewhat of a shrinking violet after all.

Georgetown Loses to St. John's.

St. John's College basket ball team defeated the Georgetown University five last night in Brooklyn by the score of 28 to 16.

The playing of Nickils, for St. John's, was the feature. The right forward scored 18 of the 26 points made by his side. For the Washington team, Kelly, at left guard, was the star. The line-up:

Georgetown.	Positions.	St. John's.
O'Lone	Right forward	Nickils
Curry	Left forward	Murphy
Beradine	Centre	Collins
Kelly	Left guard	Clark
Donnelly	Right guard	Curren

St. John's Scoring—Goals from the field—Nickils, (4,) Clark, (3,) Murphy. Goals from fouls—Nickils, (10.) Georgetown Scoring—O'Lone, Kelly, (3,) Clamberg. Goals from fouls—Kelly, (6.) Substitutions—Georgetown: Sullivan for Curry, Scott for Beradine, McNulty for Sullivan, Clamberg for O'Lone. St. John's: Welss for Murphy. Referee—Ed Thorpe, De La Salle Institute. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

PRINCETON VICTORY IN BASKET BALL

Crescent Athletic Club Unable to Retain Lead Obtained in First Period.

Princeton basket ball team defeated the Crescent Athletic Club quintette last night on the armory floor of the Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn, by the score of 28 to 26.

The contest was replete with sensational goal throwing on both sides. The opening half ended in favor of the Crescents, 13 to 8.

Princeton won because of the superior physical condition of its players. The fast pace throughout the game soon told on the Bay Ridge players, and time had to be taken out frequently and many substitutions made.

In the opening half the Crescents played all around their opponents. They broke up the Tigers' combination almost at will, and their goal throwing was much the better. The first score was made by Colder for the Crescents, who made a sensational toss from near the centre of the floor, which landed in the basket. Ferree tallied for Princeton a few seconds later.

Soon after the opening Princeton was penalized for holding, and G. Halstead made the first goal from a foul, which put the Bay Ridge team in the lead. The Crescent forwards tossed with accuracy, and when the whistle blew for half time they led by 5 points.

Princeton changed her tactics in the second period and kept the Crescent players more closely guarded, while the forwards played well up in front. A field goal by Ferree tied the score at 13 all, and thereafter it was a close contest. The play became faster and more aggressive, and both sides were frequently penalized.

Haas, the Tigers' centre, made 7 points in succession from fouls. A field goal by McTeague placed the Princeton team in the lead for the first time during the match.

Then points scored by Davidson, who succeeded Beavers, the former Wesleyan Captain, again placed the Crescents on even terms.

The final point, which gave the Tigers the victory, was scored by Ferree, the left forward, who obtained the ball at his end of the floor and dribbled through the whole Crescent team, and scored amid tremendous applause. The line-up follows:

Princeton.	Position.	Crescents.
Ferree	Left forward	Heath
Haas	Right forward	Colder
McTeague	Centre	G. Halstead
Foster	Left guard	Dinges
Rathbun	Right guard	Butler

Princeton scoring: Goals from field—Ferree, (6,) McTeague, (2,) Foster. Davies. Goals from fouls—Haas, 8. Crescents' scoring: Goals from field—Davidson, (3,) Colder, (2,) G. Halstead, (2,) H. Halstead, Tuttle, Eaton, Heath. Goals from fouls—G. Halstead, (3,) Tuttle.

Substitutions—Princeton: Davies for Haas, Haas for Foster. Crescents: Beavers for Heath, Davidson for Beavers, Eaton for Colder, Tuttle for G. Halstead, H. Halstead for Butler. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—E. B. Goate, Crescent A. C.

NAVY TEAM VICTORIOUS.

Annapolis Defeats George Washington University at Basket Ball, 45-11.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 22.—Playing a fast open game, the Naval Academy won at basket ball from George Washington University here today by 45 to 11. Wilkes, the navy Captain, played a remarkable game on the offense at guard, scoring six field goals. His team play with Allen and Calhoun was of a high order. The visitors had little system in their play and seldom worked the ball up court. Summary:

Geo. Wash'ton.	Position.	Naval Acad.
Almon	Left forward	Calhoun
Gatchel	Right forward	Moran
Matthews	Centre	Allen
Groesbeck	Left guard	Wilkes
Shaver	Right guard	Wead

Goals from field — George Washington, Shaver (2,) Almon, Matthews. Naval Academy—Wilkes (6,) Allen (4,) Calhoun (4,) Moran (2,) Gregory (2,) Lockhart, Wead. Goals from foul line—George Washington—Almon, 3 in 6 chances; Naval Academy—Calhoun, 5 in 8 chances. Referee—Mr. Rice, Georgetown. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Butler Leads Fordham Eleven.

James Butler, left half back on the Fordham football team, was chosen to lead the Maroon eleven for next season at the election held yesterday by the ten men who won the "F" this Fall. Butler is a senior in the arts course, but as he will enter Fordham Law School after graduation he will still be eligible to play. Only two men of the eighteen regulars will be lost from this season's squad. Butler and Athletic Director Lush will announce their choice for coach shortly.

WRESTLERS IN A DRAW.

Masked Marvel and Lewis Grapple Two Hours Without a Fall.

"Strangler" Lewis and the Masked Marvel wrestled two hours to a draw at the Manhattan Opera House last night before a crowd which packed the former Hammerstein temple of music from pit to dome. The unknown gave a fine display of defensive wrestling, and time and again when Lewis had him in the tight clutches of toe holds, half Nelsons, and hammerlocks, the hooded stranger would break them with apparent ease.

Lewis was in trouble often, and on three occasions, when he was being punished by the Marvel with a toe and scissors hold, the call of time at the end of the ten-minute periods saved him. Lewis had plenty of reserve strength when he was in trouble, but the unknown grappler used every hold in the game with remarkable trickery. Lewis brought great cheers from the crowd more than once when he stood the Marvel on his head and threatened to toss him to destruction, but the unknown was too skillful and always landed right side up.

Ivan Linow, the Russian Cossack, and Wilhelm Berner contributed a rough circus bout of twenty minutes, which resulted in a draw. Berner got so mad that he took off his shoe and struck the Russian over the head with it. Linow threatened to break the German's leg, but didn't do it. Jack McGrath, the Irish entry in the tournament, gave Zbyszko a surprise when he held him to a twenty-minute draw. Dr. B. F. Roller and Her Helmar Johnson wrestled a twenty-minute draw.

George Bayley defeated Robert Dohm of Saxonia with a body hold in 1:48, George Lurich threw Hans Fuerst with a head-and-chancery hold in 9:18, and Le Colosse defeated Vogel of Germany with a body-and-chancery hold in 3:57.

YALE BEATS TEAM OF GRADS.

Westinghouse A. C. Basket Ball Quintet Vanquished at Pittsburgh.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Westinghouse A. C. basket ball team, composed of college graduates now working for the Westinghouse interests, gave the Yale team a battle tonight, and held them to a one-point lead until the last few minutes of play, when the locals lost their best player on a personal foul and the team weakened considerably, Yale shooting the ball into the net three times in the last minute. The score: Yale, 33; Westinghouse, 25.

The local boys held their own in the first half, and were leading by 1 point, but after the intermission Mallom, who took Weiner's place, played brilliantly, and put his team in the lead soon after the whistle blew, and although Skinner and Lange put the ball into the net frequently they could not reach the Eastern cracks, and went down to defeat by 8 points. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Westinghouse.
Weiner	Forward	Skinner
Olsen	Forward	Harvey
Baker	Centre	Lange
Kinney	Guard	Brown
Taft	Guard	Davis

Substitutions — Yale: Mallom for Weiner, Conway for Baker. Westinghouse: Waterhouse for Skinner. Goals—Weiner, Mallom, (3,) Olsen, (3,) Baker, Kinney, (3,) Skinner, (4,) Harvey, Lange, (4) Davis, Waterhouse. Foul goals—Kinney, 12 out of 22; Lange, 1 out of 7; Davis, 2 out of 3.

Mecca Y. C. Elects Officers.

The annual election of the Mecca Yacht Club has resulted as follows: Commodore—Daniel G. Adams; Vice Commodore—Thomas Simpson; Rear Commodore—Robert Gardner; Fleet Engineer—Charles Houseman; Fleet Captain—W. Faust; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. John Husson; Secretary—Herbert Daniels; Treasurer—Arthur W. O'Donell; Trustees—Leonard Leaman, B. F. Tompkins, and James L. Delaney; Steward—William Wenisch. All these officers were re-elected. The club report shows an increase in membership and boats during the past season.

Fordham Relay Team Picked.

The one-mile relay team which will represent Fordham this season was picked yesterday by Billy Lush from a squad of about thirty men, who have been practicing at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The men selected are Grace, Golden, Fenick, and McLoughlin. Three of the men are veterans of last year's team. Golden, the new man, fills the place left vacant by McNulty.

BROWN'S ELEVEN GOES TO PASADENA

Football Team Traveling 3,000 Miles to Play Washington State Jan. 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 22.—The Brown University football squad of twenty-one players started for the Pacific Coast, to open the 1916 football season with a game against the hitherto unbeaten eleven of the Washington State College at Pasadena, Cal., on New Year's Day. The trip will be the longest ever undertaken by a college eleven for a single contest, requiring 3,000 miles of travel to cross the continent.

It is expected that the players will reach Pasadena on Monday next, and that three or four days will be devoted to practice. The players will have two opportunities on the way to keep their muscles limber, as stops will be made at Chicago and Albuquerque, N. Mexico. In Chicago either the athletic field or the gymnasium floor of Chicago University will be utilized. It is planned to have at least two hours of real practice, including a scrimmage at Albuquerque.

Washington State has been coached by William H. Dietz, known as "Lone Star," when he was a member of Glenn Warner's famous Carlisle Indian team. In preparation for the style of attack expected the Brown team has been lined up three times a week, since the last game on Thanksgiving Day, against a substitute eleven drilled in Indian plays.

According to figures received here, the Brown team from tackle to tackle will slightly outweigh that of Washington State. The coaches look to the Brown backfield to make up in speed and elusiveness what it will lack in weight.

It is expected that Brown will line up as follows: Weeks, left end; Farnum, left tackle; Maxwell, left guard; Sprague, centre; Staff, right guard; Ward, right tackle; Butner, right end; Purdy, quarter back; Captain Andrews, right half back; Pollard, left half back; Saxton, full back.

The other players making the trip are Booth, Frazer, Hillhouse, Huggenvig, Jemall, Murphy, Ormsby, Teets, Wade, and S. Ward. The team is accompanied by Coach Robirson, Trainer Huggins, Manager Bellou, and Dr. F. M. Marvel.

PENN ELEVEN DROPS NAVY.

Quakers to Play Only Nine Games Next Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The University of Pennsylvania football schedule for 1916, announced today, calls for nine games, the smallest number in years. The only changes are the dropping of Albright College and the substitution of Swarthmore College for Annapolis Naval Academy. The schedule follows:

Sept. 30, West Virginia at Philadelphia; Oct. 7, Franklin and Marshall at Philadelphia; Oct. 14, Swarthmore at Philadelphia; Oct. 21, Pennsylvania State at Philadelphia; Oct. 28, Pittsburgh University at Pittsburgh; Nov. 4, Lafayette at Philadelphia; Nov. 11, Michigan at Ann Arbor; Nov. 18, Dartmouth at Philadelphia; Nov. 30, Cornell at Philadelphia.

TRINITY FOOTBALL DATES.

Brown and Army Most Prominent Teams to be Played.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—The tentative schedule of the Trinity College football team for next season was announced today.

The annual game with Wesleyan has not yet been decided upon, as the Wesleyan authorities are delaying action pending a decision by Trinity concerning changes in its eligibility rules. The schedule:

Sept. 30, Norwich University at Hartford; Oct. 7, Brown at Providence; Oct. 14, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Hartford; Oct. 21, Army at West Point; Oct. 28, Boston College at Hartford.

Chicago to Have Six-Day Cycle Race

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Chicago is to have another six-day bicycle race. The event, according to plans announced today, will start on Feb. 2. Instead of continuous racing of twenty-four hours a day, the riders will race only twelve hours each day. Practically the same riders who competed in the recent event here and in New York have been entered.

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DIES OF FOOTBALL INJURY.

Harry Shof of Pittsburgh Team Hurt in W. and J. Game in 1913.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 22.—Harry Shof, a medical student in the University of Pittsburgh, died in a hospital here late last night as the result of injuries suffered in the football game between the University of Pittsburgh and Washington and Jefferson College two years ago. He was carried off the field, and until the time of his death was under the care of a physician.

TO RENOVATE RACE TRACK.

James Butler Takes Over Empire City Establishment.

James Butler formally took possession of the Empire City race track yesterday, and immediately men started to work at renovating the stables and other buildings on the property.

Mr. Butler has bought a strip of property that adjoins the track at the corner of Central and Yonkers Avenues. This will afford a new entrance to the course, and the plans have been made to build a large gate, walk, and driveway to the grand stand.

Mr. Butler's horses will be transferred from his stock farm near Tarrytown to the Empire City track as soon as the stable improvements are made, and there they will undergo their early Spring training. A number of other horsemen have applied for stable room.

Included in the Butler string are the three-year-olds High Noon, Lost Coin, Pebbles, Tudor King, the fillies Catalina, Capea, Cornely, and Climber, and the two-year-olds Paddy Whack, Panacea, Spur, Miss Puzzle, Elysia, Greip, and Keltic. The yearlings include colts by Ballot, Star Shoot, and Imp. Voter, and a brother to George Smith, by Out of Reach-Consuelo II.

TIE IN SOCCER LEAGUE.

Lehigh Defeats Penn and Shares First Position.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 22.—Lehigh today defeated University of Pennsylvania at soccer 3 goals to 2. This was the final game in the new Pennsylvania Intercollegiate League, and by winning Lehigh ties the Philadelphians for first place. Lehigh had a wonderful defense and a splendid attack. Three-fourths of the playing was in Pennsylvania's territory. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Lehigh.
Madeira	Goal	Rau
Neilson, (Capt.)	Right full back	Koplin
Tattnall	Left full back	Morrison
Morris	Right half back	Coffin
Caroe	Centre	Barc.ay
Buzby	Right half back	Smith
Montenegro	Outside right	Lewis
Gay	Inside right	Hoagland
Barron	Centre forward	Henderson, (Capt.)
Byrne	Inside left	Lu
Thusman	Outside left	Clement

Goals—Clement, (2,) Lewis, Byrne, (2.) Referee—J. H. Carpenter, American League. Time of game—Two forty-five-minute halves.

With good old St. Nick just around the corner, we've a sleighful of things for men's and boys' Christmas.

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PRINCETON TEAM DEFEATS ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL IN HOCKEY AT RINK

COLLEGE AND SOCIAL THRONGS AT HOCKEY

Concord Lads Unable to Withstand Attack of Tigers' Veterans.

The veteran hockey players from Princeton opened their competitive season last night at St. Nicholas Rink, when they defeated the youngsters from St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., 6 goals to 3, after an interesting contest, in which the schoolboys held the lead for nearly half of the playing time. It was not until the second period was well advanced that the Tigers were able to break up the combination play of the New England schoolboys.

Annual matches between Princeton and St. Paul's have always been one of the attractive features of the local hockey season, and the attendance is largely composed of persons prominent in the social and college world. Last night was no exception to the rule, and standing room was at a premium.

St. Paul's has turned out more star hockey players than any school or university in the country. Hobey Baker, former Captain of the Princeton team and the best player in American amateur ranks, is a product of St. Paul's. Conover, who played centre for St. Paul's, is Hobey Baker's cousin, and the youngster bids fair to become almost as proficient at hockey as his relative.

With the team largely composed of last year's players the Tigers have collegiate championship aspirations, and the manner in which they disposed of the fast schoolboy team shows some justification for the hopes. The Orange and Black representatives played a strong game in the second period. They did not appear to exert themselves greatly in the first period, at the end of which St. Paul's led, 2 goals to 1. When they once struck their gait they overwhelmed their youthful opponents and scored 5 goals to 1 in the second half of the game.

The secondary defense was somewhat ragged, although there is good material back of the line, and Princeton should play an important part in the settlement of the intercollegiate title.

St. Paul's did not play up to their reputation. They lacked combination work and aggressiveness, while their long shots for the net were not as accurate as might be expected from their practice for two days before the match. Both teams made a number of changes, and while there were a number of spills it was a remarkably clean contest, not a penalty being inflicted.

In the opening plays of the first period the Tigers rushed the puck down the ice and Schoen caged it in 27 seconds. The schoolboys returned to the attack, and after a clever dodging run Ingalls equalized for St. Paul's, scoring from scrimmage. The rubber traveled fast over the ice from one territory to another, and after a long run down the side of the rink Conover added the second goal for the schoolboys.

During the early period of the second half the St. Paul's lads held their own, but once the collegians settled down to a concerted attack the result was never in doubt, and goals were scored with regularly. After Peacock had tallied twice and W. Humphries had added a third goal Ingalls succeeded in going through the Princeton defense and scored his second goal. For a brief spell the youngsters invaded the Tiger territory, but with the relief of the pressure the Princeton forwards began another aggressive attack which netted two more goals. The lineup:

St. Paul's.	Position.	Princeton.
Van Buren	Goal	Ford
Walker	Point	J. Humphries
Church	Cover point	Scully
Conover	Centre	Peacock
Ingalls	Rover	Schoen
Walton	Right wing	W. Humphries
Robinson	Left wing	Cushman

Goals—First Period: Schoen, Princeton, 0:27; Ingalls, St. Paul's, 1:03; Conover, St. Paul's, 4:50. Second Period: W. Humphries, Princeton, 4:25; Peacock, Princeton, 4:42; Peacock, Princeton, 6:50; Ingalls, St. Paul's, 11:55; Cushman, Princeton, 13:35; Peacock, Princeton, 14:10. Referee—N. E. Gross, St. Nicholas. Assistant Referee—T. Emmons, Princeton. Goal Umpires—Sam Sharpless, St. Paul's, and R. Chambers, Princeton. Timekeeper—W. J. Croker, Wanderers. Penalty Timekeeper—Tom Howard, Jr., New York. Time of Periods—Two of twenty minutes each.

New York Boys to Box at Pittsburgh

Six of the best amateur boxers in New York have been selected to go to Pittsburgh on Jan. 17 to engage in an intercity tournament with the pick of the Pittsburgh boxers. Benjamin Levine of the Amateur Athletic Union will be in charge of the local boys. They will compete as follows: Meyer Perkel of the Educational Alliance in the 108-pound class, Matty Herbert of the Union Settlement A. C. in the 115-pound class, Walter Kothe of the Paulist A. C. in the 135-pound division, Mike Stark of the Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A. in the 145-pound section, A. Kaufman of the Trinity Club in the 158-pound class, and Arthur Sheridan of the Trinity Club in the heavyweight division.

COWLER OUTPOINTS FLYNN.

Boston Heavyweight Slow and Ineffective Against Australian.

Tom Cowler, the Australian aspirant for heavyweight championship honors, decisively outpointed and outfought Dan (Porky) Flynn of Boston in the feature ten-round bout last night at the American Sporting Club, 127th Street and Second Avenue. The contest was one of the poorest that Flynn has participated in, and, but for the continued aggressiveness of Cowler the bout would have deteriorated into an uninteresting affair.

The Boston heavyweight showed little inclination to box up to his standard at any time, his chief activity in the ring consisting of his attempts to cover his face with his hands so as to ward off the swings of the Australian.

Cowler was always aggressive and confused his adversary with a left-hand jab to the face, alternating with a right to the jaw. Although he landed often and hard with both hands on Flynn he was unable to floor the Boston heavyweight. Cowler weighed 205 pounds and Flynn 198.

In the opening round neither boxer did much work, the session being occupied with each feeling the other out. In the second round, however, Cowler jabbed his more experienced opponent at will and administered a severe beating with heavy blows to the face and body. Flynn stood up under the punishment without flinching, and, although several times he appeared to be weary and in a dazed condition, he recovered himself and sent home some stinging right hand swings under Cowler's heart. The honors of the round went to Cowler.

Flynn did some good work in the third session, and near its end he staggered Cowler with a right hand swing on the neck. The big Australian recovered from the blow quickly, however, and continued on the aggressive until the round ended.

Each succeeding round after the third was only a repetition of the second session, with Cowler landing his blows at will and Flynn taking the punishment without showing any exterior effects. Several times Cowler forced his opponent to the ropes, when he sent rights and lefts to his face and stomach; but Flynn took these blows gamely and would occasionally attempt to send over one himself. When he did his efforts were wild for the most part. The tenth round was a whirlwind affair, with Cowler driving his opponent around the ring with heavy rights and lefts; but he was unable to land cleanly or effectively.

Benny McCoy, the Baltimore featherweight, easily outpointed Frankie Brown of this city in the semi-final ten-round contest. McCoy earned the honors in the majority of rounds on his cleverness.

In the final ten-round bout Bert Maguire, a Pennsylvania welterweight, outpointed Danny Ridge of this city. The Pennsylvanian did not get started until the fourth round, but after that stage he earned the honors by a shade.

NEW YORK A. C. ATHLETICS.

An athletic boom is sweeping over the members of the New Yorks, and during the Winter there will be no let up in activities. A new squash tennis court is being installed and shortly an indoor golf links will be placed in the gymnasium. The latter move is likely to result in the building of a golf clock course at Travers Island next Summer.

The officers to be voted for by the regulars of the New York A. C. on Jan. 11 were selected yesterday, when the Nominating Committee held a formal meeting, after several informal conferences during the previous week. It is likely that the ticket will not be posted until next Tuesday, in order to give the opposition, in the event that there should be a second slate, less time to promote their campaign.

James Potter Brown, an ensign attached to the U. S. S. Texas, has been elected a member of the club. Brown, in his last year at Annapolis, created a new pole vault record and is capable of leaping twelve feet or higher at every trial when he is in his best condition. Brown is eligible for competition in Metropolitan A. A. U. championships.

AMATEUR BOXERS IN FAST CONTESTS

New York and Philadelphia Fighters Triumph in Inter-City Tournament.

Several of the best amateur boxing contests ever seen in New York were witnessed by members of the Crescent Athletic Club last night in the inter-city tournament, staged in the New Mooners Brooklyn gymnasium. Boxers from many cities participated in the competition.

New York and Philadelphia representatives divided the honors. Johnny Maloney, from the St. Rita's Athletic Club, Philadelphia, captured the final bout in the 120-pound division from Tony Vatlan of the Lincoln A. C., Boston. First prize in the 158-pound class was won by John Gaddi of the St. Bartholomew Club, New York, international amateur middleweight champion. In the finals of this class, Gaddi triumphed over Adolph Kaufman of the Trinity Club, Brooklyn, national 158-pound title holder.

L. E. Nelson, unattached, who holds the 145-pound Metropolitan championship, was the winner in the wrestling competition, defeating C. Carlson of the New York A. C., local 135-pound title holder, in the deciding bout.

The surprise of the tournament was the victory of Maloney over Abe Lieberman, Metropolitan and State champion, in one of the semi-final tilts of the 120-pound class. Many of the spectators thought Lieberman was entitled to the judges' verdict, but a majority concurred in the decision.

For the entire nine minutes of milling in the final of this class Maloney and Vatlan fought toe to toe. Vatlan boxes with his right hand forward and made an awkward opponent for Maloney. After solving this style, however, the Quaker lad handed a severe lacing to the Hubite. In the second round Vatlan was semi-conscious on his feet, but Maloney failed to follow up his advantage, and Vatlan was enabled to last out the round. The third period was all in favor of Maloney.

W. L. Casey, from the South Boston A. A., Boston, gave Gddei one of the hardest fights of his career in a semi-final of the 158-pound class. In the first two rounds Casey more than evenly exchanged punches, but he tired sufficiently to give Gaddi an opening to win the verdict.

A right-hand punch to the jaw of W. Creehan of the Waverly A. C., Roxbury, Mass., in the second round, won Kaufman his way into the final against Gaddi. Up to the time the knockout punch found its mark Creehan was on even terms with the national champion. The summary:

120-Pound Class, Boxing.—Semi-final Round—J. Maloney, St. Rita's A. C., Philadelphia, defeated Abe Lieberman, Educational A. C., New York, three rounds, judges' decision; Tony Vatlan, Lincoln A. C., Boston, Mass., defeated J. Corallina, Paterson, N. J., three rounds, judges' decision.
Final Bout—Maloney defeated Vatlan, three rounds, judges' decision.
158-Pound Class, Boxing.—Semi-final Round—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew A. C., New York, defeated W. L. Casey, South Boston A. A., Boston, Mass., three rounds, judges' decision; Adolph Kaufman, Trinity Club, New York, knocked out W. Creehan, Waverly A. C., Roxbury, Mass., in two rounds.
Final Round—Gaddi defeated Kaufman, three rounds, judges' decision.
145-Pound Class, Wrestling.—C. Carlson, New York A. C., defeated C. Paciono, Bronx Church House, with arm hold, in 1 minute 54 1-5 seconds; J. Buckley, East Side Y. M. C. A., defeated A. L. Schuszler, Hungarian-American A. C., ten rounds, referee's decision on points; L. E. Nelson, unattached, defeated Buckley, ten minutes, referee's decision on points.
Final—Nelson defeated Carlson, fifteen minutes, referee's decision, on points.

Hannes Kolehmainen Married.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the Irish-American A. C. distance runner, was married last night at the Finnish Lutheran Church, Forty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, to Miss Alma Johnson. Many of the athletic stars of the metropolitan district were present at the ceremony. After a short honeymoon the Kolehmainens will take up their residence at 411 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn. The bride announced that she does not disapprove of her husband's athletic competitions, and will cheer him on in his next race, which will be the senior cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park on Jan. 8.

Terse News of Sports in Town and Out

The Syracuse University football team will lose six of its best men by graduation next Spring. These are Captain Rose, Slater, Travis, Glass, Trigg, and Smithson. The back field is the heaviest loser and the new coach will find it necessary to obtain successors to Rose and Slater. The graduation of Travis will leave a vacancy at right end.

Pennsylvania will call out her baseball candidates at the close of the holiday recess.

Final novice wrestling bouts were held at Pennsylvania recently, and the seven winners were: Heavyweight, A. Woll; 175 pounds, E. Randall; 158 pounds, A. Thomas; 145 pounds, P. Nutt; 135 pounds, C. Keiser; 125 pounds, R. Souder; 115 pounds, J. Cozzolino.

The Williams College hockey team will come to New York for two games in January. The Massachusetts puck chasers are scheduled to play Columbia on the latter's outdoor rink at the college on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, and Williams will oppose Princeton on the St. Nicholas Rink Friday, Jan. 7. The men who are to make the New York trip and who will fill positions on the team are as follows: R. F. Blodgett, '17, right wing; Coleman, '18, centre; Rochester, '17, left wing; Captain Coleman, '16, rover; Conklin, '16, cover point; Hubbell, '16, or Orr, '18, point, and Michler, '16, goal. Either C. A. Banks or Hamlin, '17, will be taken with the squad as a substitute wing.

Men for the Williams College rifle team have been picked, and they will shoot in their first match early in January. The ten members of the team are Chapman, McKown, Thompson, Wells, Foster, Moffat, Smith, Wood, Quigley, and Wild.

The Syracuse track team has elected Kenneth R. Curtis, '16, Captain, to succeed Foster C. Rulison, '18, who resigned because he could not remain with the team and keep up with his work in the college of medicine. Curtis is a member of the New York Athletic Club, and represented that organization at the San Francisco Exposition last Summer. His home is in Newark, and he prepared for college at the Tome School in Maryland. "Babe" White, Captain of the 1916 football team, and Henry C. "Red" White, Captain of the 1916 cross-country team, are also members of the New York A. C.

In a cross-country race at Sunderland recently 700 men of the new British army competed over a six-mile course.

Five Illinois A. C. athletes are to compete in the senior games in this city on March 18. Athletic Director Mahan plans to bring Joie Ray for the mile run, Knourek for the pole vault, Dan Ahearn for the hop, step, and jump, R. L. Bechtel, a distance runner, and G. W. Burgess, the hurdler.

The last football season was not without its minor novelties and amusing features. Late in November the Case School of Applied Science eleven at Cleveland played a double-header in one day. Case won from Hiram College, 20 to 7, in the forenoon, and then lost the second contest to the famous Case team of 1905 by a 12 to 0 score. About the same time the players of Waxahachie and Fort Worth, Texas, high schools met barefooted in a game at Waxahachie. The game began in a heavy rain, and the black wax mud so impeded the players that they soon discarded shoes and stockings and paddled through the slime in their bare feet. A week earlier in the season the Columbia College and Mercer University teams met at Valdosta, Ga., and by mutual agreement the coaches of the two elevens played on the same footing as the undergraduates of the competing institutions. One coach retired from the game with a broken leg and a dislocated ankle.

Joseph Tinker, manager of the Chicago Federal League Baseball Club, was told by his physicians yesterday that he was out of danger from his recent operation and could leave the hospital in a few days. What seemed to please the ball player more, however, was the announcement of the birth yesterday morning of an eleven-pound son. Tinker is now the father of three boys.

Harvard students are planning to hold a boxing tournament in Hemenway Gymnasium in February.

The New York A. C. and Boston A. A. relay teams have been matched for a race Feb. 5 at the Unicorn games in Boston. These two clubs clashed last year and the Unicorn quartet was victorious, breaking the world's record for 1,560 yards, made by Harvard in 1914 at the schoolboy games against the B. A. A. The same teams will meet Feb. 8 in a two-mile relay at the New York A. C. games.

Western Conference elevens will have shorter football schedules next year. For instance, Illinois has only seven games to play, while in the East such teams as Harvard have ten. Each Western eleven skips a Saturday, an unusual custom in the East except in the case of Cornell and Penn on the Saturday before their Thanksgiving Day game.

Billy Robinson, the sub quarter back of the Harvard eleven and shortstop on last year's freshman nine, is considered an unusually good prospect for Captain Nash's ball team next Spring. He is exceptionally fast and has that great asset for a ball player—a good pair of hands.

There are few track athletes who get more fun out of competition than Joe Loomis, the 100-yard champion. He loves the spangles of the cinder path and the excitement of a contest.

Mike Devanney, who won the Hunter Cup at the B. A. A. meet last year, has about recovered from an injury received in cross-country running and has begun training in the hope of repeating his success of last year.

Speed is not usually associated with big men, but Norman Ross, the 204-pound swimmer of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, seems to be an exception. The big fellow has these records, made in the Olympic Club tank: 50 yards, 24 2-5s; 100 yards, 55 4-5s, and 220 yards, 2m 28 4-5s. He will go to the swimming meet in Honolulu in February with Ludy Langer and Perry McGillvray. The two are looking for Duke Kahanamoku's scalp.

Harry Hillman, coach of the Dartmouth College track and field athletes, and trainer of the Big Green eleven, came to New York yesterday on his annual Christmas vacation. The former New York A. C. star expressed confidence that his college would be represented by a winning team in the indoor intercollegiate meeting at Madison Square Garden in the early part of March. He has several men under cover who will be shown in these games.

The Chamber of Commerce of the City of Miami, Fla., has offered a silver cup for the proposed outside motor boat race from New York to Miami, to start about Feb. 20, so the entrants may arrive at Biscayne Bay in time for the annual Winter motor boat races. The distance covered in this race will be about 1,500 miles, and will take about five days.

Firmin Cassignol, champion of France at 18.2 balkline billiards, defeated Jacob Klinger, the Austrian billiardist, last night at Daly's by the score of 250 to 157. His high run was 88 and he averaged 16 10-15, while Klinger had a high run of 44 and averaged 11 3-14. Cassignol is here for the purpose of playing Willie Hoppe for the world's championship at 18.2 balkline, and appears to be the only man who has a chance with the young American.

LEAGUE OF HEADMASTERS.

Massachusetts Pedagogues Enact Strict Eligibility Regulations.

Following the example of the leading private schools of New York, the headmasters of almost all of the large secondary schools in Massachusetts have formed a league for the purpose of controlling scholastic athletics. The regulations which are proposed for the Massachusetts organization are lacking somewhat in the severity of the rules formulated by the Private Schools Athletic League of the New York metropolitan district.

In some respects the codes of the two leagues are similar, but the Massachusetts headmasters have drawn up new clauses which might be useful suggestions to the metropolitan organization when its rules are brought up for adoption on Jan. 7 at the New York Athletic Club.

The New Englanders do not say that schoolboy athletes cannot receive scholarships, or that students who receive free tuition are ineligible for athletic competition, but there are other rules which in severity make up for this action. These are the regulations as formulated at a meeting in Boston recently which was attended by more than eighty delegates of the High School Masters' Club of Massachusetts:

1.—A pupil shall have been a member of some secondary school for the three months next preceding the date of the contest unless entering directly from an elementary school.

2.—In case a pupil enters one secondary school from another during the school year he shall be allowed to represent the latter school only in case he has a record conforming to these eligibility rules and his family have become residents of the town or city in which the new school is located.

3.—A pupil shall maintain from the beginning of the school year up to the end of the week preceding the contest a passing grade in at least three-sixteenths of the work required for a diploma.

4.—A pupil shall be under 20 years of age.

5.—A pupil shall not have represented any secondary school or schools more than three years before the school year of the contest.

6.—A pupil shall be an undergraduate. (I. e., he shall not have graduated in a four or five-year course from any secondary school.)

7.—A pupil shall present to the head master a certificate of fitness from a regular physician and his parents' written consent.

8.—A pupil shall not have been ruled out of a game in that sport more than once in one season within the preceding twelve months. (I. e., a pupil ruled out of a game twice in one season shall be disqualified from participation in that sport for a year from the date of the second disqualification.)

9.—A pupil's name shall appear on a list of eligible players signed by the head master and placed in the hands of the officials in charge of the contest before the contest begins.

Seawanhaka Y. C. Election.

The annual election of officers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held at the Harvard Club on Jan. 11. At this meeting an amendment to the constitution, which provides for a new class of members at nominal dues, will be voted upon. The nominations are as follows:

Commodore, Howard C. Smith; Vice Commodore, George Nichols; Rear Commodore, Gherardi Davis; Secretary, Charles Joseph Nourse; Treasurer, Albert Strauss; Measurer, Alexander M. Orr.

Trustees, (Class of 1919)—Daniel Bacon, Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., Nelson Doubleday.

Race Committee—Daniel Bacon, Clinton Mackenzie, Harry L. Maxwell, Henry H. Landon, H. E. Boucher.

Committee on Lines and Models—John Hyslop, Jonathan Thompson, John Clinton Work.

Law Committee—Eliot Tuckerman, William A. W. Stewart, Gherardi Davis.

Committee on Seamanship and Navigation—George M. Bodman, Arthur Curtiss James, William J. Matheson, Willis D. Wood.

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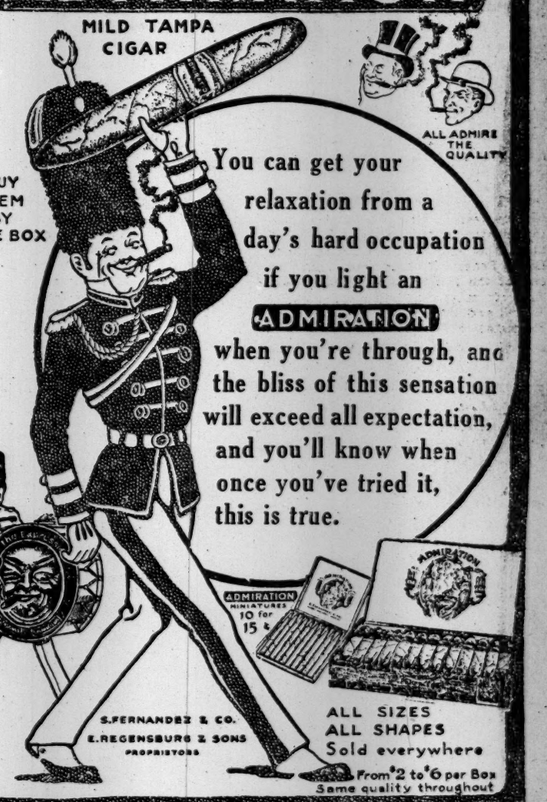

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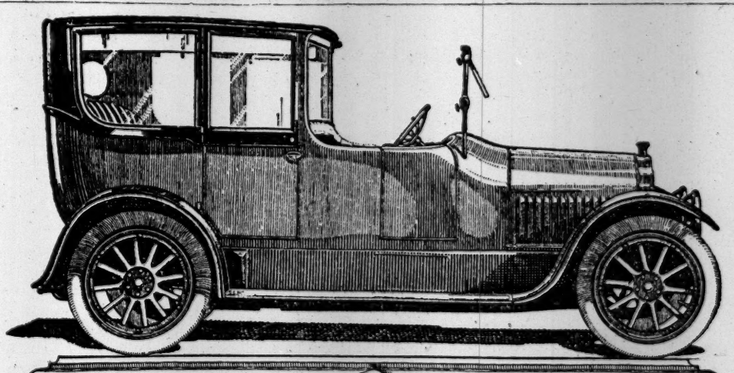

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NO FURTHER DISCUSSION.

The two notes we have dispatched to the Austro-Hungarian Government put the matter of the Ancona beyond controversy and remove it from the realm of discussion. The Austrian agent of whose acts we complain is convicted by the testimony of his own Government. The Admiralty report transmitted to the Department of State by the Imperial Chargé d'Affaires in Washington admits "that the vessel "was torpedoed after her engines had "been stopped and when passen-"gers were still on board." In the opinion of our Government that fixes upon the commander of the submarine "the responsibility of having willfully "violated the recognized law of na-"tions and entirely disregarded those "humane principles which every "belligerent should observe in the "conduct of war at sea." All else is irrelevant, culpability is fixed, and it is an undisputed fact that American citizens were "killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act." The facts, the rules of law, and the principles of humanity being established, "the United States does not feel called upon to debate them," and it, of course, does not expect the Austrian Government to question or dispute them. Nothing remains but to hold that Government responsible for the act of its naval commander and "to "renew the definite but respectful "demands" made in the first note.

We leave Austria no alternative to full compliance save that of rupturing her friendly relations with the United States. It is a case to which the language of Secretary MARCY in the correspondence with Austria about the Koszta case sixty-two years ago is applicable:

> Who in such a case can fairly take offense? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrongdoers, surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct; they can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called to action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

A severance of friendly relations would not be the sole consequence of a refusal to comply with our demands. By refusing, the Austro-Hungarian Empire would proclaim itself a transgressor against the laws of nations and of humanity, impenitent and defiant. In that case we should be on notice that a repetition of the offense might be expected and it would become necessary to make our preparations for that contingency. It is altogether improbable that Austria will put itself in that position.

THE JEWISH RELIEF FUND.

The meeting in Carnegie Hall Tuesday night to provide for the relief of the multitude of Jewish sufferers from the war was remarkable among the many demonstrations of humanity and charity which the great conflict has called forth. Against the savagery of war and its desolations this unfailing response of sympathy and help for the victims testifies to the abiding kindness of the world. It is to be remembered that those who made rich gifts from their abundance Tuesday night have given amply and without distinction of race or nationality to many other funds for the benefit of the victims of the war. America has fed the hungry and clothed the naked and bound up the prisoner's wounds. The appeal has been continuous. The answer has been prompt and generous.

The spirit of the Carnegie Hall meeting was one of eager readiness to give. The privations, the suffering, the pitiful and ruinous state of innumerable innocent men, women, and children, flung by no fault of their own along the path of war, are a sinister chapter in human fate. The pity, the kindness, the helpfulness which these sufferings have roused in millions of strangers, almost the whole nation, are a noble and memorable chapter in that history.

Specially touching is that man who, poor as he is, does not stickle for tithes. Every week he will give $3.50, "half his pay." By his side put the man who gave a dollar, apologizing because he had to use his remaining five cents of capital for carfare. Rich, of moderate means, poor, all gave freely. A million was raised. Four millions more must be raised. They will be had. And this five-million fund, so admirably begun and so sorely needed, supplements a million and a half contributed since the beginning of the war. A boundless charity for a boundless suffering.

LET HETEROPHEMY PERISH!

When you say or write one thing and mean another you commit heterophemy, a word invented, not without apologies, by RICHARD GRANT WHITE, to mark "the speaking otherwise." Heterophemy is more than a word of Greek pedantic pose. It is a name for a personal, mischievous imp or devil. He loves to twist the mind, beguile the memory, trick the pen. He is entirely capable of making you write "WILLIAM" WASHINGTON when you mean "GEORGE," or attribute "Vanity Fair" to DICKENS. You know better. You are bedeviled of Heterophemy.

This form of Auld Clootie gamboled into THE TIMES the other day, made it ascribe Senator OWEN'S too well-known bill, "to prevent the use of the "mails and of the telegraph and "telephone in furtherance of fraud-"ulent and harmful transactions on "Stock Exchanges," to his Oklahoma colleague, the Hon. THOMAS P. GORE. That statesman reminds us of the error in a letter so scintillant, hearty, and dripping with humor and good humor that he almost makes us glad of the fault committed and confessed. If we fall into another in quoting from his letter, at least he and not horned Heterophemy must bear the blame. For his Christmas jeer is too good to lose:

> Possibly you were merely acting upon the Chinese code of morals, according to which the killing of any member of the Oklahoma "tong" would satisfy your delicate sense of poetic justice.
>
> Mayhap, after all, you were just seeing things at night. The inclosure will set you right as to your error—an error which I am sure will find instant regulation, suffocation, depression, and repression at the hands of one so beautiful and good, so conservative and so judicially minded, so free from all the frailties that flesh, especially Oklahoma flesh, is heir to.
>
> Wishing you a sober and merry Christmas, in so far as the two are not incompatible, I beg you to believe me, &c., &c.

The Senator wrongs THE TIMES, but is forgiven. It loves Oklahoma; "like" is too cold a word. The fresh, the ever-free, the all-regulating, the fattener of Constitutions, the experiment station of statesmanship: why, we love it from Alfalfa to Omega. And so, a compatible Christmas to Mr. GORE, Mr. OWEN, and Oklahomans all!

A QUADRUPLE AMERICAN ENTENTE.

A Buenos Aires cablegram in Tuesday's TIMES brings the information that Ambassador NAON is commissioned by Argentina to arrange a quadruple entente between the A B C nations and the United States. The co-operation of American nations in Mexican affairs probably afforded the general suggestion for broader and more permanent association. The specific stimulus is the similarity of protest respecting the treatment of shipping by the Entente Allies. Vessels flying the flags of both Argentina and the United States have been seized upon allegation of German ownership, under difference of views of law regarding the conclusiveness of the flag as proof of ownership. The ships and cases are transferred to be tried in the country making the seizure, and not in the American waters where the seizures were made. There is no basis for the suggestion that the law will not be administered fairly as the prize courts see the law. There is room for saying that there is no presumption in favor of American views of international law in European courts, whatever their learning or fairness.

The case of the ships is only an example. There are many subjects upon which American agreement is desirable, and the Ambassador from Argentina is a good apostle of the idea. He is known to many in connection with his eloquent remarks in this city during this war on the Argentine maxim "Victory gives no right." Neither do treaties always give rights, but they do confirm rights. From many points of view there is need of solidarity of opinion between American nations upon subjects of primary interest to them, and containing seeds of disagreement with friendly nations whose primary interests lie over-seas. It is to be remarked also that the subject is brought forward following President WILSON'S suggestion of "partnership" between American nations. Some have called this a substitution of the Wilson doctrine for the Monroe doctrine, and of partnership for protectorate relations. But the Monroe doctrine contained no trace of a protectorate, and it remains to be seen how practicable is the idea of a partnership.

The United States has carried its disagreement regarding the treatment of its vessels to a friendly adjustment without assistance. It can hardly be said that there is an equality of need between the cases of the United States and its sister republics. If there is to be equality in the "accord" Argentina proposes it appears that the United States is in danger of being in a minority with those whose views of law are dissimilar, however their interests may be alike. No disparagement is intended. Latin views of law are high, but they are not Anglo-Saxon. Even upon a subject so little contentious as the ordinary commercial bill of exchange, there are two systems of law which survive every attempt at unification, although persistent through ages. The failure of the Declaration of London as a universal statement of international law is a warning against optimism regarding the easy assimilation of views between nations which are American indeed, but which have inherited different systems of law, and have points of view very different sometimes, despite similarity of interests. Yet this very illustration is an encouragement. It was a great advance in commercial law when the varying commercial practices of many nations were reduced practically to two leading systems. In like manner, reserving opinion regarding the position of the United States for fuller information, it risks nothing to say that Argentina will make a great step forward if it shall succeed in uniting Latin-American nations. It is sure that then agreement with the United States will be easier. It may remain true that the indisposition of the United States toward entangling alliances may be difficult to overcome even upon this continent. Too often have the views of the continent's premier nation been misunderstood and misrepresented for the fact to be forgotten either by the United States or by those now seeking a contract for what they have had as a gift, and which they are sure of still. In any case Argentina's overtures are to be encouraged, whether or not they are to be accepted.

THE WORLD AS A TRADE UNIT.

"The economic map of the world is being remade," said the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission addressing the Manufacturers' Export Association. There cannot be a doubt of it as regards either labor, capital, politics, or any factor that any of them can control. Labor and capital saw it first. The "integration" of industry is ridiculed only by those who do not appreciate the idea or its results. The industry which owns its mines, its ore carriers, and all other facilities so that the raw material can be controlled from the earth to the consumer without losing the heat of the smelter can produce cheaper than any competitor not so situated. It is not in human nature to sell any more cheaply than is necessary, and the profits of the most efficient are rightly the difference between his costs of production and the price set by the next least efficient producer. The true extortioners are not the most efficient, for they are not under necessity to earn profits by extortion which they can get more easily and more congenially by economy and organization. The incompetent producers are the sweaters of labor, and alternately the price raisers to the limit that the efficient will allow and the price cutters to the depths of their necessity. The world is the unit of the integrated industry. It brings its materials from over seas, and distributes its product wherever men buy. To interfere with the integration of industry on the side of either production or distribution is to interrupt an economic process. The only exception is on the side of morality of conduct. The profits of immoral conduct can be limited by the rule of reason, and should be.

Labor integration rivals the integration of capital. It is limited neither by trades nor by national boundaries. Unions now are both international and intertrade in character, and number their membership by millions in units as comprehensive as the capitalists. The old idea of organization by trades has been succeeded by organization by productive units. It is no longer the strategy of advanced labor thinkers to strike by classes of labor, and expose themselves to conquest in detail. "The injury of one is the concern of all." When any class of labor has a grievance it is supported by all classes, so that a strike is by armies, and any industry may be stopped in totality. At the present moment there is danger of a strike involving all classes of labor on 485 American railways. The relation of society to the integration of labor is the same as to the integration of capital. Wages cannot be controlled by reason, for the wage-earners are as much entitled to judge the sufficiency of their wages as the capitalist is to judge his profits. But wages can be controlled on the side of conduct. Uneconomic wages are as immoral as uneconomic profits, and the methods by which they are obtained can properly be controlled, and must be controlled. Otherwise the integration of labor would result in labor taking all. There will be no profits if the avowed purpose of labor integrators is attained. Profits and savings are the sources of capital, and if capital is to be abolished all that the world has gained by capital will be lost.

The Government of the United States alone opposes integration of capital, at the same time supporting the integration of labor, without perceiving the inconsistency, and without considering whither the prosecution of such a policy will lead, the country at a time when other political units are integrating themselves. There are those who believe that the world war is economic in its origins. There can be none to doubt that it will be economic in its results. The opposing forces are coalescing into opposing economic units as fast as they can manage it. The governmental unit is enlarging as fast as the integration of private units. Tariffs can be made by a co-operation of nations as well as by the co-operation of politicians within a single nation. This country's experience may well show the way. On our portion of the North American continent trade is free, and is one factor of such prosperity as the world never saw elsewhere, and can never reproduce otherwise. War has consolidated the British Empire politically in a manner which never could have been produced in peace. The British Empire will be but one among several nations that will integrate their tariff policies after the war. Another integration among a rival group of similar proportions is under formation. Here again the principle already suggested should be applied. Free integration for economic efficiency is rather to be encouraged. Its tendency is beneficial, and the ultimate unit is the world. But the integration of national interests, like any other, must be moral. It cannot be allowed to be integration by conquest, in the manner of the bad trusts, the dynamiting unions, or nations seeking profit by the sword, and at the expense of the vanquished. On these matters Uncle Sam is a veritable Babe in the Woods. One of our Presidents was never able to see any robbery in the tariff. Another said he was a child in business. The United States needs leaders who know what is passing in the minds of both labor and capital everywhere, and who are prepared to meet the danger by strength of character rather than by artifice either before or after election. There is nothing so real as ideas, and there are large ideas up for settlement, while the proposals for settlement are on the smallest scale.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Case of Ethereal Commandeering.

As a result of literally "picking out of the air" a long message sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES by its special correspondent in Berlin, the London papers were enabled this week very strikingly to illustrate the peculiar conditions and the peculiar hardships that have been created by the war for those who can send communications to other countries only by radio telegraphy.

Of course the London papers had no right to use that message when and as they did, except as they acquired a right from the assumption by the British Government, as a military necessity, of the right to do what it pleases—and can—with communications of any kind sent to or from an enemy country. It was through the exercise of that governmental right, which would be more correctly described, perhaps, as a governmental power, that what was then private property came into the possession of the London papers.

As it chanced in this instance, we are rather glad than sorry or indignant, and Germany would not complain, that the dispatch should have been treated as it was, but it is easy to conceive of circumstances in which we would not have liked such a proceeding at all. Still easier is it to understand the dissatisfaction which Germany feels over its deprivation of the privilege—in time of peace unquestioned and unrestricted by anybody—of direct and private communication with its diplomatic representatives abroad. Germany's dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs, however, should be, whether it is or not, mitigated by her knowledge that if circumstances permitted she would do to her enemy exactly what her enemy is doing to her.

Possibly enough, she would do even more, for it is by no means an inconsiderable concession that Germany is allowed to send what she pleases to Washington by cable, provided she does it in the code used by the United States Ambassador to Berlin.

The episode emphasizes the often forgotten fact that a wireless dispatch is sent out in every other direction, as well as to the one destination for which it is intended. On the way it is practically public property, and can be "taken" by anybody interested and provided with the proper equipment.

Wise, but Rather Humiliating.

In deciding to legalize the sale of horseflesh for food in this city, the Board of Health has exercised its power in a way concerning which no reasonable complaint can be made. The meat that will thus be brought to market is, or at any rate may be, as wholesome as any hitherto found in the butcher shops. For that matter, it is, or may be, a better and safer food than not a little of the kinds more familiar.

It will never be a favorite with epicures, and consumers in even comfortable circumstances will long avoid it, if not forever, as coarse in texture and tough in fibre, compared with beef and mutton. Still, it is all right, and not only will economists commend our belated following of an example set long ago in Europe, but the tender-hearted will rejoice that hereafter there will be less temptation to get out of old horses the last possible profit in the shape of work. They can now be retired betimes from active service, and prepared for a death much kindlier than is the one now their too common lot.

After admitting all this, however, it is not exactly pleasing—it is distinctly displeasing—to see that we have been brought at last by something like necessity to treat as edible an animal so long held by us not to be in that category. Most of us recoil from the idea of eating horse even more than we would from the actual consumption. Doubtless we shall become accustomed to it in time, just as we have to the eating of sweetbreads, a luxury which not so many years ago was rejected by most Americans with something very much like disgust.

If horse meat were expensive, instead of cheap, we should probably become reconciled to it more quickly and happily.

As Much as Could Be Expected.

Mayor MITCHEL'S decision as to the sale of intoxicants the night before New Year's Day will have the usual fate of compromises. It will really satisfy nobody not indifferent to the whole question, and it will be about equally displeasing to the purveyors of liquid joys who wanted to keep open all night and to the good people who were vehemently opposed to any extension of the usual hours.

Compromises are often necessary, however. All of us, indeed, have to be making them about one thing or another most of the time if we are to get along with our neighbors at all—and probably the Mayor's fixing of 8 A. M. as the limit of the liberty conferred by his special licenses was the achievement of a mean at least near-gold. It recognized the fact—so often mentioned!—that this is a "cosmopolitan city," containing great numbers of persons whose decided preference is for a large measure of personal freedom in the matter of drinking and another great number who are desirous of imposing on others restrictions that would not be felt as such by themselves.

Each party can argue its own side with logic convincing to itself, and the extremists of both, of course, are utterly wrong. But hardly anybody nowadays denies that the liquor trade should be regulated in some degree, and it really does seem that quite enough of what Mayor GAYNOR harshly called "swilling and guzzling" can be done in an evening that extends to 3 o'clock in the morning. By that time whatever of exhilaration is properly described as commendable certainly can be obtained, and whether even that amount is or is not the best of beginnings for a new year, any more is surely a bad one.

Drunkenness is no longer the fashion in any except the lowest circles, and perhaps the doings of New Year's Eve are not as outrageous as the more violent foes of Rum believe.

RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS.

Some Court of Appeals Decisions—Dangers of Central Park West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the respective rights of pedestrians and teams on the city streets, what follows may be of interest to your readers, though it is possible that later decisions may have modified the views expressed.

In January, 1903, the Merchants' Association of New York instructed its Committee on Engineering and Sanitation, of which I became Chairman, to make an investigation and report upon the passenger transportation service in New York. Its report was submitted in July, 1903, and printed in a volume of some 200 pages.

The question of the respective rights of pedestrians and teams on the streets was a subject of inquiry, and a series of questions was addressed to Emmet R. Alcott, through the legal committee of the association, the first of which was:

> What are the respective rights of pedestrians and of vehicles upon the roadway as distinguished from the sidewalk—discriminating, if necessary, between the rights of the pedestrian upon cross-walks and upon other parts of streets?

To these questions Mr. Alcott replied on March 16, 1903, as follows, (see "Passenger Transportation Service in the City of New York," page 202:)

> 1.—The answer to the first question is succinctly given in the following language used by the Court of Appeals of this State:
>
> "Neither footmen nor teams have any right of way superior to the other. They each have the right in common, and equally with the other."—Barker vs. Savage, 45 N. Y. 196; 53 N. Y. 245.
>
> "A person on foot has a right to cross the street where he pleases."—Moebus vs. Herrman, 108 N. Y. 349.
>
> Judging from their actions, New York teamsters and automobile drivers are ignorant of, or purposely disregard, this view of the laws of the State. S. WHINERY.

New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I trust that all your numerous subscribers have carefully read and digested the article "The Pedestrian's Right to Go Safely." To be sure, the poor pedestrian has very few rights in this large and wealthy city of ours. I realize this fact more and more, and conditions instead of improving seem to be growing worse. I am far from a pessimist, but why is it that among all the intelligent members of society, no one seems to care about the utter recklessness of New York traffic conditions?

I have lived in New York all my life and am far from timid, yet downtown traffic upsets me to such a degree that I always arrive home with a nervous headache after dodging automobiles, operated by purely ignorant and careless drivers.

Every morning I wheel my baby carriage across Eighth Avenue at Ninety-sixth Street into the park. This avenue is surely a dangerous thoroughfare, and though I have read an innumerable number of articles concerning the change in it, of course we must not expect anything to be done until a few more horrible accidents occur. I realize that it takes time to carry this problem through; nevertheless, one does lose patience after years of waiting. A great deal of heavy trucking occurs on the avenue, and it is worth one's life to get across in safety.

Why cannot a police for the protection of the pedestrian be organized? The membership could be composed of individuals in any walk of life; their duty would be to keep their eyes open and report wanton negligence to their chief. MRS. R. WOOD.

WHAT FINLAND DREAMS.

The Russian Empire Shattered and Its Various Races Set Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Ivan Narodny has tried to discredit my recent letter to THE TIMES on Finland's interests in the world crisis by means of a lengthy ethnological and historical argument, to which I hereby submit my reply, making it as short as I can:

The object of my contribution to the war discussion was to call attention to the great injustice done to one small nation in quarters to which we used to look for sympathy and encouragement, through the current misrepresentation of facts intimately connected with our case. If I had not accurately stated the feelings of the majority of Finlanders, I should be thankful for corrections—but not from Mr. Narodny. Russians who have lived some time in Finland" and talk about what they "can hear openly" are not fit to bear witness against natives of the country who know things which, on account of police rule and censorship, are not heard in the open.

Mr. Narodny's false ideas about Swedes and Finns have led him to the insinuation that I speak only for a ruling class which looks to Germany for help in oppressing the great masses of the people. He is probably not aware of the amount of systematic hyprocrisy which he thereby reads into my statements. As it happens that all my sympathies are with the democratic movement in Finland, (which is not directed against the Swedes as such,) his attempt to explain away my standpoint as that of a privileged minority breaks down completely.

ALLAN TORNUDD.

New York, Dec. 18, 1915.

FROM MY LIBRARY.

'Tis strange to think that, as I calmly write,
A soul "somewhere in France" is taking flight
To tell the Great Commander of the fight.

And as I thumb again this well-worn tome,
"Somewhere in France" they stamp the clodded loam
To cover one a well-aimed thrust sent home.

Yes, while I laze and toy with book and pen,
The bugles sound, the charge fans out, and then—
"Somewhere in France," this night, they bury Men! O. C. A. CHILD.

BULGARS AND ARMENIANS.

Doubt Cast Upon the Report of a Massacre at Adrianople.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A telegram from London, dated Dec. 21, which appeared in the columns of THE TIMES and of some other papers, purports to give the contents of a dispatch to The London Times to the effect that "all Armenians in Adrianople have either been massacred or deported by the Bulgarians, 1600 men being deported to Asia Minor," and that "many were placed on sailing vessels bound for Asia Minor."

Unless we suppose that in the transmission of the above dispatch the word "Bulgarians" was by mistake substituted for "Turks," the whole story is sheer nonsense. In the first place, Adrianople is not in Bulgaria or under Bulgarian rule. In the second place, the deported could not have been sent to Asia Minor "on sailing vessels," because Adrianople is an inland town at least 150 miles from the sea, and all the intermediate territory between it and the sea is under Turkish rule.

But the strangest part of the dispatch is that what the first half of it asserts is contradicted by the second half, namely, that a memorial had been presented (by Armenians, of course,) to the Bulgarian Government "invoking interference in behalf of the persecuted Armenians" and giving "a frightful picture of their sufferings in Asia Minor at the hands of the Turkish authorities." Every sensible man will see that the Armenians could not very well ask the Bulgarian Government to interfere against its own doings or its own authorities. The whole dispatch is evidently an intentional or unintentional muddle.

The truth of the matter is that of all the peoples in the Near East the Armenians and the Bulgarians have invariably maintained most kindly and friendly relations with each other. At the time of the massacres in 1896, when Greece and Rumania refused them any asylum, thousands of Armenians fled for refuge to Bulgaria, where they were kindly received and treated. A large number of them have permanently established themselves in the country, and during the Balkan wars many of them fought in the Bulgarian ranks. During the recent persecutions, also, hundreds of Armenians who succeeded in making their escape from Constantinople or other places found safety in Bulgaria. A memorial presented by an Armenian deputation, last August, to the Bulgarian Prime Minister, begging for Bulgaria's interference in behalf of the Armenians, was officially forwarded to the Turkish Government, while the Bulgarian press unanimously took up their defense and urged upon Turkey their better treatment.

A BULGARIAN.

New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Answers to the Questions Put to Baron Shibusawa.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had George Bronson Rea put his questions to Baron Shibusawa, directly and personally, he might have been treated with accurate, frank, and honest answers to his ridiculous mistakes.

But it does not take the Baron to deny any such fact as an "anti-American demonstration which swept over Japan when the news of the Portsmouth treaty was communicated to the masses," for it was merely riotous conduct of the people discontented with their own Government's inefficiency in diplomatic dealings. And, esteemed Mr. Rea, please take notice, not a single bit of damage was done to the property belonging to American people or to the other foreign subjects there as well, while enormous violence was offered to their own native properties and persons. How has Mr. Rea come to define this as an anti-American riot?

Furthermore, the knowledge Mr. Rea possesses of the Korean or Formosan matters is of only clumsy outside facts, obtained through the local periodical that is being published and owned by a foreign resident.

Whatever may be Mr. Rea's denunciation of Japan's colonial administration, one will soon come to realize and sympathize in the stand of the Central Government in culturing those semi-cannibal inhabitants of Formosa and in bringing up those extremely conservative and superstitious natives of the then Hermit Kingdom, Korea, if he would live, say, for a year in either of these colonial territories.

But, however, it is to be doubted why Mr. Rea did not place his strange questions directly before Baron Shibusawa, frankly and minutely, during the time of his stay in New York; consequently, he quoted the Baron's statement in saying: "He tells us that he wants a frank and honest talk, straight from the heart, with the leaders of public opinion in this country."

So eager in the study of Japanese-American relations, Mr. Rea would, I believe, soon become one of the powerful characters for strengthening the friendly chain between these two nations if it were not for his radical interpretations of "the problems."

J. SEITZ SHINODA.

Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1915.

Character of the Russian Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of ready criticism of all belligerents the following extract from a letter written by a well-known nurse who has served several months in a large hospital in Russia may interest readers of THE TIMES:

> The Russian soldier is an ideal patient—very patient, kind, and most appreciative of even the smallest service or kindness; one cannot help loving him. It is a great regret to me that some who were specially dear to me must now, for want of a common means of communication, pass quite out of my knowledge. Of course, most of the men were young; many of them not able to read or write and few of them with more than a mere smattering of the rudiments. And it was the more deplorable, because usually they had keen minds, to realize that the land that could not give them even a simple education had taken such heavy toll nevertheless—both eyes maybe, or a leg or arm, or all the comeliness of the face. It was a constant unfolding of awful tragedies. But the men themselves were so cheerful and happy; there was often relief from that fact. They were very fond of singing and dancing, and no Russian ballet could do better than some of our chaps.

ANNE BURNET.

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 21, 1915.

To Keep a Home for Five.

Until one day when Rose fainted in school, no one realized that her widowed mother was not able to supply enough food for the little girl and her three brothers. A year ago the father died, and ever since then the mother had been trying to keep the family together by working on artificial flowers. She was not strong enough to do this unaided, and at length she broke down because the task was too great for her. The Charity Organization Society, upon the advice of a doctor, has encouraged her to attempt no other work than the housework. So capable a housekeeper is she that the three little rooms in the tenement which they occupy on the lower west side of the city are as delightful a home as one might find anywhere. In a little less than a year the eldest son will be able to contribute to the family's income. In the meantime $40 a month—$160 for four months—is needed to help keep this home together.

Gifts sent to the Charity Organization Society at 105 East Twenty-second Street will be promptly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Cash, $6; Mrs. Leon Hess, $2; Mrs. R. V. Reaney, $1; Cash, $1; Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $10; A. Wagner, $3; James and Ruth, $1; Mrs. George P. Slade, $25; "S.," $1; Mrs. Thomas N. Carnegie, Jr., $25; Mrs. J. H. Reinhardt, $1; "L. M.," $1; George C. Hooper, $5.

NORTHEAST PASSAGE MADE FOR SECOND TIME.

Captain Vilkitski of the Russian Navy Completes a Historic Arctic Voyage—New Land Explored—Wireless Encounter with Sverdrup.

By CYRUS C. ADAMS,
Member of the American Geographical Society.

For the second time in 300 years of arctic endeavor the Northeast Passage, between Bering Sea and European waters, has been made. In July, 1914, Captain B. A. Vilkitski of the Russian Navy left Vladivostok with the purpose of attempting this journey which has baffled the efforts of so many hardy seamen. He was in command of two small ice breakers which the Russian Government built for arctic work in 1910—the Taimyr, a transport, and the Vaigatch, both ranking among the best vessels especially designed for arctic work. It was with these vessels that Vilkitski, in 1913, discovered Nicholas II. Land, a great island about fifty miles northwest of Cape Chelyuskin, the most northern point of Asia. The northern coast of this island was traced for some thirty miles, and its towering mountains were still seen stretching into the unknown beyond. Judging from the drift of Nansen's Fram, whose course was comparatively straight for a long distance before it turned west, it is thought by arctic authorities that Nicholas II. Land, to the west of the Fram's drift, is at least 200 miles long.

On his present journey, Captain Vilkitski made further exploration of this island, of which we have, as yet, no particulars excepting his discovery that the island has a width of 100 miles. It lies only twenty miles north of the course steered by the three exploring expeditions that, before Vilkitski's day, successfully doubled Cape Chelyuskin—Nordenskjöld in the Vega in 1878, Nansen in the Fram in 1895, and Baron Toll in the Zaria in 1900—but all failed to note even the appearance of land to the north.

On his last journey, Captain Vilkitski succeeded in passing around the point of Cape Chelyuskin before Winter set in. This was a conspicuous success, for very few vessels have ever passed that formidable promontory. Its point lies in about 78 degrees north latitude, about half way between the arctic circle and the north pole. This long finger of Asia, crowned with mountains, in striking contrast with the gentle slope of the great Siberian plain behind it, is terrifying in aspect and usually blocks the way against all arctic adventurers.

But though the fortunate Vilkitski passed the cape with flying colors, he waged an unsuccessful battle with the ice beyond, and the best he could do was to turn down the west side of the cape and take refuge for the Winter of 1914-15 in Taimyr Bay, close to the mainland, about 150 miles to the south.

Captain Vilkitski was beginning to settle down at his Winter quarters when something very interesting occurred about eighty miles away. A ship to the west that had tried to double the cape and had failed found a little inlet on the west side of it, well down the coast, and hove to there for the Winter. It was Captain Sverdrup, who, years ago, discovered the great archipelago to the west of Ellesmere Land, in Nansen's exploring vessel Fram. Sverdrup had been sent out from Europe to hunt for the lost explorer, Lieutenant Brussiloff, whose party left St. Petersburg in July, 1912, for the arctic. Sverdrup was in command of the exploring ship Eclipse. As soon as she was tied up for the Winter he reinstalled his wireless, and to his great joy he soon picked up a message which his brother explorer Vilkitski was tapping off in the hope that it might reach somebody somewhere.

Wireless is beginning to be an essential part of the equipment of polar explorers, and it served these two wayfarers particularly well. The most important result of these communications was that a small part of Captain Vilkitski's crew was sent to Sverdrup to lessen the pressure upon the Russian supplies, as Vilkitski had met such bad ice conditions that he did not feel sure that he could get away last Summer.

Sverdrup engaged in sledge journeys last Winter, but found no trace of the missing Russians. We knew, however, in January last, that Brussiloff, who himself was trying to make the Northeast Passage, was caught in the ice of the Kara Sea in August, 1912, and drifted a year and a half till he reached Franz Josef Land, where all perished except two of the men, who were rescued at Cape Flora.

Last Spring Vilkitski and Sverdrup started for home with their three ships, and they reached Archangel, Russia, without mishap late in September. Vilkitski had most successfully made the continuous voyage from Vladivostok to Europe without the loss of a single member of his crew. No further details of his great voyage are as yet available, but they will probably soon be published.

THE NORTHEAST PASSAGE.

Most attempts of European countries to find a comparatively short passage from the Atlantic to Oriental countries were by way of the Northwest Passage, north of America, because, having first tried the Northeast Passage and, in every instance having met with dire failure, they concentred attention upon the Northwest Passage as probably more feasible. Practically all the arctic expeditions from Sir John Ross to Sir John Franklin were fitted out most of all to find the Northwest Passage. The passage was found during the search for the lost party of Sir John Franklin, but it was never traversed by a ship till Amundsen took his little boat, the Gjoa, through it in August, 1905.

The attempts to make the Northeast Passage began with the hardy Dutch sailor Barents, in 1595, whose party was the first to spend the dark Winter night in the arctic, "in most greate cold and extreame miserie." The only achievement of the Northeast Passage prior to Vilkitski's success was by Baron A. E. Nordenskjöld, who sailed from Tromsö with his Swedish expedition in June, 1878, triumphed over the great obstacle of Cape Chelyuskin, and was within 120 miles of Bering Strait when Winter closed upon him. He entered Bering Strait in July, 1879, thirteen months from the time he sailed.

NEW INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT.

Refined in the Furnace of War, It Is the Nucleus of Permanent Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the war is over and the allied nations have broken the despotic clique responsible for it, there will arise a new feeling, that is to say, a new international spirit—a spirit born out of strife and cradled in adversity; a spirit of modesty and regard between the peoples; an understanding spirit fresh from the furnace of affliction and refined. In this spirit will be found the Nemesis of all autocracy.

The millions of men who are being sent out in the cause of freedom will not, cannot, emerge from the melting pot unchanged. The millions of suffering, maimed, and mourners will likewise see life through an altered perspective. This struggle with a nation brutalized from birth by the selfish ambitions of an absolutism too horrifying for human contemplation will prove the keynote to higher planes of thought than the masses have ever known.

The ending of the war already has in it the promise of the beginning of an international code of morals and behavior which will prevent forever the secret artificers of Machiavellian rulers and politicians. The people have passed through a fiery furnace, heated not seven, but seventy times seven, by the iniquitous inventions of torture and destruction to which the last half century of intellectuals have devoted their energies. The people have been through agony, and will want to know the reason why.

In their search for the truth they will stumble across some curious revelations. Not least in these will be the discovery that it is a much easier and safer process for people to make the monarchs than for monarchs to make the people. Though barely beyond the embryo, there is the conception of an international union of peace far above the present powers and meaning of The Hague Convention. The shadows of a world Parliament are not so indistinct as to be invisible, with a universal language as a consequence.

These are mighty advances and thrilling even in the thoughts that will ultimately give them birth. The people will learn, too, from this terrific tribulation that individuals are born to think for themselves, and not merely to pay others to do it for them; to work for the love of working; to be earnest and unselfish for the good, the worth, the hallowing of life in general.

Geographical divisions will be respected when politicial separations shall have been sunk in universal good-will. The peace shall cover the earth as with a robe of truth too transparent to hide anything less than purity.

"It is a dream," you say? Creation was a dream. Nothing we can see or touch in the material world but was once a dream.

W. H. DUCKWORTH.

Scarborough, England, Nov. 28, 1915.

Fields for Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue Hendrick Willem Van Loon urges the United States Government to protest against the searching of neutral ships by the British and French.

May I ask Mr. Van Loon if he urged the same Government to protest under much more solemn circumstances than a trifling interference with the traffic of steamship companies, that is, the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and the behavior of the German Army in that country? May I furthermore remind him that the present situation in Belgium still affords to any neutral Government plenty of better opportunities for protesting in the name of the sacred rights of humanity and international law? JULES DUESBERG.

Baltimore, Dec. 20, 1915.

A NEW LOCK FOR CULEBRA.

One Way of Eliminating Upheavals and Slides in the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trouble with lateral earth movements and an unstable rock bottom at Culebra Cut, Panama, may prove more difficult to arrange satisfactorily than is now understood. As an engineering proposition, it presents several new and difficult problems, which perhaps may not be uncommon in parts of tropical America, but are, to say the least, unusual

MISS GREER AMONG A DAY'S DEBUTANTES

Bishop's Granddaughter Is Introduced at the Colony Club —Miss Prindle a Bud.

A DANCE FOR MISS BEDLE

Daughter of Mrs. J. D. Bedle Makes Her Bow at the St. Regis—Parties for Miss Rand and Others.

Several débutantes made their bows yesterday afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Lawrence Greer introduced her daughter, Miss Dorothy Greer, a granddaughter of Bishop Greer, at a reception at the Colony Club, followed by a dinner and dancing. Mrs. Greer and Miss Greer had receiving with them the Misses Frances L. Riker, Helen MacGregor Byrne, Anstiss de Veau, Mary I. Francke, Hope Williams, Anna Rathbone, Eleanor Stevenson, and Agnes Brockie of Philadelphia. The additional dinner guests were the Misses Frederica Bull, Margery and Eugenie Rand, Sellers McKee, C. Huntington Erhardt, Hugh Cotton, Robert C. Myles, Jr., James Symington, Allen MacDougall, Charles Moller, and Julian R. Speyers.

Mrs. J. Leeming Walker presented her daughter, by her first husband, Miss Adele Prindle, at an afternoon reception followed by a dinner, theatre party and dancing. Mrs. Walker and Miss Prindle were assisted in receiving by the Misses Adelaide Flint, Charlotte Riker, and Florence Sheldon. The additional guests for dinner and the play included the Misses Margaret and Louise Trevor, Sarah Larkin, Lisa Stillman, Grace Bristed, Maude L. O'Brien, Isabel Stettinius, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Mildred and Elise Rice, and Priscilla Peabody.

Mrs. Charles F. Rand of 347 West End Avenue gave a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Helen Rand, a bud of the season, at Sherry's, and the guests were seated at one large table in the main restaurant. They were the Misses Marion Tiffany, Margaret Busk, Mercer French, Julia Potter, Sylvia Holt, Margaret A. Thompson, Maud Kahn, Irene L. Gibson, Constance Moore, Adeline Hatch, Marie Thayer, Geraldine Nelson, Mary Slugel, Glory Thomas, Helen D. Kerr, Florence Orr, and Barbara Shedd.

A luncheon for Miss Muriel Wiggin, another bud, who will make her début today, was given by Miss Mildred Ingersoll at her home 913 West End Avenue. The other guests were the Misses Marion Townsend, Josephine Boudinot Danforth, Janet and Helen Booth, Marjorie Riegel, Evelyn Walker, Marian Vandermeef, and Miss Hodenpyl.

Mrs. John W. Dennis of 375 Park Avenue gave a small dance in the Ritz-Carlton ballroom last night for her daughter, Miss Evangeline B. Johnson, daughter of the late Robert Wood Johnson, who will make her début until next Winter. Mrs. Dennis had receiving with her Mrs. Edward Harris and Mrs. Alfred Halsey Curtis. There were about 125 guests, many of next and some of this year's débutantes and young dancing men. The dance began about 9 o'clock, and a buffet lunch was served in the adjoining room.

Miss Josephine Dorsett Bedle made her début last evening at a dance her mother, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle of 875 Park Avenue, gave at the St. Regis, where the second floor was taken for the dance and decorated with Christmas greens, holly, and American Beauty roses. Mrs. Bedle, in blue silk and silver lace, and Miss Bedle, in white tulleta and silver tissue embroidered in pearls, received in the Marie Antoinette room. The dancing was in the marble ballroom. Shortly after midnight the guests, who numbered 300, descended the stairs, which were garlanded with holly, Southern smilax, and mistletoe, to the Louis XVI. banquet room, which, with adjoining rooms, had been reserved for the supper, served at small tables.

The guests included the Misses Carolyn A. Dorsett, Alice S. Gibbs, Adrienne Iselin, Elinor Jennings, Edith Swan, Frances Phillips, Marie Osterholt, Annie and Mary F. Gilbert, Marietta Chapin, Mabel Alker, Jeannette Blake, Margaret Reid, Dorothy Perkins, Anna Sturgis, Margaret Lindabury, Caroline and Elizabeth Zachry, Mr. and Mrs. James Christy Bell, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Munroe.

BRIDE'S SISTERS ATTEND HER.

Miss E. W. Dixon Weds E. R. Simpson, Son of Naval Commander.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—A large assemblage of society gathered this evening at 6:30 o'clock in Old St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth White Dixon, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Dixon, to Edward Ridgely Simpson, son of Commander Edward Simpson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Simpson of Newport, R. I. The Rev. Arthur Barksdale Kinsolving, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony.

The bride's brother, William T. Dixon, gave her in marriage, and her attendants were her eldest sister, Mrs. Childs Frick of Bryn Mawr, Penn., as matron of honor; her twin sister, Miss Mary Allen Dixon, as maid of honor, and three younger sisters, Misses Katherine, Gertrude, and Deborah Dixon as bridesmaids.

Thomas R. Armstrong of Texas was best man. The ushers were Reuben J. Ross and John A. Larkin of New York and James Boyd, Edward K. Lloyd, Robert Ober, and D. K. Este Fisher, Jr., of Baltimore.

A reception followed at the residence of Mrs. Dixon, 823 Park Avenue.

Miss Ligon to Wed Ensign Richards

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. D. Ligon of White Hall, near Ellicott City, Md., have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Mary Tolley Ligon, to Ensign Frederick Gore Richards, U. S. N., formerly of New York, but now of Newcastle, Me. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Ligon, who made her début two seasons ago, is a granddaughter of the late Governor Ligon of Maryland. Ensign Richards is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, class of 1915, and is attached to the U. S. S. Arkansas, now stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

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BRIDE IN HEIRLOOM LACE.

Miss Cooke Weds L. S. Palen in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The marriage of Lewis Stanton Palen of Harbin, Manchuria, China, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Palen of Orlando, Fla., and Miss Laura Humphreys Cooke, a daughter of Mrs. Henry D. Cooke of 201 West Eighty-seventh Street, was solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights. The ceremony took place in the chancel of the cathedral. There were vases of white roses on the high altar, and Bishop Arthur Lloyd and the Rev. Henry Lubeck of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy officiated.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown of white satin, yellowed from age, with a square train, starting at the waist and draped in flat pannier effect at the hips. The entire front of the skirt was veiled with a triple apron of old point lace, also yellow with age, and which was worn by the bride's mother and grandmother. The low-cut corsage was of point lace, in fichu effect, with long ruched sleeves of tulle, and around one arm, near the shoulder, was a band of pale-blue ribbon, the "something blue" every bride is supposed to wear for good luck. The old family point lace veil was arranged low at the back, with a frill, and held with clusters of orange blossoms, and the lace, plaited back at the neck, fell in shawl points over the train. She carried white roses and lillies of the valley.

The bride's only attendant was her cousin, Miss Frances Humphreys. She wore a short-skirted frock of pale blue satin edged with silver ribbon, with an overdress of pale gray tulle falling in puffed oval leaves edged with silver over the skirt. The low tulle corsage over blue was crossed with wide silver ribbons. Her picture hat of black silk beaver had black ostrich plumes, and her flowers were pink roses.

Mr. Palen's best man was Leonard Webb, and the six ushers were Gardiner Dresser, Francis Joannes, Robert E. Hempstreet, John McAdam, Ezra B. Whitman, and Dr. C. Hendee Smith. None except relatives and a few intimate friends was asked to the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. Horace Harding, 955 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Palen will sail at the end of January for Manchuria, where Mr. Palen is with the Manchuria Development Company.

MISS GOODNOW ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of Johns Hopkins to Wed J. V. A. MacMurray

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 22.—Dr. Frank Johnson Goodnow, President of the Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs. Goodnow announced today the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Root Goodnow, to John Van Antwerp MacMurray, First Secretary of the American Legation at Peking, son of the late Junius W. MacMurray, Major of Artillery, U. S. A., and Mrs. MacMurray, of Washington. The wedding will probably take place in February.

The engagement is the result of a romance begun in China, where Miss Goodnow accompanied her parents last Summer, when Dr. Goodnow was called there by the political situation to assist in reorganizing the Government.

Mr. MacMurray, who has been attached to the Peking Legation for two years, is well known in this country in connection with the work of the Far East Division of the State Department. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1881, and is a graduate of Princeton, 1902; a Master of Arts of the same university, and also a graduate of Columbia University. In 1908 Mr. MacMurray was admitted to the bar in New York, and for the last eight years has been in the American diplomatic service. He is now on leave of absence and is visiting his mother in Washington.

MARGERY MAUDE TO WED.

Daughter of Cyril Maude Engaged to Thomas Achelis, Yale Actor.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Margery Maude, daughter of Cyril Maude, the English actor, who is familiar to American audiences through his characterization of the title rôle in "Grumpy," to Thomas Achelis, who is known on the stage as Paul Gordon. The two are appearing with Gerge Arliss in "Paganini," a drama by Edward Knoblauch, which is being presented on tour and will later be seen in New York.

Miss Maude's mother is Winifred Emery, an English actress, who appeared as leading woman in many London productions and was seen in New York with Sir Henry Irving. Miss Maude first came to America two years ago, when her father gave a season of répertoire at Wallack's. She had an important rôle in "Grumpy" and played in it through most of its long engagement at Wallack's. When Margaret Anglin revived "Lady Windermere's Fan" toward the end of that season Miss Maude played the rôle of Lady Windermere. She returned to London in the Summer and came back this Fall.

Mr. Achelis is the son of John Achelis of the importing firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelis. He took a prominent part in amateur theatricals at Yale and after his graduation went on the professional stage. He made his début with Doris Keane in "Romance at the Maxine Elliott Theatre, and subsequently appeared in "Prunella," "Kitty MacKaye," with the French players, and in "Moloch."

The date of the wedding has not been announced.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Rossire of 157 East Eighty-first Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Beatrice Rossire, to George Prentiss Butler, Jr., son of Mrs. George P. Butler of Yonkers, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Marshall A. Woodman of 1,169 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Helen Woodman, to John Black Harris, son of the late John B. Harris.

Mrs. George Enger of 399 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Enger, to William Brewer Connett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene V. Connett, Jr., of Convent Station, N. J

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie of 11 East Eighty-ninth Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Gillespie was formerly Miss Irene M. Sherman, daughter of Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and she is a sister of Lady Camoys.

Mrs. John Astor is arriving today on the steamer Rotterdam, and will spend part of the Winter in New York. She has been absent for almost a year in England, having been actively engaged there in war relief work. Mrs. Seth Barton French is also expected to arrive on the same steamer.

Mrs. Lancaster Morgan will give a large luncheon for her daughter, Miss John Holme Ballantine, on Jan. 5, at the Colony Club. Mrs. Ballantine was Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan.

The wedding of Mrs. Helen Bancroft of Philadelphia and Assistant Paymaster Thomas Cochran, U. S. N., is to take place Christmas afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Robert N. Boyd, Jr., at Montclair, N. J.

The Museum of French Art will hold its annual entertainment and concert, to be followed by dancing, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock of 22 West Fifty-fourth Street is giving a dinner dance on Jan. 3 at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Perry.

The débutantes for whom entertainments will be given today include the Misses Maud L. O'Brien, daughter of Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Katherine de B. Parsons, Anstiss de Veau, and Muriel Wiggin.

Asquith's Second Son a Poet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A volume of poems by Lieutenant Herbert Asquith, the Premier's second son, was published today. The reviewers speak highly of the verses, attributing them to undeniable evidence of true poetic gift.

'LA TRAVIATA' SUNG AT METROPOLITAN

Frieda Hempel the Violetta in First Performance This Season of Verdi's Work.

NEW SINGERS IN THE CAST

Mr. De Luca, as Germont, Is More Impressive Vocally Than Other Principals—Mr. Damacco, Alfredo.

LA TRAVIATA, opera in four acts, by Giuseppe Virdi. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Violetta	Frieda Hempel
Flora Bervoise	Minnie Egener
Annina	Marie Mattfeld
Alfredo	Giacomo Damacco
Giorgio Germont	Giuseppe De Luca
Gastone	Angelo Bada
Barone Duophol	Vincenzo Reschiglian
Marchese d'Obigny	Riccardo Tegani
Dottore Grenvil	Giulio Rossi
Conductor	Gaetano Bavagnolf.

Verdi's "La Traviata" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. Miss Hempel again sang Violetta, but the others in the principal rôles, Giacomo Damacco as Alfredo, and Giuseppe De Luca as Germont, were new to Metropolitan audiences, as was Gaetano Bavagnoli, the conductor. The smaller rôles were sung by Mines. Egener and Mattfeld, and Messrs. Bada, Reschiglian, Tegani, and Rossi.

From the viewpoint of individual brilliance of the singers, which is not an important one in an opera of this type, the performance was not the equal of some of those of recent times. Miss Hempel was not in her best voice and did not always succeed in duplicating the beautiful singing she has done in this rôle before, although in point of charm and appealing touches of characterization there was nothing lacking. Mr. Damacco, singing with a better quality of voice than he exhibited at his début, was still scarcely a brilliant figure in the rôle of Alfredo.

Mr. De Luca, the new baritone, was more impressive vocally than the others. There were not many of the tones which were not produced with ease and under full control. He sang "Di Provenza" very finely, and was rewarded with considerable applause, which it seemed to be his ambition to acknowledge thoroughly, for no such collection of bows as he gave has been seen on the stage of the Opera House for some time.

Mr. Bavagnoli conducted with spirit.

TREE TO GIVE FESTIVALS.

Sir Herbert to Give Shakespearean Revivals Here at Tercentenary.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree is en route to Los Angeles to act in the movies under the personal direction of D. W. Griffith. He left for California on Tuesday, and sent back word that in March he would begin a series of Shakespearean revivals in New York.

"During the past ten years," he said, "with the help of the leading actors of the English stage, I have given annual Shakespeare festivals at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Owing to the prevailing conditions I have decided to celebrate next year's festivals in New York, and with this project, during my stay here, I have met with encouragement on every side. The year 1916 being the tercentenary of Shakespeare's death, I have reason to hope that the New York public will consider the effort to celebrate a date of so much significance to our language, to our two great nations, and to humanity deserving of its support.

"I am confident, too, the English public will not be unmindful of the tribute offered to their poet in other lands than his. It will be my first endeavor that this enterprise shall be of international character, and in this spirit I hope to have the co-operation of many of my colleagues of the American stage. With this end in view I have reason to know that the theatre whose hospitality I shall enjoy will open its doors to Shakespearean productions other than those under my immediate direction."

THREE SHOW GIRLS HURT.

Fall from Platforms in Globe and New Amsterdam Theatres.

Two similar accidents occurred about the same time yesterday on the stages of two theatres. During a rehearsal of the new Irving Berlin revue, "Stop! Look! Listen!," in the Globe Theatre during the afternoon a platform leading up to a flight of steps used in the last act slipped and spilled a group of show girls on the floor. Lillian Rice fainted and Rose Leslie and Claire Bertrand were badly bruised. Dr. A. J. Levy was called and dressed their wounds and the girls were sent to their homes. Miss Leslie was taken to her home at 235 West Seventy-first Street by Gaby Deslys in her motor.

In the New Amsterdam, Sadie Livermore, a show girl in "Around the Map," fell from a platform five or six feet to the stage. It was thought she was seriously injured and an ambulance was called, but an examination showed that no bones were broken and her injuries were only bruises.

$6,000 a Week for Mary Pickford?

It was reported last night that Mary Pickford had received an offer of $6,000 a week to act for pictures for the Triangle Film Corporation. Miss Pickford admitted at her apartments in the Hotel Knickerbocker that she had received what she characterized as a "nice offer" from the Triangle, but said she did not believe in mixing figures with art. Miss Pickford's contract with her Famous Players Company expires Dec. 31. It called for a salary of $2,000 a week and a royalty on the pictures in which she appeared. It is said her aggregate earnings were approximately $250,000 during the year.

Miss Pickford said she expected to go away for a rest of several weeks at the expiration of her present contract and upon her return she would make her plans.

"Bunny" at Hudson Theatre Jan. 3.

A new comedy by Austin Strong, entitled "Bunny," will follow "Under Fire" as the attraction at the Hudson Theatre. The first performance will be given Monday, Jan. 3. The play is being produced by the Estate of Henry B. Harris, and Lewis S. Stone will be seen in the leading rôle.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"In Cold Type," a newspaper drama, by Thomas T. Hoyne, has been placed in rehearsal under the direction of Charles D. Pitt. The cast includes Burton Churchill, Irene Oshler, Eugene Powers, Alfred Moore, E. P. Sullivan, Frank Wupperman, Adelyn Wesley, Warren Cook, Archer Curtis, and Charles Lynch.

Eleanor Painter has invited the members of the company appearing with her in "The Princess Pat" to a Christmas tree party on the stage of the Cort after Saturday night's performance. The orchestra will remain to furnish music for dancing.

Helen Tavernier has been added to the cast of "The Eternal Magdalene" at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre.

Mrs. Augusta Ann Wentworth.

Mrs. Augusta Ann Wentworth, well-known as a dramatic reader and author of plays for children, died on Tuesday at her home, 665 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Wentworth for many years directed the Wentworth School of Expression in Brooklyn. She was born in Illinois fifty-five years ago. Mrs. Wentworth received her dramatic training in the Moses True Brown School of Elocution in Boston, and had read papers before the Women's and Chiropean Clubs of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. She was formerly Secretary of the New York Association of Elocutionists and a member of the New York Teachers of Oratory Association and the Century Theatre Club of New York. She is survived by her husband, Isaac B. Wentworth, and a son, Philip C. H. Wentworth.

MORRISON HEADY DIES AT 86

Kentucky's Blind-Deaf Poet and Author Was Children's Friend.

News was received here yesterday of the death, at Louisville, Ky., of Morrison Heady, the blind-deaf poet of Kentucky. The old man, affectionately known as "Uncle Morry" to thousands of "nieces" and "nephews" in his home city and to many other who have migrated to various cities, was one of the most charming old-fashioned raconteurs of children's tales, the author of several books of prose and poetry, and an amateur inventor of resourcefulness and skill. He recently completed, at the age of 86 years, his latest works, a book of juvenile tales and a novel, and efforts were being made by friends in this city to find a publisher for them, when the old man died.

Mr. Heady was born in Spencer County, Ky., in 1829. He had only a log-cabin school training in the rudiments of education when, in his childhood, he lost the sight of both eyes through accidents, and suffered a fall from horseback that brought on gradual deafness, becoming complete in his fortieth year. Despite his double handicap, he continued to educate himself, reading voraciously whatever he could find, party through the eyes of kind friends who would read to him, partly through embossed print, which he studied at the Kentucky Institute for the Blind and the Ohio Institute. In the course of the years thereafter he acquired gradually one of the largest private collections of books for the blind in the country, which several years ago he presented to the Louisville Public Library.

His sole means of communication with the outer world was a linen glove stamped with the letters of the alphabet. There was scarcely a schoolchild in Louisville to whom the tall, white-haired and white-bearded man was not a dear and familiar sight, as he swung sturdily through the streets, tapping his heavy cane with a sound as cherry as his smile. The children loved to spell their names and little messages on his glove and to beg him for a story. The grown-ups, however, pointed to him as a living sermon on contentedness and optimism. Materially, he had little to be contented for. But even his most intimate confidants scarcely ever heard him complain. In his last illness to friends who visited him at the hospital, he still spoke hopefully of his two unpublished books, and discussed new plans of work in connection with them.

Among Mr. Heady's early friends were the poet Whittier and his sister, Laura Bridgman, another famous blind-deaf worker; the grammarian, Butler, and later Helen Keller. His own works included "Burl," a vigorous story of pioneer life in Kentucky; "The Farmer Boy," a life of Washington, "The Red Moccasins," and his book of poems, "The Double Night and Other Poems." Mr. Heady left a sister, who is within a year of his own age.

LLOYD BINGHAM IS DEAD.

London Express Hints That Ford Pilgrims Are Responsible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to The London Daily Express, dated "on board the Oscar II.," says:

"Much bitter feeling has developed owing to the sudden death from pneumonia of Lloyd Bingham, who accompanied the party in order to keep the delegates in good spirits. His joviality, though perfectly harmless, seems to have offended some of the more straitlaced delegates, who ostracized him during the greater part of the voyage, and many newspaper correspondents in Ford's party openly declare that his illness was due to his public humiliation by these persons.

"They even go so far as openly to accuse them of indirect responsibility for Lloyd Bingham's death and on their conduct toward him to the fact that the squirrel which was sent on board the 'nut' ship when she sailed from New York was allowed to starve to death in its cage."

Lloyd Melvill Bingham became a member of the Ford peace party against the wishes of his wife. He was a friend of Mr. Ford. At the home of the Binghams, at 103 Riverside Drive, it was said yesterday that Mrs. Bingham was traveling with a theatrical company in Texas.

Mr. Bingham married Amelia Smiley in 1900, and since then had acted as her manager. Before that he had been a stage director. He was about 50 years old.

Several years ago Mr. Bingham was said to have been successful in Wall Street. He was known as a man of quick temper, and three times his name came before the public as the result of fists arguments. In 1896 he became involved in a dispute with Robert Hilliard in Philadelphia and they came to blows. In 1904, following an unfavorable criticism of one of Mrs. Bingham's plays by Acton Davies, Mr. Bingham and Mr. Davies fought in the Hoffman House. In 1910 Mr. Bingham and John Lane Connor, an actor, had a physical encounter in a hotel in Cleveland.

Mr. Bingham was a member of several clubs, including the Lambs, and was a member of the Elks and the Masons. He was High Priest of Mecca Temple of the Order of the Mystic Shrine.

ALFRED ROELKER DEAD.

President of the German Savings Bank Succumbs at 78.

Alfred Roelker, President of the German Savings Bank and a member of many historical and scientific societies, died yesterday at his home, 41 West Thirty-ninth Street, after an illness of two days. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Roelker was born in Aufnabrück, Germany, and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. Early in life he engaged in the business of commission merchant, but later he became interested in banking and devoted his entire time to it. He was a Director of the German-American Bank, the German Life Insurance Company, and the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

Two years ago he was elected President of the German Savings Bank and he had been active in its affairs up to the time of his death.

He was a member of the Century Association, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the Zoological Society, the New York Historical Society, the Geographical Society, and the Botanical Garden.

He is survived by two children, a son, Alfred, Jr., who is a lawyer at 62 William Street, and a daughter, Miss Anna E. Roelker.

J. F. TURNER FALLS DEAD.

Member of the Racquet and Other Clubs Expires at the Biltmore.

J. Frank Turner, member of several New York clubs, dropped dead last night in a lavatory at the Biltmore. Dr. Samuel Lambert of 130 East Thirty-fifth Street, who was called in by the management, said that apoplexy was the cause of death.

Mr. Turner, who lived at 383 Park Avenue, was on his way to the Racquet Club in West Forty-third Street. He was to have rejoined his wife for dinner at the Biltmore. An attendant found the body and notified the manager. Through cards in his pocket his identity was learned and his brother-in-law, Charles Gifford, was notified.

Mr. Turner was 44 years old. He came here from Wilkes-Barre, Penn., in 1895. He retired from business several years ago. Mr. Turner was a member of the New York Yacht, the Racquet, the Turf and Field Clubs, and the National Guard.

He married Miss Alice Connyngham of Wilkes-Barre soon after his removal to New York. Mrs. Turner has been prominent in women's clubs in this city and still retains her membership in the Colony Club.

George D. Leavens.

George D. Leavens, President of the Coe-Mortimer Company, fertilizers, at 51 Chambers Street, and one of the most prominent agriculturalist chemists in the country, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, following an operation for appendicitis, which was performed on Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Leavens was 40 years old and a native of Providence, R. I. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Agricultural College with the class of 1897, and later spent much time in experimenting at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Stations, at Amherst, Mass., and at the Experimental Farm, at Grafton, Mass. He lived at 527 Second Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow and two daughters.

DR. DANIEL G. ELLIOT, ZOOLOGIST, IS DEAD

Author Led an Expedition in East Africa and Also Explored Olympic Mountains.

RECEIVED TEN DECORATIONS

A Member of Museum of Natural History Since Its Beginning, a Victim of Pneumonia at 80.

Dr. Daniel Giraud Elliot, zoologist and writer, died of pneumonia last night at his home, 120 East Thirty-fourth Street. He was 80 years old. He had been ill about ten days.

Dr. Elliot had been associated with the American Museum of Natural History since its beginning. He was born in New York and after receiving an academic education specialized in zoology. From 1856 to 1878 he traveled in Europe, Africa, Palestine, and Asia Minor, and later in Canada, Alaska, and South America.

In 1896 he led an expedition into East Africa and two years later explored the recesses of the Olympic Mountains, and was the first naturalist to penetrate that range.

He had been Supervisory Curator of the Field Museum of Natural History of Chicago since 1895. He was decorated ten times by foreign Governments for work in natural science. He was a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and many other scientific societies.

Dr. Elliot was the author of many books on natural history, including "New and Heretofore Unfigured Birds of North America," "The Phasianidae, or Pheasants," "Review of the Primates" in three volumes, and "Wild Fowl of the United States and British Possessions."

His daughter, Miss Margaret Henderson Elliott survives.

REV. DR. J. H. PRUGH DIES.

Former President of General Synod of the Reformed Church.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 22.—The Rev. Dr. John H. Prugh, aged 64, for twenty years a President of the Foreign Mission Board of the Reformed Church, died at his home here late today. He was well known in church circles throughout the United States. Dr. Prugh was elected President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, of the United States in 1903 and held that office three years.

Four years ago he was elected President of the Council of the Reformed and Presbyterian Family of Churches in America. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of the Reformed and Presbyterian Church throughout the world.

At the time of his death, Dr. Prugh was a pastor emeritus of Grace Reformed Church, of which congregation he had been in charge twenty-three years, it having been his only charge. He retired one year ago.

H. R. Eldridge's Funeral Today.

The body of Herbert R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, who died suddenly on Nov. 21 at Potosi, Bolivia, while on business for that institution, arrived here yesterday on the United Fruit steamer Metapan.

The funeral will take place this morning at 11 o'clock from the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. The following will act as honorary pallbearers: F. A. Vanderlip, J. A. Stillman, W. S. Kies, Samuel McRoberts, R. L. Farnham, George E. Roberts, B. D. Harris, J. T. Scott of Houston, Texas; W. H. Hurley, and J. F. Allen

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA WHITTEMORE, widow of John H. Whittemore, is dead in Naugatuck, Conn., where she had lived since her birth, in 1839. She aided her husband in all his deeds of benevolence, which gave Naugatuck and Waterbury churches, hospitals, benefit schools, and generous bequests which totalized several small fortunes. She left a son and daughter.

Mrs. CAROLINE GEDNEY McELVERY, widow of William McElvery, died yesterday at her home, 342 Lenox Road, Flatbush, in her seventy-fourth year. She had been a resident of that section for forty years and left four sons.

Mrs. ANNIE E. MORRIS, widow of ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, who was one of the oldest members of the bar in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at her home, 55 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-ninth year. Mrs. Morris was born in this city, a daughter of Thomas and Catherine Watkins, and had lived in Brooklyn for more than half a century. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Katherine Hackett and Miss Florence E. Morris.

FORREST WINSLOW GALLISON, 66 years old, formerly President of the F. W. Jarvis Transportation Company of Manhattan, died on Monday at his home, 34 Buckingham Road, Flatbush, leaving a wife and a daughter. He was born in Harrington, Me.

Miss SARAH STONE McKENNEE, a daughter of Thorndyke Corning McKennee, Commissioner of Jurors for Queens County, died yesterday at her home, at Rockaway Beach, L. I., in her twenty-second year. Miss McKennee was educated at the Packer Institute in Brooklyn. Besides her father, she is survived by a brother, Guilford McKennee, who is with the Bankruptcy Court of Brooklyn.

Mrs. BARBARA BANCLE, a member of the German Hospital Society and widow of Albert Bancle, formerly a cafe proprietor of Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of her daughter at Stony Brook, L. I., aged 56 years.

JAMES FRANCIS O'SHAUGHNESSY, a retired policeman and for the last nine years in the Brooklyn Bureau of Highways, died on Tuesday at his home, 731 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. O'Shaughnessy was for many years a member of the squad of the Second District Police Court during the years it was located at Gates and Reid Avenues, Brooklyn. He was 69 years old.

Mrs. THERESA SCHWAB, widow of Jacob Schwab of Schwab & Sons, lace importers, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Edward Kupfer, at 240 West 102d Street. She was 86 years old and had lived in New York all her life. Mrs. Schwab is survived by two sons and three daughters, Leo and Walter Schwab, and Mrs. Leo Loch, Mrs. Louis Hirsch, and Mrs. Kupfer.

Mrs. ELIZABETH AYME-SHIELS is dead at the home of her son, Dr. Edward L. Ayme, 947 Lexington Avenue. She was 81 years old. Her first husband was Dr. Henry Ayme, and her second husband was Henry Shiels, a druggist. She was prominent in Catholic societies.

Dr. WILLIAM H. GREEN, a prominent New England physician, is dead at his home in Cumberland, R. I. He was 89 years old. He served, with four brothers, in the civil war.

BERNARD APPELBAUM, formerly a partner in the House of Morrison tailoring establishment, is dead of pneumonia at his home, 257 West 111th Street. He was born in Russian Poland sixty-eight years ago and had been in this country fifty years.

Miss SADIE TRASK STURGES of 6 East Eighty-second Street is dead of pneumonia. She was a daughter of the late Peter D. Sturges, a sugar merchant, and is said to have been the first woman to build an apartment house in this city.

DANIEL GILLIES, known in vaudeville as John Lally for many years, dropped dead of apoplexy yesterday at the Rutherford Comb Works, Rutherford, N. J., where he was employed as head carpenter. He was 51 years old.

The Rev. HENRY E. WARREN, pastor of the Congregational Church in New Boston, Mass., and a former pastor of Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, died yesterday. He was 65 years old.

JAMES McENTEGART, for many years prominent in Democratic politics on the west side, died at his home, 439 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. He was 57 years old. Mr. McEntegart was born in Ireland and came here in 1879. He engaged in the saloon business and at one time controlled eleven saloons on the west side. He was a close friend of ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant. A wife and three sons survive.

Mrs. W. H. HOOPLE, aged 73 years, one of the founders of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People and a member of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. [illegible] in Bayonne, N. J. She was a native of Wales, Ontario, Canada, but lived in Brooklyn until five years ago. Besides Mrs. Nichols there survive another daughter, Mrs. David M. Staebler, and a son, the Rev. W. H. Hoople of Brooklyn.

GUSTAVE CARLSON died yesterday at his home, 27 Park Avenue, Summit, N. J. He was born in Sweden and came to this country in 1887, settling in Jersey City. Had he lived until today Mr. Carlson would have been fifty-two years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

HARRIS—WOODMAN.—Marshall A. Woodman of 1,169 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of his daughter Helen to Mr. John Black Harris, son of the late John Black and Mrs. Harris.

Married

CLARK—LEE.—Anna Chace Clark—Henry Thomas Lee, in New York City, December Twenty-second, Nineteen Fifteen.

GREGORY—WELLER.—On Dec. 22, 1915, at the home of her brother, Dr. F. B. Weller, 239 West 103d St., New York City, by the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, Emma Louise Weller to Frederick William Gregory.

OLCOTT—FOGG.—Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1915, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, Herman Parker Olcott to Evelyn Dutton Fogg.

SANKEY—MEIGHAN. — Mrs. Anna Underhill Meighan, widow of Howard Sidney Meighan, daughter of the late Hon. John Quincy Underhill of New Rochelle, was married on Dec. 20 to Ira Allan Sankey, son of the late singing evangelist, Ira D. Sankey, at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Theodore Pine, Prospect St., New Rochelle, the Rev. Tilman B. Johnson, officiating.

Brooklyn.

SAWYER — DUTCHER. — Dec. 21, Myra G. Dutcher to Alan F. Sawyer.

Died

APPELBAUM.—Bernard, dearly beloved husband of Anna and brother-in-law of Morris Morrison, after a brief illness, passed away Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 6 A. M., in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral service will be held at Temple Beth Israel, 72d St. and Lexington Av., at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend. Also members and seatholders of Congregation Beth Israel, Bikur Cholim; Washington Lodge, No. 70, I. O. F. S. of I., and Olympic Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F., Waterbury (Conn.) papers please copy.

BERNSTEIN.—Dec. 21, Bertha, widow of the late Paul Bernstein and beloved mother of Samuel, Julius, Joseph, Mrs. Meyer Wagner, Mrs. Henry Schmorr, Mrs. Meyer S. Blumberg. Funeral from her late residence, 242 West 104th St., Thursday, Dec. 23, 10 A. M. Interment Union Fields Cemetery.

CANGIALOSI.—On Dec. 21, at 1,344 Taylor Av., Bronx, Victor W. Cangialosi, aged 5 months. Funeral private.

DOLAN.—Patrick, on Tuesday, Dec. 21, in his 91st year. Funeral services at Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock.

ELDRIDGE.—On Nov. 21, 1915, at Potosi, Bolivia, South America, Herbert Rucker Eldridge. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, 44th St. and Madison Av., on Thursday, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock.

ELLIOT.—Entered into rest Dec. 22, Daniel Giraud Elliot, in his 81st year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ENGLISH.—On Monday, Dec. 20, 1915, at Hospital of St. Barnabas, Newark, N. J., Mathew Henry English, in his 76th year. Funeral private. Interment at Freehold, N. J.

FINCH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, Caroline A., widow of Wells Finch. Services at her late residence

INDICTMENTS STAND IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Judge Hunt Intimates That All on Trial Must Take Chances with the Jury.

INDIVIDUAL PLEAS MADE

Counsel Present Arguments, but the Court Picks Flaws in Contentions of Lawyers.

Judge Hunt, with a few words of comment on an argument by John G. Milburn, counsel for C. M. Pratt, one of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, threw cold water yesterday on the hopes of the defense. Until the Judge spoke, the defense had been growing more confident that the court would differentiate between them and dismiss the indictments against some of them on the ground that there was insufficient evidence to connect them with even a prima facie case of conspiracy. But the Judge indicated that he would let the jury pass on acts of all defendants.

Mr. Milburn had been arguing that Mr. Pratt was not at all an active Director, and that it was absurd to infer from his performance of routine duties as a member of the board that he had become a party to any alleged conspiracy.

"Of course, Mr. Milburn, put in Judge Hunt, 'you have always the question whether participation in the acts of the directorate may not be participation in acts, which, considered one with another, amount to a conspiracy contrary to the law.'"

Then the court cited an imaginary case of a railroad company gradually acquiring every road, until it had entirely crushed out all competition, and asked if Mr. Milburn would go so far as to argue that, in assenting to some of those acts, a Director had done nothing more than his duty to the company.

"For the purpose of my argument," Judge Hunt went on, "I will assume that no possible moral stigma attaches to Mr. Pratt, that never for a moment did he intend to make money out of the transactions, yet he deliberately does acts which lead to acquisition, and the acquisitions in the aggregate lead to control, and control may come within the prohibitions of the law. Is that the normal conduct of a Director?"

Judge Hunt then pointed out that this theory ran all through the arguments of the defense, and it had been even suggested that a directorate composed of business men listened to the reports of its executive agents without paying great attention to the details, and then affirmed or overruled the suggestions in the reports. The Judge admitted that might often be the case, but he also asserted that the law held Directors responsible for their trusts.

"It will not do," said Judge Hunt, "for a Director to say that inattention to his obligations relieves him. If that doctrine was carried too far, the greater inattention to duty the less the liability of the Director."

To decide whether a Director intended to perform the acts charged against him was, the court admitted, often a difficult matter, but, the Judge said, the question was one of fact rather than of law, and must, therefore, be left to the jury.

Mr. Milburn hastened to disavow suggesting that his client had been inattentive to duty, but said he did wish the court to remember that it was unnecessary for the jury to speak if the court declared there was not enough evidence to be taken seriously, and he contended that the evidence in this case was insufficient.

With the hope of convincing Judge Hunt on that point, half a dozen lawyers for the defense yesterday presented arguments. The jury had been dismissed for the day.

The trial continued until nearly 6 o'clock, but there were still two or three special pleas to dispose of, and not until they are disposed of will the defense offer any evidence.

Royal Victor continued his argument of Tuesday, part of which referred to all the defendants, but the greater part to his own client, Charles F. Brooker. He laid special stress on the fact that but one Director, William Rockefeller, had been on the New Haven Board during all the time covered by the indictment, and pressed against those who had been Directors only a few years, being held responsible for what had taken place before they were elected.

Judge Hunt said he would not decide off-hand whether all the acts covered by the indictment were to apply to the defendants irrespective of time, but he said he was disposed to grant the prosecution wide latitude.

Homer S. Cummings argued in behalf of Henry L. Mellen. He said his client had not appeared in the evidence except as assisting John L. Billard at the request of Mr. Mellen, in getting a loan from the Bank of the Manhattan Company, of which McHarg was a Vice President, and in acquiescing in certain of the Grand Trunk matters, which had been already planned out.

For Robert W. Taft, Henry M. Earle argued that all his interests as a cotton manufacturer of Providence, R. I., lay in securing the best possible transportation facilities for New England, and to accuse him of conspiring to monopolize these facilities was ridiculous on its face.

De Lancey Nicoll followed with a defense of Lewis Cass Ledyard, and pictured him as a victim of political exigencies. The New Haven, he urged, had sought advice at Washington and in New England to learn how to keep within the law.

"But as Roosevelt gave way to Taft, and their Attorney Generals vanished, another party came in and with a wave of the hand declared illegal the very deals its predecessor had approved.

"This prosecution has conceived a most remarkable theory. It has conceived that there is but one god, and that is competition, and they charge these eleven defendants with doing something to injure that god. It has ignored history and everything but politics. The night before election a few peanut politicians conceived this prosecution, and I do not know of any case that has aroused such universal ridicule."

J. W. H. Crim also addressed the court in behalf of A. Heaton Robertson and James S. Hemingway, and Thomas D. Thacher, Jr., for Frederick F. Brewster.

The trial will continue at 10:30 this morning.

FALSE TEETH KILLED HIM.

Sexton Had a Convulsion and Swallowed Them.

Alfred Hilton, 30 years old, sexton of the Christ Church Memorial Buildings, 344 West Thirty-sixth Street, died in New York Hospital yesterday afternoon of asphyxiation due to swallowing his false teeth. Hilton was at dinner with his wife and two children Saturday night, when he was suddenly seized with convulsions, according to one of his friends, and his teeth became lodged in his throat.

Dr. Adair was called from New York Hospital, but by the time he arrived Hilton was unconscious and gasping for air. The surgeon hurriedly made an incision in his throat and inserted a silver tube through which air entered into the lungs, giving Hilton temporary relief. At the hospital the teeth were removed, but Hilton remained unconscious until Tuesday. His condition became worse and yesterday the surgeons abandoned hope of saving his life.

Autoist Fined $100 for Speeding.

Beverley Morris of 15 West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan, a wealthy manufacturer of paper, was fined $100 by Magistrate Leach in the Long Island City Court yesterday on his plea of guilty to a third offense of speeding within the present year. All three violations happened since last June. The Magistrate told Morris that his license would be revoked if he was arrested again within a year of his first offense.

TWO LIBRARIES BRING $3,920

Sale of Dunbar and Smith Books Ends at Anderson Galleries.

The sale of the libraries of John H. Dunbar and George Plumer Smith of Philadelphia was concluded at the Anderson Art Galleries yesterday. The total was $3,920.

H. E. Schmitt gave $85 for an extra-illustrated copy of "The Chase, the Turf, and the Road," by Charles J. Apperley. The illustrations are by Rowlandson, Alken, Mornay, and others. There is also a portrait by D. Maclise. N. B. Fox paid $36 for the "Atlas Amerliquain Septentrional," folio, Paris, 1778, a desirable copy of this rare and interesting work, with the maps in perfect condition. The Boston Atheneum obtained for $75 the first edition of "Views of Ruins of Castles and Abbeys in England and Wales," by S. and N. Buck, London, 1721-42. It is beautifully illustrated with 416 engraved plates, fine original impressions.

C. T. Harbeck paid $35 for a remarkable set of the rare and valuable "Journals of Congress during the Revolution," containing the proceedings from Sept. 5, 1774, to November, 1788. G. Y. Booker obtained for $29.50 F. Cuming's "Sketches of a Tour in the Western Country," published at Pittsburgh in 1810. It is a rare narrative of early Western exploration, and contains the autograph of John Sergeant, a celebrated missionary among the Stockbridge Indians.

George D. Smith paid $50 for Alexander Forbes's "California," published in London in 1839. Dr. Joseph Martini gave $58 for William Smith's "Historical Account of the Expedition Against the Ohio Indians," London, 1766.

MINISTER DIES BY POISON.

Rev. J. C. Haswell Left $1,900 in His Room to be Given to Homeless.

A man who registered as the Rev. James Candlish Haswell of St. Louis, Mo., engaged a room at the Broadway Central Hotel last August and since then had made his home there, becoming very friendly with John J. Jordon, the manager. So, when he did not appear yesterday, Mr. Jordon was uneasy, and early in the evening tried to get into his room, failed, and then sent for a policeman. Policeman Hall of the Mercer Street Station, who came in, lifted a bellboy over the transom to unlock the door from the inside and then entered to find Mr. Haswell dead on his bed.

Beside him was a bottle which had contained carbolic acid. He was fully dressed and held a handkerchief in one hand close to his mouth as though he had pressed it over his lips after swallowing the acid. He had left a note which the police took in charge.

In it he said he was a Presbyterian minister and had three children. He said he saw no prospect of another and was tired of living a lonely life among strangers. The note said that $1,900 would be found in a shawl in his trunk, and Mr. Haswell asked that this be given to some institution for the homeless, which he had helped.

Mr. Jordon said he was amazed by his friend's death, as Mr. Haswell had been very popular around the hotel and had known many persons who stay there permanently. He could hardly have been called homeless, he said the manager, and certainly he did not seem to lack for friends.

MIDSHIPMEN ASK CLEMENCY

Two, Recommended for Dismissal, Admit Drinking Intoxicants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Two more midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis have been recommended for dismissal for infractions of the regulations. Captain E. W. Eberle, Superintendent of the academy, recommended the dismissals. Secretary Daniels called upon the midshipmen, whose names were withheld by the Navy Department, for a statement. Both have written frank letters to Mr. Daniels admitting the allegation that they drank intoxicants. The young men asked for clemency, stating that this was their first offense, that they regretted it, and that they would not repeat the act.

The allegations against these two midshipmen also include smoking, it being shown that they smoked clandestinely on the roof of Bancroft Hall, one of the academy buildings, and that they ran from an officer who went toward them at the time.

Three midshipmen were dismissed from the academy last week for infractions of the rules.

HEYDT IN GRUBER'S PLACE.

Alderman Bedell Will Fight for Leadership of Seventeenth A. D.

Charles E. Heydt, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, was chosen as leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District to succeed Abraham Gruber at a meeting in the Riverside Republican Club on Tuesday night. Of the forty-four district committeemen, only twenty-six were present, and nine of these voted for Alderman Daniel M. Bedell for leader.

After the meeting the followers of Bedell went to the Alderman's headquarters on Broadway and declared him elected. Resolutions were adopted requesting the County Committee not to recognize either candidate, but to leave the matter to the enrolled party to decide at the primaries next April.

Herbert B. Gruber was elected a member of the County Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father.

ALIMONY CLUB IN YONKERS.

Wifeless Husband Wants Ludlow Street Jail Emulated.

When Judge Beall remanded Andrew Dering today in Special Sessions at Yonkers for being behind in his alimony payments to his wife, Dering produced a list of twenty other Yonkers men who are alimony payers and announced his intention of organizing an alimony club for mutual protection.

"A friend of mine served a term in Ludlow Street Jail in New York," he said, "and he tells me they have splendid times there with entertainments and holiday dinners. My idea is to get the men who are paying alimony together and make a demand on the authorities for such provision in Yonkers. The city should be compelled to set aside a portion of the City Prison and furnish it properly. Then we would get our rights. There is no reason why we should have to go to the County Jail and live like felons while Alimony Club members in New York live like lords.

ELLIS ISLAND'S CHRISTMAS.

Various Societies to Provide Holiday Cheer for the Immigrants.

The annual Christmas festivities for the immigrants detained at Ellis Island will commence this afternoon with a Christmas tree and presents for the 350 men, women, and children. The immigrants will be entertained with music by bands and choral societies, and addresses will be given in several languages.

On Christmas Eve, and on Monday, Dec. 27, entertainments will be given at Ellis Island by the Three Arts Club, consisting of songs, carols, and music, and the Chritodora Settlement House will entertain the immigrants on Dec. 30.

Brooklyn Girl Reported Missing.

Mrs. Anna Ackerman of 357 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, notified the police last night that her 14-year-old daughter, Elsa, left the house to go to a moving picture show last Thursday night, Dec 16, and had not been heard of since. She is five feet seven inches tall, weighs 130 pounds, and has light hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion. The girl was wearing a gray skirt, white waist, brown coat, with black shoes and stockings, and black hat.

B. R. T. WON'T OPPOSE ELEVATED REMOVAL

President Williams for Fulton Street Subway Under Certain Conditions.

WORRIED OVER STEEL OPTION

Says Upper Structural Work is to be Costly Unless Bargain Offer is Seized by Jan. 15.

Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., said yesterday that he would, under certain conditions, favor a subway rather than an elevated line in Fulton Street, Brooklyn. However he was pessimistic about the plan to raise $4,600,000 by assessment of property owners, who would be benefited by abandonment of the elevated.

His remarks were made in the course of an appeal to the Public Service Commission for leave to exercise an option on steel, which was given him by the American Bridge Company and which was to remain open until Jan. 15, 1916. The Bridge Company had offered to supply the B. R. T., at $48 a ton, with 14,000 tons, which was needed for third tracking the Fulton Street elevated, but the offer was good only until Dec. 15.

The protests of the Committee of One Hundred held back the commission from assenting to that bargain, and the Bridge Company made a new offer, open until Jan. 15, to supply the steel at $46 a ton. If that option is not exercised, Mr. Williams anticipates, it will be necessary to pay as high as $60 or $65 a ton for the steel. He added that the city's returns from the dual system would be reduced as the steel price rose.

He pointed out, however, that, after the order had been sent in, some months would elapse before the American Bridge Company actually got to the fabrication of the steel, and he said he would agree to a subway instead of an elevated, provided those who advocated the subway could show that they had a practicable plan before fabrication of the steel began, and provided the B. R. T. received acceptable terms from the city with respect to the subway.

These terms, he said, would consist mainly in a grant to the company of rights in the new subway along Livingston Street and Lafayette Avenue equivalent to those which the B. R. T. would enjoy if it third tracked the Fulton Street elevated line. That is to say, it must possess a perpetual franchise in the new subway for two of the tracks, while the third should be subject to the recapture clause of the dual system contract, and would in any case become the property of the city after forty-nine years.

This offer from Mr. Williams came at the close of a long adjourned hearing on the Fulton Street question, at which Chairman Oscar S. Straus presided and Commissioners Hayward, Williams, and Wood were present. William R. Willcox, who was Chairman of the commission at the time the dual system contracts were signed, was present as counsel for the Committee of One Hundred. Chairman Straus asked him to explain why he would now modify contracts he had done so much to negotiate.

Mr. Willcox replied that he had always held it would be impossible to substitute a subway for an elevated line unless the B. R. T. assented to it, but he now understood that Mr. Williams was willing.

He also pointed out that the city was planning to spend $4,000,000 on the removal of the elevated below Boerum Place, from Fulton Street to Adams Street, and that this would result in general improvement of the borough in that district. As therefore believed there should be a subway instead of an elevated line.

Mr. Willcox referred to the law passed about two years ago, which made it possible to construct a subway with money raised by the assessment of the abutting property owners, and this brought from Commissioner Hayward a doubt as to whether that legislation would be upheld in the courts.

"It hasn't been declared constitutional yet," said the Colonel, "but it will be tested when the Utica Avenue elevated case gets into court."

Mr. Willcox also protested against the city's expenditure of $4,500,000 on construction of a tunnel, for the Queens lines, under the East River at Fifty-ninth Street. He considered that would be a mistake, and said the project was largely responsible for lack of money to build the proposed subway in Brooklyn.

Argument went on steadily from 10 o'clock to 1:40 P. M., and Chairman Straus then declared the hearing closed. The advisability of approving the B. R. T.'s contract for steel with the American Bridge Company will be decided by the commission without further public discussion.

TANGLE IN SCHOOL BOARD.

Some Members Contend Mayor is Late in Appointments.

There are some members of the Board of Education who contend that as Mayor Mitchel did not appoint the new members of the board in November, he cannot now do so legally. Those whose terms of office will expire on Jan. 1, next, are thus, it is argued, continued in these places for another five years: Section 1,061 of the Revised Charter reads:

> The members of the Board of Education shall be appointed by the Mayor and hold office for the term of five years. On the first Monday of February the said board shall organize by electing one of its members as President. In the month of November, prior to the expiration of the respective terms of office of the members of the Board of Education, the Mayor shall appoint their successors, to serve for the full term of five years from the first day of January following. The terms for which said appointments are made shall be designated in the certificates of appointment of such members.

Mayor Mitchel did not make his appointments last year until December, but no opposition was offered to the persons he named acting as members of the board. This year, it is said, there may be different action, owing to the respective activities of the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate. The question of the legality of the appointments this year would be important as affecting the vote for President.

26 FOOD DEALERS FINED.

Washington Merchants Formed Combination to Raise Prices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Twenty-six local food dealers, indicted for violation of the Sherman law in combining to raise the prices of food during the first weeks of the European war, pleaded nolo contendere today, and were fined $25 each.

The merchants were indicted in the campaign of the Department of Justice against alleged unwarranted increases in the cost of living, which was begun at the direction of President Wilson at the beginning of the war, when food prices began to soar and the European war was generally offered as the reason.

Finds No Property of Robin's.

United States Marshal McCarthy reported yesterday to Judge Hough that after a diligent search he had been unable to discover any goods, chattels, lands, or tenements belonging to Joseph G. Robin, the financier, who was concerned in the failure of the Northern Bank, the Carnegie Trust Company, and the Washington Savings Bank. The Carnegie Trust Company had a judgment of $234,210 against Robin, but there appear to be no assets to satisfy it.

PAN-AMERICANS HONORED.

Reception Given to Scientific Delegates at Hotel Astor.

All the republics to the South were represented in the reception given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor in honor of the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, who are now gathering here preparatory to their meeting next Monday in Washington.

Steamships from the ports of South and Central America have for the last ten days been bringing the representatives to this port. The list is now almost complete.

It seemed as though this were indeed a tropical clime, so many were the lands of the sun represented in one of the upper ballrooms of the hotel. Many of the delegates are accompanied by their wives and daughters, and their presence added much to the interest of the occasion.

Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, who was presented to the company by Dr. Antonin Iraia of Paraguay, made an address in which he referred to the many bonds which have drawn together North and South America. Recent scientific discoveries indeed showed, he said, a period of migration from the Northern to the Southern continent. Dr. Osborn invited the delegates to visit the American Museum of Natural History, of which he is President, and extended a similar invitation on the part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. At the Museum of Natural History next month, possibly on the 12th or the 13th of January, it is proposed to hold a reception for the delegates on their return from Washington. Dr. Luis Anderson of Costa Rica thanked the committee which had entertained them on behalf of his confreres.

Last of the delegates to arrive were those from Haiti, headed by General François Legitime, President of the republic. The General, who for many years was a conspicuous figure in the political life of the republic, is now 74 years old, but he is hale and vigorous. He is living now at Port au Prince. The General was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Antoinette Legitime. Others in the delegation from Haiti were Charles Firmin, Dr. Charles Mathon, representatives of the Government; Horace Etheart, Inspector General of Public Instruction, and Dr. Edmond Hercuin.

Among those present were Dr. Carlos Octavio Bunge of Argentina, Dr. Vital of Brazil, and his two daughters; Vital Miguel Triana of Colombia, Dr. Eusebio Ayala, of Paraguay, Dr. and Mrs. Eduardo Monteverde of Uruguay, and Alberto Guterrez of Bolivia.

Some of the delegates yesterday morning visited the Municipal Building, where they were met by the President of the Borough Marcus M. Marks, who showed them the workings of the city government on a large scale. The visitors were taken up to the tower, where they were much impressed by the view which they obtained of the city.

URGE A SPECIAL RULE.

Prohibition and Suffrage Pressure Exerted on House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Pressure is being brought to bear to obtain a special rule from the House Rules Committee for the early consideration of the nation-wide prohibition resolution and the woman suffrage resolution. These resolutions have not yet been before the committee having jurisdiction over them; the prohibition measure is yet to be introduced.

Chairman Robert L. Henry said today it was uncertain what the Rules Committee would do. Mr. Henry personally is opposed to both woman suffrage and prohibition as national issues; he believes these questions should be settled by the States. But there is a prospect that Mr. Henry and his committee colleagues will not care to assume the responsibility of denying the proponents of the legislation a vote in the House. Without a special rule there is likelihood that neither resolution would be reached during the session.

Among those who have discussed a special rule with members of the Rules Committee is Representative Webb, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who is to introduce the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. Mr. Webb said his committee would report favorably on prohibition, but asked a rule to expedite consideration.

Members of the Rules Committee are in a dilemma. They are aware that both resolutions are "loaded" politically and that probably most legislators would prefer not to face a vote on the eve of a political campaign.

HELD AS BOGUS COLLECTOR.

Alfred Scott Accused of Getting $10,000 from Gas Consumers.

In the last year the Consolidated Gas Company had received more than 400 complaints from persons who said they had paid gas bills to a bogus collector, and the amount thus paid totaled nearly $10,000, so several detectives, under Agent E. J. Kenny, set to work, and last night they arrested Alfred Scott in his home at 645 East 180th Street, the Bronx. They say Scott is the man who has made these collections, and he has a prison record, according to the police, showing that he has been sent to the reformatory and to the penitentiary on three occasions for similar offenses.

Mr. Kenny said that Scott was extremely clever, citing an instance when he presented a bogus gas bill at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison in Fox Street, the Bronx, and discovered after he had done so that the apartment was equipped with a slot meter.

"Oh!" he exclaimed, according to Mr. Kenny, getting his bill back and pretending to examine it, "it's my mistake. Your meter was out of order last month, and the company owes you 12 cents. I have it here for you."

Then, according to Mr. Kenny, he passed over the 12 cents, took a receipt from Mrs. Morrison, and left. Two days later the apartment was robbed and most of Mr. Morrison's clothing, which, the agent said, would just fit Scott, was stolen.

Mr. Kenny said that Scott had operated in Brooklyn, Yonkers and Hoboken, and had made a fortune in the past year. His method, the agent said, was to rob the letter boxes in apartment houses of the gas bills, remove them from the company's envelopes, and then present them in the guise of a collector.

Scott, who denied the charge, was locked up in Police Headquarters.

CALLS INDICTMENT POLITICS

Lawyer Cohen Accuses District Attorney's Men in the D'Amico Case.

Charles McGillick, Democratic Alderman-elect from the Thirty-second Aldermanic District, and Joseph R. D'Amico, a lawyer, of 107 East 127th Street, were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions, yesterday on an indictment charging them with bribery.

When Assistant District Attorney Bostwick asked for an immediate pleading so that the case might be brought to trial as soon as possible, Lawyer Isidore Cohen, for the defense, protested and declared the District Attorney's office was attempting to use the Grand Jury for political reasons as a means of preventing McGillick from taking his seat in the new Board of Aldermen.

Assistant District Attorney Bostwick insisted that the lawyer prove the truth of his assertion. Either that, Mr. Bostwick said, or a charge of making loose statements in court would be lodged with the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association against Cohen. Judge Mulqueen gave Cohen until next Monday in which to submit the motions he desired to make.

McGillick and D'Amico were arrested on information given to the Grand Jury by Thomas McNerney, a Harlem contractor, who alleged that both men bribed him into dropping a complaint in the Harlem Police Court against three persons whom he had charged with stealing $125.

STRIKING WAITERS WRECK RESTAURANT

Drag Proprietor Into Second Avenue, Where He Is Beaten and Robbed.

SON ATTACKS THE RIOTERS

Wounded, He Holds Mob at Bay Until Police Arrive—Guests Flee in Panic.

The restaurant of John Mikolaus at 105 Second Avenue was well filled at 8:30 o'clock last night when a crowd of several hundred striking waiters gathered outside and began to shout to the waiters within to join them. Some of the men had been in the employ of Mikolaus for twenty years and had determined not to join the general strike.

The hooting outside continued for a few minutes, then a group of strikers entered, expostulated with the waiters within, and, when they had no effect on them, turned to the diners, asking them not to patronize a "scab restaurant" Most of those at the tables had dined nightly with Mikolaus for years and they declined to leave.

The strikers went outside and reported to the crowd, and then there was a rush on the place. Mirrors were broken. Bricks were hurled through the windows. Tables were overturned. Men and women were shoved aside as the strikers bore down on the waiters within.

Mikolaus was dragged onto the sidewalk, where the crowd fell upon and beat him. In the scuffle his diamond pin worth $275 was removed from his tie and $40 was taken from a pocket. In another pocket $900 escaped unnoticed. The strikers sought out John Mikolaus, Jr., also, but the young man, a husky youth, was more than a match for all who could reach him. He knocked down man after man until someone struck him on the head with a blackjack. Although the wound required five stitches later to sew it up, it did not stop Mikolaus and he was still fighting when Policeman Doyle of the Fifth Street Station ran up, saw the mob, now numbering nearly 1,000, and sent in a call for the reserves.

The strikers slunk away at the approach of the policemen, and the reserves gathered in thirty or forty from among whom young Mikolaus picked out eight men who, he said, had led the fighting in the restaurant. They were arrested and taken to Night Court.

Mikolaus and his son, after a doctor had attended them, followed, and when Mikolaus told of his loss of his pin and his money Magistrate Levy sent the eight men back to the Fifth Street Station to be arraigned this morning in the Yorkville Court on charges of grand larceny or robbery.

SUES FOR BOND SECURITY.

Roche Charges Shifting of Collateral Deposited in Trust.

Frank W. Roche of Pelham Manor, one time part owner of the Motor World Publishing Company and the Bicycling World Company, brought suit yesterday in the Federal District Court for an injunction against Joseph Goodman of Hartford, Conn.; the A. B. Swetland Company, and the State Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, alleging an attempt to deprive him of some of the security of certain bonds he owned.

According to the complaint, on Sept. 1, 1911, the A. B. Swetland Company issued 160 bonds of $1,000 each, to purchase Roche's and Goodman's shares of the Motor World Publishing Company and the Bicycling World Company and secured the bones by depositing as collateral with the State Bank and Trust Company 50 shares of the Motor Cycle Publishing Company and 25 shares of the Bicycling World Company. Roche received 37½ of the bonds and Goodman the other 122½.

Then, Roche alleged, on Jan. 22 last the Swetland Company agreed with Goodman to permit the Motor Cycle Publishing Company to buy the Bicycling World Company for $25,000, and, in order to complete the transaction, to permit the State Bank and Trust Company to release the stock of the Bicycling World on deposit as security for the Swetland Company bonds. This was done, Roche alleged, without his knowledge, and in violation of his rights under the trust.

Consequently, it is alleged, he asked for a receiver to take charge of the notes of the Motor Cycle Publishing Company, which were given in part payment for the stock of the Bicycling World, and to compel the return of the stock of the Bicycling World Company on the ground that the sale was fraudulent. He also prayed for an injunction to restrain the A. B. Swetland Company from alienating the stock of the Bicycling World or the money received for it.

Physician Sentenced to Sing Sing.

Dr. F. Waldo Whitney, 61 years old, of 24 West Sixtieth Street, convicted last week of manslaughter for causing the death of Mrs. Margaret Buetelman on Oct. 22 last through an illegal operation, was sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday for a term of not less than two years and not more than nineteen years and six months. The jury had recommended clemency, and Judge Mulqueen said he had received a number of personal petitions requesting the court to be lenient with the physician because of his age.

Service Corporation on 7% Basis.

The Public Service Corporation voted in Newark yesterday to increase the annual dividend rate on its $25,000,000 stock from 6 to 7 per cent. A dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the quarter ending Dec. 31 had been ordered.

VOTES FOR ECONOMY.

Education Board Adopts Resolutions Reducing Estimates.

The Board of Education yesterday adopted, with one exception, the resolutions presented by its special Committee on Economy reducing its estimate for the general school fund so as to keep within the amount granted by the Board of Estimate. General George W. Wingate, however, made a spirited speech on behalf of after-school athletics, and George J. Gillespie, Chairman of the Committee on Economy, consented to an allowance of $3,000 for that purpose.

Dr. Dennis T. McDonald introduced a resolution that the sum of $4,000 be granted for the experimental employment of a director of speech defects. He said that it was a most important thing. John Greene, Chairman of the Finance Committee, opposed it on the ground that it was not wise at this time to make the experiment, but the resolution was adopted.

Louis H. Pink made an appeal for $34,100 for recreation and community centres, pointing out how necessary they were. Ernest P. Elliott moved as an amendment that $16,500 be allowed for this purpose. Both the amendment and the original resolution were lost. Joseph Barondess protested against the cutting of the evening school term from ninety to seventy days, but it did not change the action of the board.

After all the resolutions had been adopted, Alrick H. Man moved that the reductions had been made because the board had been forced to do it, but not because they were deemed advisable or beneficial to the system. The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Helen St. Clair Mullan offered the following resolutions:

That the school year consist of 210 days of five hours each, or a total of 1,050 hours; that no member of the teaching or supervising force be eligible to appointment to any other position under the control of the Board of Education where extra compensation is paid; that two hours' service in teaching in the evening schools be accepted as equivalent to the same service in the day schools, and that when a high school and an elementary school were in the same building they should be consolidated.

On Mrs. Mullan's motion the resolutions were laid over until the next meeting.

MEYER LONDON REPORTS.

Socialist Congressman Tells Constituents Wilson Is a Big Man.

Meyer London, Socialist Congressman from the Twelfth District, told nearly 1,000 persons, representing every nationality, assembled in Public School 4, at Rivington and Pitt Streets, last night that they must not expect too much from him because the complexity of committee rules in Congress tended to prevent a Congressman from "doing very much."

He declared himself strongly in favor of the Pan-Americanism in the President's tour. He said, too, that President Wilson had impressed him as "a big man behind whose big back, many Democrats were trying to hide their own littleness."

As to preparedness, however, Congressman London thought President Wilson was "frightened by a mere shadow flung across the ocean by the nightmare of war that is being enacted on the other side." Theoretically, Mr. London, said he himself was in favor of preparedness, but he was opposed to the present agitation because he thought it "largely foolish, artificial, and to a great extent political and entirely unjustifiable."

He urged all naturalized citizens to abandon the hyphen, renounce all allegiance to the countries from which they came and merge themselves heart and soul with the mass of the American people. He spoke at length of the resolution he introduced to have the United States act in concert with other neutral nations to bring about world peace.

Congressman London expects to meet his east side constituents for a talk once every month.

Diphtheria Quarantine at Hospital.

It was learned last night that the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn has been under quarantine for the last two days, owing to the presence of diphtheria there. Dr. Pratt, one of the internes, came down with the disease on Thursday. Two other doctors are under observation. Until all danger is past no patients will be received or discharged from the hospital.

RESORTS.

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Sunday, Dec. 26th....Christmas Concert by Laurel House Orchestra
Monday, Dec. 27th.....Holiday Dance
Tuesday, Dec. 28th.....Laurel House Gun Club Ball
Wednesday, Dec. 29th.....The Dansant
Thursday, Dec. 30th....Motion Pictures, followed by Dancing
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The New York Times Annual Financial Section
January 2, 1916

The Annalist Annual Review
January 3, 1916

In the past year the war in Europe has stirred the financial depths of the world, and the coming twelve months will accentuate the problems of 1915. These two issues deal with every phase of the complexities educed by unprecedented conditions, and constitute the most thoughtful contribution to the literature of economics.

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Jump in Crude Oils and Increased Demand from Europe the Cause.

NEEDED AS FUEL ABROAD

German Control of Coal Mines and Isolation of Russian Oil Fields Factors in Advance.

Kerosene of high quality is selling in the domestic market in barrels at 13 cents a gallon, an increase of 1 cent since Sept. 1. Export kerosene of a lower grade, which was selling at 4 cents a gallon in bulk, 7½ cents in barrels, and 9¾ cents in cases on Sept. 1, is now selling for 5 cents in bulk, 8¾ cents in barrels, and 10¾ cents in cases.

The rise in the price of kerosene is due almost entirely to the rise in the price of crude oil. A contributing cause of the rise has been that recently there has been a greater demand from Europe for kerosene for light and fuel, partly because no supplies can be exported from the oil fields of Russia and Galicia. The demand for kerosene in this country has remained about stationary and, if anything, is showing a tendency to fall off, according to representatives of large oil companies.

Since Aug. 13 of this year crude oil has jumped by amounts varying from 5 cents to 90 cents, according to grade. Pennsylvania oil, which sold on Aug. 13 for $1.35 a barrel, is now selling at $2.15 a barrel, which is the record price. Ohio crude oil has jumped by from 40 cents to 90 cents a barrel. Crude oils richest in gasoline and lighter oils have made, of course, the largest gains. California crude oil, which contains comparatively little gasoline, has gained 5 cents a barrel.

The fact that kerosene has increased in price by only 1 cent since Sept. 1, while gasoline has gone up 6 cents in that time, is explained by the enormously increased demand for gasoline, because of the great scale on which it is being used by the nations at war for automobiles, motor trucks, and aeroplanes. In this country the number of automobiles in use and their consumption of gasoline is increasing rapidly, and there are not at present in sight any large new oil fields to supply the increasing demand or even to assure the maintenance of the present output for many more years.

One cause of the increased demand for kerosene in Europe at present is the fact that Germany is in control of the coal mines of Belgium, Poland, and Northern France, with the result that the coal supply of the Allies is urgently needed by steamship and factories, and kerosene is being more largely used in Europe than formerly as a fuel for heating.

Another result of the scarcity of coal has been that many steamship companies have substituted oil-burning for coal-burning engines. Many long-term contracts have recently been negotiated to supply English and other steamship companies with fuel oil. The supplying of fuel oil for steamships is largely in the hands of the Mexican Petroleum Company, because its fuel oil fields are located practically at tidewater. This company is now building various stations for the supply of ships along the Atlantic Coast, the largest of which will be at East Rahway, N. J., where the company has 300 acres on which storage tanks will be built.

The increased demand for fuel oil for ships in turn reacts to a slight extent on the price of gasoline and kerosene, by limiting the supply of crude oil available for the production of lighter oils. This effect is not great, however, as the Mexican and California crude oils used chiefly for oil-burning engines contain a low percentage of gasoline and kerosene. California and Mexican crude oils sell at about 40 cents a barrel, the price varying slightly according to quality.

CALLS PATIENT NEGLECTED.

Nearest Friend of Hawley Chapman Wants Commission Named.

An application for the appointment of a commission of the person and estate of Hawley Chapman, who has been confined in Dr. Harrison's Sanitarium at Whitestone, L. I., since February, 1892, was made yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn before Justice Aspinall. Charles W. Bacon, a lawyer, who made the application, asserted he represented James A. Morrill, who says he is Chapman's nearest friend.

Mr. Bacon told the Justice that Chapman was committed to the asylum by Judge Cullen of the Kings County Circuit Court. He said that he was the beneficiary of two trust funds left by his mother, Louisa W. Chapman, and his sister, Julia A. Chapman. The income from these funds amounts to $35 a week. The funds are managed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Because it handled the funds no previous application for a commission has been made.

In his affidavit Mr. Morrill alleges that the trust company is not managing the estate in a manner that provides suitable support for Chapman. He declares that Chapman's room at the sanitarium is only 8 by 6 feet, is poorly furnished, and is insufficient for the physical and mental well being of Chapman. He declares that if a commission is appointed it will be able to conduct Chapman's affairs more advantageously. He also asks that, if his request is granted, the court name some one other than Chapman's wife Cora, who lives at New Milford, Conn. Mr. Morrill declares that she has not visited her husband in many years.

Robert W. Cromley appeared for the trust company, and denied the allegations of Morrill. Justice Aspinall referred the entire matter to Josiah T. Marean, official referee, for a complete hearing.

DIFFER AS TO HORSE MEAT.

Only One Butcher Found Who Wants to Sell It.

The action of the Health Department permitting the sale of horse meat after Jan. 1 was much discussed by butchers yesterday. Commissioner Emerson, adding to his statement of Tuesday, said:

"There is no reason why horse flesh should not be eaten. The standing of horse meat abroad is shown by the experience of Dr. Ackerman, who found in Brussels that horse meat from England brought higher prices than beef from Argentina.

A witness of butchers in Washington Market showed opinion divided. One characterized the horse meat ordinance as abominable, while another was equally confident that it meant a saving to the poor. One dealer expected no saving for the poor, but believed that unfit meat would be offered.

Many did not believe the American people could be educated into eating horse meat. Only one dealer was found who wanted to sell the meat.

NEW STEAMSHIP MAGAZINE.

"The Funnel" to Promote Friendship Among Traffic Men.

The steamship companies of this port have started a magazine of their own called The Funnel, which has already reached its second monthly number. The object is to promote friendly intercourse among steamship traffic men, and the management and editorial staff have been selected from the Atlantic and coastwise steamship companies.

Edmund Dwyer is the editor of the new publication.

POLICE BOOTHS IN STREETS.

Commissioner Woods Has New Plan for Sounding Quick Alarms.

Commissioner Woods at Police Headquarters yesterday gave an outline description of experiments to be tried out for the improvement of police communication.

In the West Twentieth and East Thirtieth Street Stations, there will be installed and operated booths equipped with gongs, green lights, and direct-wire phones to the stations and to Police Headquarters. The booths will be placed in the territory covered by the West Twentieth Street Station, Fourteenth Street to Twenty-seventh Street, and between Fifth Avenue and the North River. Patrolmen will be constantly on duty in the booths to respond to the special calls that may be received from citizens in case of fire, robbery, or accidents.

The patrolmen in the booths, placed along the principal thoroughfares, will be relieved at intervals by other patrolmen. There will be an officer in each booth at all hours. In the territory covered by the East Thirtieth Street Station a system of new signal boxes, with green signal lamps, gongs, and phones will be tried along the same lines for emergency work.

The Commissioner said special emergency police telephones were being added to those already in a number of the ferry houses, railroad terminals, and other public buildings.

SANTA CLAUS FUND GONE.

Fiance of Girl Treasurer Got Her Bank Book and Is Arrested.

Miss Elsie V. Bergin, 23, of 944 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was made Treasurer of a Christmas fund by the girls in the establishment where they all worked, and the fund reached $240. It was to be divided shortly before Christmas, but last Summer Miss Bergin met Evan T. Lloyd, 29, of 958 Atlantic Avenue, and they became engaged. While on their way from a moving picture show last month she gave him, to carry for her, a bank book on the Brevoort Savings Bank, where she had deposited the Santa Claus fund. He never returned the book.

Last Tuesday Miss Bergin went to the bank and was told that a man had presented vouchers at various times signed by her and asking that sums of money be given to "her brother," and that all the $240 had been drawn out.

The girl complained to the police, and Detectives Downey and Asip accompanied her to Lloyd's home yesterday. When Lloyd saw them coming he jumped from a second-story window, but the detectives caught him after a chase. Of course the engagement has been broken, but the girls in the store are disconsolate.

18 HANDBOOKS CLOSED.

Police Make Wholesale Arrests in Downtown Cafes.

Eighteen men charged with making handbooks on the races were arrested yesterday afternoon by a dozen detectives of Lieutenant Dan Costigan's squad. The warrants were issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

In the last two weeks many letters from broken-hearted mothers and wives have been received by Commissioner Woods complaining of sons and husbands who returned to their homes empty-handed on pay days, having gambled all their money on the races. For the last week the detectives have been making small bets in back rooms of saloons, cigar stores, and cafés in Fulton, Nassau, Ann, Greenwich, and Washington Streets.

The prisoners, who were locked up in Police Headquarters, gave their names as follows: Samuel Bernstein, David Isenburg, Harry Levine, Bernard Hahner, Benjamin Russmin, Leo Rolkner, Joseph S. Watt, Robert Siebold, William Restmeyer, Frederick Koch, William Allison, Nathan Wolff, John Smith, Harry Mack, Richard Schweb, Leonard Bloomerstock, James Stone, and Henry Fisher.

HOE WANTS SUITS ENDED.

Asks Court to Dismiss Actions Brought by Miss Sullivan.

Argument will be heard today by Justice Ford of the Supreme Court on an application for the dismissal of the two suits begun by Mae A. Sullivan against Arthur I. Hoe for $150,000 for alleged breach of promise to marry and for $75,000 for an alleged breach of contract for her support during her life.

Mr. Hoe is the son of the noted printing press manufacturer. The plaintiff said that he had met her in October, 1910, when she was only 16 years old. The breach of promise suit was tried in May and June, 1914, and resulted in a disagreement. Since then no move has been made for a retrial of the action, or for the trial of the second suit. Edward G. Termini, who is the guardian ad litem for Miss Sullivan, is also anxious to be relieved of his duties.

TO CLEAR STOCK 'TICKETS.'

Stock Exchange to Handle Purchase and Sale Slips.

The Stock Exchange yesterday established a branch department of the Exchange Clearing House which is intended to do away with much of the routine labor of Stock Exchange firms. Under the present system the comparison of purchase and sale "tickets" is done by a host of messenger boys traveling from office to office. It is proposed now that tickets be sent to the Clearing House by the firms using the Clearing House facilities, where they will be compared. A single messenger will be able to deliver and call each day for all the tickets of an office whose business is of average size.

The new system will go into effect Jan. 21. While it is expected that the new departure will do away with the services of at least 200 messengers, Stock Exchange members say the boys will not be out of work as there has been a shortage of workers ever since the bull market started last Spring.

POISONED BY WOOD ALCOHOL

Two Workmen Dead and Another Blinded by Fumes from Varnish.

Four persons have been poisoned by wood alcohol since Dec. 1, of whom two have died, according to the Board of Health. One other has been made totally blind and the fourth is still under observation. Each victim worked at varnishing the inside of brewery vats and it is believed that the wood alcohol was in the varnish.

The Board of Health has referred the matter to the District Attorney's office and the Division of Industrial Hygiene is conducting an investigation to learn what can be done to prevent wood alcohol poisoning.

A warning has been issued to all pharmacists and dealers in painters' supplies regarding the labeling and sale of wood alcohol.

Five Hurt in Car Collision.

Five persons were slightly injured last evening at Spring Street and West Broadway in a rear-end collision between two south-bound Sixth Avenue surface cars. Car vestibules were broken and the shower of glass which ensued injured several persons. All left for home after being attended by Dr. Lyon of St. Vincent's Hospital. Traffic was delayed about ten minutes.

Westchester County Courts.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Keogh, J.: Part II., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Mooney<Harlem Con. Co.
Sheridan<Engel.
Peckanski<Lehigh & Wilkes-B Coal Co.
Arbuline<Pittsburgh Con Co.
Ross<Dumber.
Bruno<NY C & H R. R.
Tutino<Parnell.

McBride<Pitts Con (2)
Marus<Cent RR of NJ
Massee Country School<Moore.
Mulvey<Wagner.
Potocki<Leh Portland Cement Co.
Swiesonski<same.

The remainder of the calendar goes over until January.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Wilson<U. S.
John Church Co<Hillard Hotel Co.
Russ Mfg Co<Sejer Water Heater Co.
Re N Y Comm'l Co (2).
Graudison<Robertson).
Edwards<Keith.

Nord Deutsche Ins Co<Hart.
Lovell-McConnell Co<Oriental Rubber & Supply Co.
Lee Low Yow<U. S.
Haum Pon<Simon.
Re Reinsen Mfg Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Smith<Daiber.
Iron Steamboat Co<N Y Edison Co.
Gulf Pipe Line<Hamilton Fire In Co.

Gulf Pipe Line<Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
U $21,000 cases of canned tomato puree.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Jones S S Co<Barnes
Ames Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in room 018, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.

Dillon<Steam tug P R R No 32
Dodd<Steam yacht Majorunia.
Stenger<British Ribston

Laurel Hill Ltg Co<Steam tug N Y C No 18
Lehigh Valley Trans Co<Steam tug transfer No. 20, &c.
Peterson<Steam tug P R R No 32 et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations at 9 A. M.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Campbell<Campbell.
Trompeter<Trompeter, Northern Bank<Price.
Same<Eustace.
Axelrod<Tannenbaum.
Doushkass<Kallmann.
Heidelberger<Franzen.
E I du Pont de Nemours Powder Co<Stratton.
Same<Sundstrom.
Broadway Trust Co<Ginsburg.
Otwell<Schultz.
Tarof<Supreme Lodge Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Re Leeder.
Marcoglou<Bakirtzi.
Hopkins<Gen'l Eng & Cont Co.
Beckwith<Bklyn Alcatras Asphalt Co.
Knapp<Knapp.
Tompers<Tompers.
McNulty<Mayor, Aldermen, &c., (2.)
Seaver<Southern Surety Co.
Coltons<Agnew.
Mandarino<Buffolo.
Re Silverman<Becker Bldg Corp.
Trepel<Glas.
Gotham Nat Bank<Hutcheson.
Dodson<Woodward.
Re Schmidt Raymond.
Bennet<Meyers.
Archer<Lewinthan.
Ford<Schwab.
Maximilian Fleischmann Co<Hammerstein Opera Co.
Greenbaum<Scher.
Nat Sav Bank of Albany<Banner.
Cottingham<NY Edison Co.
Hyman<Dunston.
Zimmerman<Burnham.
Horowitz<McDermott.
Spiegel & Co<Geis.
Sullivan<Harbauer.
Haber<Bloom.
Hohn<Doerr.
Saks & Co<NY Edison
Re Hart (Huggins.)
Artola<Britsch.
Lenox Mount Laundry Co.
Re Schoonmaker.
Re Kubosak.
Re Kiefkowitz.
Re Harris.
Re Holmgren.
Re Faulhaber.
Re Confetti.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:

Re Demeo.
Re Faraone.
Clemens<Roosevelt Hosp (2.)
Re Dexter (322 E 104th St.)
Dairymple<Rutan.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Mills<Mills.
Steinberg<Cas Co of Am.
Mitchell<Kelly.
Preferred causes:
Meier<Martin.
Beilda<Zaharis.
Reehm<Reehm.
General calendar:
Case on—Kassel<Wessel.
Carulli<Carulli.
Lassiter<Kinstler.
Tuner<Tuner Co.
Barber Asp Co<Gayley
Werner<Berkowitz.

Flynn<Flynn.
Schnurmacher<Schiffman.
People ex rel Ruman<Nat Slavonic Socy.
Hess<Hess.
Ziegler<Wadler.
Neher<Neher.
Engalitcheff<Engalitcheff.
Tesser<Tesser.
Greenberg Const Co<Trigg.
Bostwick-Goodell Co<Theriault.
Sprayregen<D. L & W RR.
Cameron<Comeron.
Reichstein<Reichstein
Rubenstein<Miller.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
Equit L A Socy<Wallach.
Case on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co.<Aasman et al.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART IX.—Gegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Lamm<CNY.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART VI.—Adjourned for term.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Regan<CNY.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART IX.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART X.—Hubbs, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Regan<CNY.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Rappaport<White.—Case on.

PART XII.—Devendorf, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on—Rosenberg<B Altman & Co.—No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

Case on—Neiman<Keiser.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bannister<Murray.
Falk<Boston Store of Chicago.
Padell<Janes.
Lasser<Mass Bldg Co.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Brizee<Lisman.
Levenfeld<US F &G.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Brocas<Palmer L&C.
Spencer<Williams.
The White Tar Co<N Y Graves Co.

Guggenhime & Co<Wood & Selick.
Judels<Ocean Accident & Guar Co.
Farquarharson<Peabody.
New Brunswick Iron Works<Kaufman.
Broadway Photo Play Co<World Film.
Nat Aniline, &c, Co<Leerburger.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fadem<Siegel.
Levy<Copland.
Rich Assets Coll Co<Sternberger.
Cramp & Co<Mass Bond Ins Co.
Morningstar<Spiegel.

Power<Williams.
Koledne<Northwestern Mut Life Ins Co.
Clark<Martin.
Steinberg<S Phillipson Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Fitch<Shubert Theatrical Co.

Wyoming Lodge No 492, F & A M<CNY.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:

Louis L. Williams.
Josephine A. Esler.
Clara M. Wray.
Anna M. Ott.
Henrietta Jacobs.
Patrick Sheahan.

Anna McGowan.
Joseph J. Noll.
Mary Thompson.
Louisa Reinwarth.
Mary Campbell.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Mary F. Place.
Mary Mole.

Estate of:
Gertrude S. Roberts.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part J.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

U S Rubber Co<Rovira
Durfey<Hardy.
Clarke<McGee.
Ramos<Clementi.
Jarecky<Levinson.
Weintraub<Levy.
Einhern<Raum Medicus.
Grofer Sch<Hayes.
Brennan<Michael R E, &c. Co.
Mitchell<Tekulsky.
Weinstein<Weinstein.
Lieb<Fiction Pictures.
Luthin<Bassett.
Schomstein<Queng Tuck Wing Co.
Borie<Gerhardt.
Kuppler<Wallach.

Greenberg<March.
Cohen<Goodman.
Fried<Smith.
Krupner<Goltz.
Raynolds<Hunter.
Bernasweig<Weissman.
Linette<Hammerstein.
Wittman<Brown.
Sneider<Parrer.
Holland Const Co<Specht.
Feigl<Met Siphon Co.
Superior Finance, &c. Co<Nenner.
Lowenthal<Feintuch.
Sonn<Dorgan.
Koslowsky<Nathan Wiener & Co (2.)

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Knipe<Wheelehan.
Dubro Const Co<Van Schaick Realty Co.
Cohen<Wilder.
Capelli<Topping.
Pollack<Simon (2.)
Barbarisse<Biancacio.
May<N Y Edison Co.
Dubovic<Marcus Const. Co.
Henkel<Davie.
Christie<Maroney.
Wald<Wasong.
White<Tarnower.
Zuckerman<D'Amico.
Sachs<Kip.
Snozzi<Lukather.
Zarlengo<Barone.
Markowits<Felenstein.
Nevelson<Aronstein.
Lefkowitz<Kashowitz.
Spiegel<Haldi.
Wilson<NY Rys.
Crimi<NY Rys.
Di Blasi<Commi Del Co.
Cohen<Deffas.

Di Gaetano<Penn RR.
Pezzullo<Innucelli.
Finkel<NY Rys.
Ryan<Rubin (2.)
Burns<Webb.
Korzan<Bloom.
Da Costa<Brown.
Wilder<Atlantic Exp.
Klaimont<NY Rys.
Tomasino<Int R T Co.
Vella<Int R T Co.
Herschman<Same.
Deutsch<L I RR.
Cafarelli<Brenner.
Rosenberg<Int R T Co
Pennacello<Reliance Paint Co.
Hyman<Pasinsky.
Nester<Wendover Van &c. Co.
Weber<Pigueron.
Levin<Hesse.
Crossman<Edelman.
Mishkin<Safro.
Riley<Hanlon.
Organ<Weitzman.
Klotz<Honig (2.)
Treppel<Goldberg.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Feldman<Feldman.
Mark<Asinef.
Hallheimer<U. S. Fid. & Guar. Co.
McGrane<Holland.

Morgan Litho Co<Rabinoff.
Prog S & M Corp<Limbenger.
Stelber<Victorsohn. Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Goldin<Ontario Thread Co—Mirabeau L Towns.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Mutual Life Ins Co<Pinner-Lawrence—S Greenbaum, House of Mercy<Cukozzolo—Sumner Gerard. Wilson<Wells—Leslie J Tompkins.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Albert S Terry<David Galwey—Ely Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Henry W Van Wagenen<Louise Kovner, (2)—John C Hertle.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Robert S Dillon<Pan-American Theatrical Co—Samuel J Wagstaff.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.

Kraemer<Well.
Kugler<Oshinsky.
Brinkerhoff<Hofman.
Re Fisher.
Stimel<Lyster Rty & Holding Co.
Morgenstern<Uwanta Const Co.
Ramps<Poertner Motor Car Co.

Moffa<Int R T Co.(2.)
Kaplan<Steinberg.
O'Brien<Ordway.
Tuburcio<I R T Co.
Quinn<same.
Carroll<same.
Re CNY, (acquiring title.)
Lee<Lintner.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part —Brady, J. Case on. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Murphy<Fuller.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Rapoli<So Bvd Ry, (2)
Dauman<Helburn, (2.)
Steinberg<Greenbaum, (2.)

De Smet<Niles
McNeil<McEvily.
Chinsky<Int R T Co.
Jaeger<Bruenbusher.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank<Birkmire—Edward F. Moran, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co.<Sweezy—Arthur V. Knox—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.<Romer—Phoenix Ingraham. Matter of Fuchs—James O. Farrel.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Paul Baumgarten<The New York Co-Operative Co.—McDermott. Charlotte Karp<William H. Welher Building Co.—John J. Leahy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.

Cooper Co<Naumburg, Re Kennington (2.)
Mildred Holdg Co<Felter.
Seider<L I RR.
Stengele<Taylor.
Seits (11 cases)<Auburndale Realty.
Nelligan<Wolfe.
Feigle<Kaiser.
Phillips<West Rockaway Land Co.
Conran<Raymond.
Webbersen<Brenner (2.)
Lyon<Peters.
Burke<Allemania Fire Ins Co.
Monastero<Coran.
Montalbano<Seaman.
NY Title Ins Co<Diba Saba Realty Co.
Dongan<same.
Wolff<same.
Batterman<Markert & Beaty Co.
Re Barbey St (Corn Exchange Bank.)
Weiss<B H RR.
Nelson<B H Q Co & Sub RR (2.)
Re Bay 13th St (Linde.)
Canter<Wilner Benev Assn.
Werner<Werner.
Savage<Oestreicher.
Sheridan<Sheridan.
Muller<Hetterick.
Sklar<CNY (4.)
Re 64th St (Morrell.)
Warner<Hyland.
Luft<Luft.
Stoddard<Kelly (2 & 4)
Same<same (1 & 3.)
Guilty<Gibbons.
Hackett<Hackett.

Jacob Richards.
Luigi Molinari.
Sarah Cush.
John Cush.
Jane Dillon.
Artha H Thoma.
John Suydam.
Lydia Suydam.
Estates of:
Daniel Nash.
Mary McDonald.
John McClure.
Thos Leonard.

PART II.—Yan Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J. Stubing<Seid. Gross<Polish Merch & T Assn.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2715, including all cases on the December, 1915, calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Blackmar, J., Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Scudder, J.; Part V., Crane, J.; Part VI, Garretson, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.

Bennett<CNY.
Kane<Gr Cent. Savgs Bank et al.
Welsh<Lamb.
Fishback<Koster.
Neuweiler<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Swanson<same.
Mikalans<Jowaissas.
Hansen<CNY Rys Co.
Jorgansberg<Lumber Oper & Mfg Co.

Farino<McGrath Con.
Cleary<N Y Rys.
Cable<Leh Val RR.
Cathrall<Valley Yarn & Woolen Co.
Moran<Patterson & al.
Pollock<Pfizer & Co.
Lamphear<Lamphear et al.
McCormack<CNY.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Jan. 3, 1916.

Highest number reached on regular all 9,417.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Mary A. Buller.
Elizabeth Brown.
Minnie Berghauser.
Chas H Brown.
Peter T Ward.
Haseldine Hamilton.
John Hanaen.
Joseph Babbington.

Accounting of:
Jeronemus Underhill.
Berio Schachne.
Herbert Parker.
Robert C Cawl.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Civil calendar called in Part V.

McCormick<Hazeldine
Dipalo<C I & B RR.
Kalmstein<B H RR.
Harlow<same.
Waaguiz<same.

Jensen<same.
Selleck<General Garage Co.
Safron<Wolf.
Wachesman<B U E R R

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:21|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..6:37

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:27	9:08	2:26	3:13
Governors Island	8:54	9:27	2:58	3:47
Hell Gate	10:44	11:17	4:38	5:27

Arrived—Wednesday, Dec. 22.

SS Patria, Lisbon, Dec. 12.
SS Nord Amerika, Genoa, Dec. 1.
SS American, Rotterdam, Dec. 5.
SS Roseland, Genoa, Nov. 28.
SS Algonquin, Turks Island, Dec. 17.
SS Nickerie, Curacao, Dec. 7.
SS Bowden, Jamaica, Dec. 16.
SS Chelston, Inagua, Dec. 15.
SS Rio Serocaba, Bermuda, Dec. 14.
SS Ovelsund, Lubec, Nov. 21.
SS Neches, Galveston, Dec. 15.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 19.
SS Otto Sverdrop, Bermuda, Dec. 17.
SS Ratjen, Amsterdam, Dec. 5.
SS Rhdwen, Bermuda, Dec. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Rotterdam	Falmouth	Dec. 13
Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Seguranca	Genoa	Nov. 24
Tropea	London	Dec. 4
Harrovian	Havre	Dec. 3
Marone	Bordeaux	Dec. 5
Bemdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 5
Taormina	Gibraltar	Dec. 9
Iosmuna	St. Michaels	Dec. 4
Adda	Valencia	Dec. 4
Venus	Cardiff	Dec. 7
Charlton	Las Palmas	Dec. 9
Ruston	Naples	Dec. 8
Charilaos	Cardiff	Dec. 8
Panama	Cristobal	Dec. 22
Escalona	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Devon City	Plymouth	Dec. 9
Almirante	Kingston	Dec. 18
Caracas	San Juan	Dec. 18
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 20
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Bankdale	Bordeaux	Dec. 9
Cape Breton	Newport	Dec. 9
Monterey	Havana	Dec. 21
Mature	Grenada	Dec. 17
Tallac	Galveston	Dec. 14
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 18
El Cid	Galveston	Dec. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

King Edward	Cardiff	Dec. 11
San Guglielmo	Naples	Dec. 7
Penobscot	Bordeaux	Dec. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE SUNDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Dec. 16
New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 10
Palacine	Brixham	Dec. 11
Stockholm	Gothenburg	Dec. 11
Aristo	Middlesboro	Dec. 10
Pheobe	Rotterdam	Dec. 11
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 11
El Rio	Galveston	Dec. 20

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Tennyson, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephen, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentine	7:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Ceamo, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nordan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	10:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

California, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Portland, La Pallice	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antillas, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Tudor Prince, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Grenada	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maravel, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 22.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 336 miles E. at noon; due 23d, forenoon. Holland-America Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 272 miles S. at noon.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 56 miles N. W. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 316 miles S. at noon.

SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 619 miles S. at noon.

SS J. L. Luckenbach, Colon to New York, was 1,044 miles from Sandy Hook at noon.

SS Currier, Guayanilo to New York, was 925 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 17 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M.

SS W. B. Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 380 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 28 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 740 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 25 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 390 miles E. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 168 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Caracas, La Guayra to New York, was 188 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 180 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 256 miles S. at 7 P. M.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

10 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS, Suits and Dresses.—Open for jobs coats, suits, and dresses for cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

COATS.—Looking Coats and Suits, 9 to 12 daily. 110 West 14th St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at Samples, 2 to 5 o'clock daily. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples all week. A. Jacobs, 30 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring line. M. Rosen, 36 W. 28th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Out-of-town jobber will look at wash dresses from $7.50 to $24 a dozen. Caledonia Hotel, 28 West 26th St. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DRESSES.—Silk, afternoon and evening dresses; jobber looking at samples; big users. Address B. L. M., 152 Times.

JOBS AND CLEAN-UPS of all kinds of merchandise wanted by large Western retail store. N 150 Times.

SILK-MESSALINE wanted, large quantities, for cash. 27 East 22d, 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS for the Spring will be looked at by jobber; call between 10 and 12 in the morning and 3 and 5 in the afternoon; also all next week. 32 West 24th, 5th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples Thursday and Friday. 28 West 25th St., 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at samples, 2 to 4 o'clock. 1,182 Broadway, Room 503.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy taffeta, 10 pieces old rose, 10 pieces Copenhagen, 36 inch; good quality; give lowest price cash. Address Box C 283 Times Downtown.

WAISTS—Large jobber looking at Spring lines all week. Room 1,800, 15 E. 26th.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 456 B'way. Tel. Spring 358.

WEARING APPAREL.—Will buy women's wearing apparel. Harris Bros., 40 West 22d St. Gramercy 2581.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

ABSORBENT COTTON, about 8 or 10 tons, packed in bulk, in bales, about 500 pounds each, for sale; samples on request or at the office of Truman Holl, 43 Leonard St., New York City. Charles W. Becker, Commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y.

COATS.—Plush, corduroy, and uralamb; positively last lot; to close out for January sales at very low prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS, fur trimmed, wool, velour, and corduroy, all these to close out at a very low price. Adolf Schneider, 25 West 15th.

COATS.—Corduroy coats at sacrifice; no reasonable offer refused. Stern Bros., 26 East 22d St.

COATS.—Plush coats; good styles at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 W. 20th St.

CREPE DE CHINE.—40 inches wide, heavy quality; new Spring shades; pearl, grey, rose, champagne, etc.; quantity for immediate delivery, 95c. a yard. Gould & Neubert, 354 4th Av.

DRESSES.—70 velvet dresses, close out, sacrifice. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

MUFFS, 500 to close out; price, $1.50 up. V. Fuchs, 440 Sixth Av.

PARTY DRESSES.—100 party dresses to close out. Max D. Diamond, 314 7th Av.

RIBBONS.—Jobs suitable for children's and ladies' straw hats; also fine black gros grain. A. Bernstein, 45 Church St.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line now ready for your inspection. Lasser-Roggen Co., 7 West 30th St.

SUITS.—Ladies' snappy fur trimmed suits; have job to sell cheap. Jacob Cohn, 152 West 34th St.

WINE SERGE, 7122, all wool, Amoskeag; also brown, 7301, for sale. Phone 3083 Spring. Solomon, 136 Spring St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday.....3@3¾

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Quinine Prices Recover.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the sharp recovery of prices on quinine was the feature of the local market during the last week. Second hands are now demanding 80 cents to $1.10 an ounce on the bulk basis. This rise is attributed to a more active demand, the cessation of shipments from England and smaller spot stocks. Even higher prices are looked for. Bromides rule in a strong position, and cable advices this week say that English manufacturers have advanced prices, following the recent similar action by American manufacturers. Botanical and crude drugs are decidedly stronger, owing to the scarcity of tonnage available at primary points.

Duty on Glazed Pipes.

German glazed pipes must hereafter pay 50 per cent. duty at all ports, according to a notification sent out yesterday by the Treasury Department to Collectors and other officers of the Customs. It was recently brought to the attention of the department that, at some ports, like Boston, the Appraiser was in the habit of treating the glazed articles as the "common tobacco pipes" mentioned in the tariff, and taking duty at only 25 per cent. At other ports the practice was to tax the glazed pipes 50 per cent. as a highly finished product. Assistant Secretary Peters said in his order that it had been found that the glazed pipes were worth three times as much as the unglazed variety, and should be returned at the higher rate.

Now Make Quartz Glass Here.

The United States has gained a new industry as a result of the war, it being the manufacture of quartz glass, which is used in the making of crucibles, test tubes, retorts, and other vessels used in laboratories. It is impervious to acids and heat, and is said to be the only known substitute for platinum, which makes it generally valuable to the chemical industry. It is also used in the arts. The glass was formerly made only in Germany, and has sold freely here in spite of a high tariff. It is made of a peculiar sand that is found only in Nebraska, this sand having heretofore been exported to Germany and then returned to this country in the finished product. The glass is now being made in this city in the opaque, as well as the transparent and semi-transparent, state.

Laces Continue to Improve.

In spite of the season the demand for laces continues to improve, and there is now little doubt that the Spring season will show the best business seen in this field for some time. The indications are that "vals." will be especially good, orders already placed calling for them in all forms up to wide flouncings. There is some chance of metal laces holding over into the early Spring. All sorts of Venises are good, and net tops, edged with Venise, are thought well of. The call for filet bands and edgings is expected to improve as the season advances, and there is every indication that Chantilly laces, both in black and white, will be in a strong position. At present the cutting-up trades are said to be buying better than the retailers, but improved trading from this source is looked for after Jan. 1.

Veiling Demand Is Big.

In the present demand for veils, which is reported good, the call for the flowing type, for use with large hats, is a feature. These veils drop loosely around the shoulders of the wearer, either being "tacked" to the edge of the hat brim for hold in place by an elastic insert which fits around the crown. One of the novelties in this type of veil has an elastic insert and falls over the hat brim, having at the bottom a narrow band of velvet which is clasped around the neck of the wearer. Being full cut, it hangs more or less loosely, and with a sort of cape effect in the back. It is elaborately garnished with large flowers, butterflies, &c. Lace veils are reported good, as are masque veils, for wear with small hats. The latter are not unlike the recent nose veils, excepting that they hang loose.

New Cloth for Sport Coats.

A representative clothing firm has obtained the exclusive right to market a new cloth for use in men's sport coats. This is a knitted fabric, with stripes of either self color or contrasting yarn about a half inch apart. Between these stripes a ribbed cross weave is used in a two-color effect. The material is either of one color or with contrasting colors, such as green and white, maroon and green, red and green, black and red, &c. The coats to be made of this cloth will be featured for golf wear, as they will give a freedom of arm motion not possible in the conventional types of garment. The adaptation of knitted striped materials in high colored effects is further evidence of the tendency in the direction of affording to men a range of fabrics and colors comparing with those that have been so successful in the women's wear lines.

Will Find Improvement.

The salesmen who visit the South will find an astonishing improvement in conditions, according to one of their number who has just returned. The idea of diversified farming has made great strides, helped out by organizations in the various centres, the railroad companies, and other agencies. A fact noted by this man was that the by-products of cotton are now selling at much higher prices than was obtained a year ago for the staple itself. The cottonseed from a bale of cotton brings more today than the cotton did a year ago, and the price for tinters has gone up over 100 per cent., owing to the demand from the munitions makers for this article. These conditions have put business on a very sound basis, and the salesman who cannot sell his normal amount of goods, according to this man, has no excuse.

A Matter of Principle.

A striking instance of how unrelenting certain houses are in the matter of unjust claims was related yesterday by a salesman who travels in Southern territory. For the past seven years, according to his account, a big retailer in Tennessee has been billed every month by a prominent hat concern for the sum of 44 cents, due, so the hatters claim, as express charges on a package. The retailer is just as determined he will not pay that 44 cents as the hat manufacturer is determined he shall. So every month a garment goes out with the retailer a debtor for the 44 cents. If the bookkeepers for either concern were to forget the amount there might be danger of their losing their positions. "The only way that bill will be ever paid," said the traveling man after some thought, "is to have the heads of both concerns get together in a poker game, but even then the score might not be settled because the retailer is a crackerjack player."

The Expressman's Error.

Manufacturers who confine their lines to one retailer in the small cities and towns have trouble trying to get sales figures where they should be. After every means has been employed to boost the sales, the manufacturer will sometimes sell another merchant in the town, sub rosa, of course. There is usually some slip-up, however, that gives away the plot to the retailer who thinks he has the line exclusively. In a small town not so long ago a case of goods from a manufacturer was brought to the concern's representative by the expressman, who failed to look at the address. To the retailer's astonishment when he opened the case the bill was made out to another merchant in the town. The only way out for the manufacturer would be to send special instructions to the expressman, so that he might not make a mistake so embarrassing to the shipper.

Gray Goods Prices Steady.

While here and there a report prevailed of good business in the local gray goods market yesterday, the best evidence was to the effect that trading generally did not show any marked difference from that of the earlier days of the week. Some sheetings and drills were reported sold, and there was business on printcloths that embraced 39-inch 68-72s, spot, at 5¼ cents, 38½-inch 64-60s, spot, at 4¾ cents, and 38½-inch 60-48s, January, at 4⅜ cents. Prices continued firm at recent levels, and it was said that the left over stock of certain mills, which has been moving for prompt shipment at a sixteenth to an eighth below the market, is pretty well cleaned up. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s...3⅞c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4⅝c 27-inch, 64-60s...3¼c

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS.—An equity suit has been begun against the New York Realty Owners by Lillie S. Thompson of Stamford, Conn., who asks the United States Court to appoint a receiver to preserve the assets. It is alleged the company has failed to pay interest on $24,000 bonds.

HOWARD MEREDITH HOOKER, residing at 4 East Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $52,487 and assets of 85 cents cash.

SMITH & MEYER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Smith & Meyer, manufacturers of silk waists at 32 West Eighteenth Street, by Morton & Sons, $498; S. Berg, $250, and Ira Janowsky, $375. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,500.

ROGER REENAN, clerk of 314 West 142d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $110 and assets of $10 cash. He is a clerk at $15 a week, and his salary has been garnished. This is next to the smallest petition ever filed here.

LOUIS & ISIDOR SCHWARTZ of 486 Columbus Avenue, who formerly kept a restaurant, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,275 and no assets.

K. BLOOM & CO.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Kalman Bloom, trading as K. Bloom & Co., cloak manufacturers, at 6 West Thirty-second Street, with creditors, at 40 cents on the dollar cash. Liabilities were $37,861.

HARRY ALTMAN.—Judge Hand has appointed William H. Culver receiver for Harry Altman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 225 Stanton Street.

GUDEBROD BROTHERS COMPANY, manufacturer of spool silk, of 225 Fifth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $281,940 and assets of $299,905.

HOLTJE-SHORROCK COMPANY, plumbing contractor, of 451 West Thirty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,824 and assets of $4,139, of which $3,004 are accounts.

DAVID TEICH, wholesale dealer in wall paper at 311 East 102d Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,170 and assets of $1,046.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Mills Tea and Butter Company, grocers, 45 South Market Street, Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this afternoon. Liabilities aggregate $119,087, of which $9,259 is for taxes. $9,259 is secured, and $110,391 is unsecured. The assets are scheduled at $49,007, of which $2,000 is represented in cash on hand, $45,315 in stock in trade in the various stores in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine, and in the Boston Terminal Refrigerating Company; $271 in fire insurance policies, $320 in unliquidated claims for damages against various railroad companies, and $78 deposited in banks. There are about 125 unsecured creditors.

WACO, Texas, Dec. 22.—I. P. Sessions, physician of Rockdale, Texas, filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Federal Court here, listing liabilities of $70,129, assets of $56,660, and $2,560 exempt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 22.—Henry S. Burkhardt, a former merchant of Evanston, Ill., voluntary petition; liabilities, $100,200; assets, $28,162.

Reinhold R. Kock, a manager, Room 333, Monadnock Building, voluntary petition; liabilities, $49,429; assets, $96,000.

Arthur J. Davis, an insurance agent, voluntary petition; liabilities, $102,015; assets, none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

National Power and Economy Co.—City of N. Y.....120.71
N. Y. Realty Imp. and Realty Imp. Co.—Same.128.49
National Central Realty Co.—Same.....150.58
Owl Commercial Co.—Same.....238.71
Oxolo Distilling Co.—Same.....128.49
Oriental Products Co.—Same.....128.49
Ofner, Josephine—Same.....459.16
Ofner, Arthur—Same.....459.16
Phoenix Color Works—Same.....106.42
Paint Rock Coal and Timber Co.—Same.128.49
Putnam Holding Co.—Same.....238.71
Perfect Model Cloak & Suit Co.—Same.106.42
Peerless Fender Co.—Same.....128.49
Pearman Securities Co.—Same.....238.71
Paris-Henken Co.—Same.....238.71
Peerless Fender Co.—Same.....128.49
Prager, Louis D.—Same.....348.95
Rothacker, Press—Same.....128.49
Sterling Hardware Co.—Same.....128.49
Aztec Turquoise Mining Co.—Fourteen John St. Realty Co.....226.81
Asch, Beni—C. H. Nolte.....250.58
Atwell, William—Packard Transportation & Repairing Co.....180.34
Berg, L. Rodney—J. Ford.....326.50
Beil, Harry—C. Hondorf.....703.52
Benson, Max—Greenberg & Geldman.192.06
Bayles, Abraham—F. Schulberg.....159.51
Boslopsky, Nathan & Hillel—Swift & Co., Inc.....141.29
Barcan, Victor—L. H. Lippman.....504.46
Blaustein, Joseph—G. Nathan.....622.91
Buerger, Lee—I. Berger.....750.00
Boell, Charles F.—G. C. Werner.....925.43
Brooks, Louis—Oderwald Iron Works, Inc.....127.56
Clymer, Paul K.—H. MacGrath.....1,780.18
Certigue Mining & Dredging Co.—H. J. H. Bradley.....1,965.65
Como Construction Co., Inc.—J. Di Accardo et al.....178.79
City of N. Y.—McBride & Callen Contracting Co., Inc.....375.00
Cammann, John F. & Louis Stein—E. A. Weiss.....146.41
Carroll, Broderick J.—Rogers Peet Co..171.24
Daszewsky, Michael—Swift & Co.....103.41
David Duncan & Son—National Park Bank of N. Y.....634.35
Deely, Julia V.—L. Levor.....382.61
Dahli, Arne, & Robert L. Fleming—S. J. Sorg.....100.08
Donashefsky, Wolf—J. Salesm.....806.41
Edwards, Albert D.—M. Schnurmacher.....1,117.30
Eighty Fifth Av., Inc.—M. Rubino..600.00
Finkelstein, Nathan—B. Schres.....288.12
Freeman, Hanna W.—Musical Courier Co.....341.96
Brender, William—S. Gotthelf.....187.22
Fee, Francis J.—J. McFadden.....1,144.93
Flannigan, Michael—L. E. Baily.....133.41
Faust, George A.—A. Sils, Inc.....278.81
Ford, Mary G.—J. A. Murphy.....517.40
Goldsmith, Hannah—J. Rheinfrank Co..640.86
Gentile, Alphonse—P. Manniscales.....580.65
Giles, Murray O.—W. Stewart.....416.70
Ginsbury, Abraham—Nassau Finance Co.....357.59
Graham, Henry L.—M. H. Seixas.....2,532.81
Hanrahan, Patrick, and Charles H. Minder—E. Margolies et al.....853.13
Halick, Joseph—Jason Knitting Mills..119.93
Hutchinson, Alec—People, &c.....108.82
Hechtlinger, Julius—S. Rosenblum.....429.93
Hart, Edward, Treas.—G. V. Beverly...111.91
Hempstead Pub. Co.—Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.....157.87
Hanrahan, Patrick, and Charles H. Minder—E. Margolies et al.....853.13
Kayfetz Bros., Inc.—F. W. Blauvelt, et al.....1,037.80
Same—Same.....862.80
Knapp, Joseph M.—E. S. Powles.....536.46
Kalt, Marcus—Mitchell Varnish Works, Inc.....208.76
Lefft, Louis—Otto Wissner, Inc.....317.90
Luttrell, Agnes A.—T. P. Rogan.....163.92
Locke, Chas. E.—United Surety Co..12,320.35
Levy, Annie, and Levy Co., Inc.—A. Weiss.....484.71
Monarch Producing Corp.—White Studio, Inc.....142.66
Meyer, Ernest—D. McNamara.....101.47
Miller, Carrie A.—M. Le Boutillier.....702.45
MacClinton, Seth B.—A. MacClinton, costs.....125.57
Meyer, Isaac—J. H. Herbst.....782.49
Manhattan the Valley, Inc.—Same.....424.00
Meyerowitz, Philip—M. Nortman.....442.16
Malcolm, Thomas D.—Henry Meyer Co.920.00
Same—T. R. Thorn.....371.87
Miles, Edith W.—Franklin Simon.....400.28
Mechlowitz, David—J. Groenman.....149.91
Nathanson, Henry J.—J. F. De Bean..842.69
N. Y. Steam Co.—City of N. Y.....1,317.18
Proud, Taylor L.—Harvey Realty Co....143.12
Primo, Antonyns—Tomkins Kill Marble Co.....106.33
Robinson, Mary H.—James R. Kendrick Co., Inc.....218.58
Rubinstein, Jacob—A. H. Heine.....568.13
Rothschild, Max—H. Beigel.....502.58
Real Life Picture Co., Inc.—S. S. Bloom..831.14
Rasch, Philip—P. F. Fitzsimmons.....391.65
Sullivan, Cornelius J.—V. M. Schon.....186.91
Silberberg, Abraham A., and Bernard Rothschild—Same.....172.72
Spring, Helen,—German Exchange Bank.....1,143.21
Schutzman, Leon—Matz & Cohen, Inc..211.27
Silverman, Abram—American Woolen Co. of N. Y.....1,499.00
Sussman, Minnie—People, &c.....414.59
Salz, Oswald—Same.....376.79
Shidderly, Herbert D.—N. Corvalho..307.39
Staegemann, Mary—M. Freundlich.....310.57
Smith, Anna—Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd., costs.....111.65
Starr, Lewis, Jr.—Rogers Peet Co.....107.01
Theatres Holding Co.—M. J. Grossman, et al.....445.61
Tucker, Russell E.—S. M. Starr.....5,006.38
Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co. and Albert L. Rice—H. Storm et al..395.00
Verhees, Louis E.—D. McNamara.....208.85
Van Vechten Machine Co., Inc.—J. Kunst.....273.56
Wolff, Edmund and Armand—F. E. Hall.....163.68
Walther, Herman H.—Samstag & Hilder Bro.....121.77
Windheim, Joseph J.—United Distillers Co.....1,038.36
Wiener, Herbert J.—W. C. Taylor.....778.41

In Bronx County.

Abrams, Meyer—H. Wendt.....$49.24
Brandon, Julian W.—Hallegan Realty Corp.....120.41
Barney, Edic E.—Same.....99.41
Barry, John F.—Lewis Index Co.....234.31
Charnin, Sarah—L. Zirke.....67.88
Chittenden, Edward A.—M. Ruff.....96.37
Colucci, Anthony J.—S. Brown et al....94.72
Frendler, William—J. Gottheif.....237.22
Fink, Mary—W. Koerner.....41.77
Frick, Jacob—J. J. Cunningham et al...906.76
Greenspan, Augusta—L. Fischer et al....32.83
Kovacs Construction Co. and Julius Kovacs—Murray & Hill Co.....2,037.62
Loeb, Julius—Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.....262.41
Meagher, Joseph P.—M. H. Kahn.....444.67
Same—M. H. Kahn et al.....309.61
McConnell, John—H. Steussing.....62.91
Muslinco, Joseph—D. Fischer et al.....49.12
Miller, Abraham and Gustav—Fisher-Mitchell Co.....44.61
Nicol Building Corp., Ferdinand Ciofli, Nicholas J. Melillo, Pietro Zapille, Nicolo Rossano and Andrew Rosanno—John Bell Co.....355.47
Pheon Contracting Co.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc.....236.14
Vorndran, Christian—G. E. Green.....299.32
Weed, Charles D.—Dunwoodie Country Club.....86.06

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Clements, Nicholas D.—Meyer Denker Sinram Co., July 16, 1914.....$123.01
Fish, Geo. F.—J. K. Newbold, Jan. 27, 1914.....101.47
Same—Same, June 14, 1913.....6,307.74
Same—Same, Dec. 22, 1915.....117.01
Fleichman, Joseph—G. Gude, March 4, 1915.....235.60
Kirschenbuigh, Annie—M. Sohmer, Nov. 29, 1915.....225.65
Rubin, Morris—M. Dorf, May 6, 1904..113.72
Smith, Chas. A.—F. W. Bauer, Sept. 28, 1914.....124.17
Same—Same, Dec. 11, 1914.....1,563.87
Sherry, Peter P.—R. G. Langdon, June 24, 1912.....361.20
Burke, Edward—F. H. Sullivan et al., Nov. 10, 1915, (vacated).....109.16
Bruatman, Samuel—E. L. Richards, Sept. 21, 1915, (vacated).....339.17

In Bronx County.

Reinhardt, Edward—Richard E. Thibault, Inc., Aug. 16, 1915.....$77.06

NEW RECORD FOR EXPORTS.

Last Month's Figures Set Highest Mark in History of Our Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The record of exports in November has never been surpassed in the history of American trade. They were $331,114,527. The month that comes nearest to this was October, 1915, when the exports totaled $328,639,281. The trades of the entire year ending with November, 1915, went up over the five billion mark. The total value of imports for the year were $1,730,243,229, and the exports were valued at $3,437,292,533.

One year ago November exports aggregated $205,878,333, and in 1912, which was the former record, $278,244,191. The export balance for November was $166,825,858, as compared with $79,411,271 for November, 1914, and for the twelve months ended with November last $1,707,049,304, as against $242,542,093 one year ago and $738,472,118 two years ago. Duty-free imports comprised 68.3 per cent. of the November imports, compared with 62.1 per cent. for November, 1914.

Gold imports during November, 1915, amounted to $60,981,540, as against $7,391,729 in November, 1914. Twelve months' imports of gold aggregated $410,650,976, as compared with $58,352,035 in the preceding year. November exports of gold were valued at $3,661,153, as against $14,526,482 in November, 1914, while for twelve months ended with November, 1915, the total was $19,067,557, as compared with $233,057,825 in the preceding year. Instead of a net outward gold movement of $174,705,790, as in the twelve months ended with November, 1914, the year just ended shows a net inward gold movement of $890,983,419.

LULL IN THE WOOL TRADE.

Manufacturers Taking Account of Stock and Waiting for New Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Features of the wool market for the last week include greater interest in three-eighths and a quarter blood territories and greater buying of scoured Australians on the part of the smaller dealers. Importers are receiving good prices. Domestic wools are now cheaper than foreign wools.

"Sales for the week have not been particularly large, but have been pretty well distributed over the various grades. Manufacturers have not been buying to any great extent, due to the holiday season, taking account of stock and also waiting for the heavy weight season to open. Wool values are extremely strong, in anticipation of big business, which is expected to begin about Jan. 1.

"In woolen and worsted goods there has been a somewhat greater amount of duplicating for Spring, and a good number of cases, duplicate orders were larger than usual at this season of the year.

"The situation in cotton goods is generally satisfactory, with the exception of that portion of the trade in which cutbacks are necessary. Bleached goods are selling well, and indications favor even better selling."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 23. — Thirty corporations chartered today had aggregate capital stocks of $613,500. They include:

Defiance Check Writer Corpn., Rochester, check writers, adding machines, registers, devices, $350,000; F. S. Macomber, P. R. McPhail, S. C. Ward, Rochester.

The Jacobs Bros. Inc., scales, fixtures, tools, supplies, $75,000; A. J., H. M., and M. Jacobs, 78 Warren St.

Continental Steamship Co., Inc., navigation, transportation, $60,000; H. R. Farrar, N. F. Sudderly, Herbert D. Corbin, 27 Cedar St., attorney.

The Union Star Trimming Co., Inc., binding, trimmings, beltings, strippings, $10,000; Harry Lewis, Jr., Schmierir, M. Greenberg, 534 East 175th St., Bronx.

Hannah Koenig, Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; H., L., and H. Koenig, 48 Clinton St.

P. I. Levenson & Co., Inc., wearing apparel, textile fabrics, $10,000; B. Gassman, L. Lurie, P. I. Levenson, 769 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

Pennsylvania Black Granite Corpn., Bronx, quarrying stone, realty, construction, $10,000; A. Tozzlug, W. Parsons, F. Tarantino, 832 East 147th St., Bronx.

The American Distilling Co. of New York, Inc., whisky, gin, wines, commission, $10,000; S. Conklin, F. R. Series, A. R. Palmer, 46 Cedar St.

Diana Lunch Co., Inc., restaurants, lunchrooms, hotels, $7,000; A. Slade, S. Podolsky, C. Lifschitz, 220 East 12th St.

Hall Optical Corpn., lenses, optical goods, $10,000; M. M. Frucht, D. J. Klein, F. Zorn, 45 West 35th St.

The Palmer Navigation Co., Inc., navigation, $10,000; M. L. Gilbert, W. Baylis, Sanford J. Wise, Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall St., attorneys.

L. A. Lifschitz Inc., hotels, lunchrooms, restaurants, $5,000; S. J. Leftschutz, C. and L. A. Lifschitz, 220 East 12th St.

The Muldergi Sanitarium, Inc., care, treatment of sick, $5,000; T. J. Blake, M. F. Sheehan, K. B. Mulberg, 3366 Seventh Av.

American Metal Store Front Co., Inc., buildings of metol, furniture, fixtures, $5,000; F. Gartner, J. and C. S. Ciffer, 1,013 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Lawrence Dress Co., Inc., ladies' dresses, accessories, novelties, material, $5,000; I. Stein, L. Ginsberg, J. Schildhause, 1,588 Madison Av.

Emkay Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; L. Rieger, L. and M. Kramer, 80 South Tenth St., Brooklyn.

Domestic Sewing Machine Co., Inc., Buffalo, sewing machines, devices, $5,000; C. G. Babcock, J. Markel, W. Grant King, 101 Chapin Parkway, Brooklyn.

Spring Mail Co., Inc., theatrical, $5,000; P. Forster, M. F. McCormick, C. Schwartz, 165 B'way.

Piermont Operating Co., Inc., Piermont, hotels, apartment hotels, autos, vehicles, inns, accessories, $5,000; D. A. Christoffers, M. B. and O. C. Hall, Hartsdale.

Authorization: The Romanelli Co., Inc., Wilmington N. J., refining olive and other oils, $300,000. Representative, Morris N. Musher, 140 Liberty St., Manhattan.

Capital Increases: Schinasi Bros., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $2,100,000; Warnock Frohman Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $25,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions: Union Brass Bed Mfg. Co., Manhattan; A. Liebler Bottling Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 22.—Charters filed here: Mailwurin Aluminium Corporation, to conduct general mining operations of all kinds, to purchase, smelt, and refine aluminium, gas, coal, &c., $1,250,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

Chloride Arizona Copper Company, to mine for copper, gold, silver, &c., to refine and prepare same for market, $500,000; Fergis Gilles, [illegible] S. Dorsey, local Wilmington, Del., parties.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Distinctions Affecting the Duties Imposed on Imports.

George W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago, were sustained yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that trimmings belonging to A. B. Fiedler & Co. were properly dutiable at 50 per cent. as composed in chief value of beads or spangles. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. duty on them as made in part of net. There also was some question about the right of the customs brokers to file the protest in the name of the Fiedler firm, but the board decided they were authorized.

A. Kastor & Bros. failed to make the right claim for lower duty on razor handles composed of rubber. The Collector exacted duty at 55 per cent. as handles intended to be used in razors valued at more than $1 per dozen. The importers claimed a rate of 35 per cent. as parts of razors valued at less than $1 per dozen. Judge Fischer pointed out that single parts of razors imported separately are excluded from the paragraph under which assessment and claim were made, and that the importers' claim should have been based on the component material of chief value in the goods. The protest was overruled without affirming the Collector.

Eytinge & Co. imported goods which arrived here in June, 1913, and were entered under bond for immediate transportation to Philadelphia. Assuming that the goods would arrive there within a day or two, the importers made formal entry at the Philadelphia Custom House June 10, and deposited the estimated duty with the Collector. The merchandise appears to have been lost for several months, as the railroad company was unable to locate and deliver it to the customs authorities until Oct. 28 following. At that time the new tariff was in effect, and the Collector classified the goods under the appropriate paragraph in the law. The importers claimed that the lower duty accruing under the old act should be given, but Judge Hay, holding that the goods had not been "delivered" at the Custom House until after the act of 1913 became effective, overruled the protest.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher imported surface-coated paper which the Collector classified as "not specially provided for." This called for 35 per cent. duty, whereas the importers asked entry at 25 per cent. as papers with white coated surface or surfaces, calendar plate finish." Judge Fischer, in overruling the protest, said that the testimony fell far short of establishing the importers' contention.

The board denied relief to L. Avansino & Bro., Boston, in a protest against the assessment of duty on an amount which it was claimed was greater than the entered and appraised value. The merchandise was entered upon a pro forma invoice, and a bond given for the production of the consular invoice in the usual form. Acting on this pro forma invoice the Appraiser found the value to be correct. A couple of weeks later the consular invoice was presented to the Collector. This showed the value to be greater than that approved by the Appraiser. The Collector took duty on the price level stated in the regular invoice. The board held this action to be correct and declined to reverse the Collector.

SUES TEXTBOOK COMPANY.

Stockholder Seeks Light on Affairs of $20,000,000 Scranton Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 22.—In an effort to force full publicity of the affairs of all the corporations floated by T. J. Foster, President of the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Penn., Rozier C. Bowman of this city today instituted suit against the International Text Book Company, an adjunct of the schools, for $500 damages, alleging fraud in the sale to him of International Education Publishing stock.

The publishing company is a $20,000,000 concern brought forth in 1908 by T. J. Foster and his associates, to sell educational correspondence all over the world. It was controlled by the International Text Book Company, which received $11,000,000 of the stock for "good-will" for the courses established abroad.

Bowman alleges that he bought the stock on the representation that the company was paying large dividends. He admits having received dividends, but asserts they were paid out of sales of the stock and not out of earnings. The company discontinued dividends last July, and since then the corporation has steadfastly refused explanations.

A few weeks ago the minority stockholders met to consider means of forcing an accounting from the Foster group. They contended that about $10,000,000 of reported assets had disappeared.

DUTY ON SWISSES.

A Complicated Question for Decision by the Appraisers.

Proceedings were begun yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers to upset the classification imposed by the Treasury Department under the tariff on dotted and figured Swisses. The protestant, Max Adler of this city, who represents Zahner, Schiess & Co., with factories at St. Gall, Herisau, and Bruggen, Switzerland, claimed that the goods should be classified under Paragraph 252 as "cotton cloth," and assessed according to the average number of the yarn from which manufactured.

Frederick W. Brooks, counsel for the importers, called witnesses to the stand to support this contention, among them being J. L. Hollings of Catlin & Co. and J. W. MacDonough of J. Sachs & Co. Assistant Attorney General Hanson said the goods were made on the swivel loom, and that they naturally fell under Paragraph 266 as manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, this classification calling for duty of 30 per cent.

Director Streett, in charge of the Government's Bureau for the Analysis of Textile Samples, gave testimony which tended to prove that, owing to the construction of the goods in controversy, they could not be analyzed in the manner prescribed in the tariff law in order to find the average yarn number. As this question had not been before the board before, the attorneys were directed to prepare briefs preliminary to a study by the board of the points involved.

Spirited Demand for Wool.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,400 bales. The demand was spirited and prices were firm. New South Wales scoured merinos realized 2s 8d and New Zealand slipe lambs sold at 2s 3d, a record price. American purchases to date are estimated at 3,000 bales.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The bull movement in the wheat market received a substantial check during yesterday's operations under active profit taking and in absence of the aggressive export demand which recently furnished one of the strongest bull factors. At the outset there was an advance of ¾c to ⅞c, which carried the market to new high records for the season, but long wheat came out in large volumes and prices broke 2¼c to 3¼c and the close was 1⅝c to 2⅜c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 durum was quoted at 1.34½ free on board, New York; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.29 and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba 1.28¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Close	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.28¾	1.31	1.33⅞
May	1.30⅝	1.33	1.36½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.24⅞	1.21⅝	1.21⅝	1.24	1.25⅞
May	1.25⅜	1.22⅜	1.23	1.24⅞	1.28⅜
July	1.16	1.13⅛	1.15⅜	1.15¼	1.20

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher early, prices advancing 1@1⅛c on more aggressive operations on the buying side, prompted, apparently, by the recent strength and activity in wheat and on further complaints regarding the quality of the new crop. Late in the day the market lost most of the advance under increased selling pressure, and at the close of the day values were ¼@⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81¼c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	71¼	70⅛	70⅜	70⅛	65⅜
May	75	74⅛	74⅛	74	71⅜
July	75½	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	72½

OATS.

The oats market advanced early with wheat and corn, but declined during the late session, and final quotations were net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady. No. 3 white being quoted at 46½ to 47½c; No. 4 white, 45¾c to 46¾c; fancy clipped white, 49¼ to 50½c; ordinary clipped white, 46½ to 48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	42⅝	42¼	42¼	42⅛	43⅛
May	46⅛

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Information About Investments

which can be relied upon is even more necessary now than during ordinary times. Our Investors' Service Department as the result of many years of study and gathering of data is prepared to provide information regarding practically every investment security of any prominence. This information will be given without charge to those interested. As we are very desirous that investors should know the valuable service this department of our organization renders, we have prepared a booklet which explains in detail the character of this service and we will be glad to mail it gratis to those who apply for Booklet No. 195.

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We will be pleased to send a copy of our December General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Copper Shares Lead in Strength —Lull in Foreign Selling— The Exchange Situation.

Further evidence was supplied yesterday that while the stock market has been moving indifferently and trading has been restricted commercial and industrial business has been going forward apace. Definite news came to hand of a very large sale of copper at the highest price touched on the present forward movement, and from the steel industry again came the news of higher prices for some products and of a continuance of the activity which has become the familiar feature of steel trade reports of recent months. The stock market itself was aroused by some of this news to greater activity, the copper shares particularly showing strength in response to the news bearing particularly on them.

In other directions, too, proof is offered of the fact that the relatively quiet stock markets of recent weeks have not discouraged those having financial or business plans under way. Several corporation flotations are being put through in Wall Street just now, and the state of the investment market shows very clearly the confidence which is felt in the conditions which underlie corporate securities.

Both the bond and the stock markets have been interested in efforts to measure the probable amount and effect of the selling of American securities under the recently announced British mobilization scheme. Such information as has come to hand since that plan was formally announced has lessened whatever concern was felt over the impending liquidation of British-owned American stocks and bonds. Some indications were found in banking quarters yesterday that the British Treasury is inclined at the moment to postpone further sales possibly with a view to awaiting the still broader market which may grow out of January reinvestment. Meanwhile offerings are very easily taken. The block of St. Paul bonds recently announced as having been purchased from that road were all placed with investors within a day. The interest which the market is taking in forthcoming railroad financing of which no very large total is in sight shows that investment circles are still keen for new opportunities. The St. Paul and Pennsylvania have in hand plans for refunding bonds put out in France and England and about to be refinanced here, the Erie's proposed issue is expected to amount to $19,000,000, and the Southern Railway is spoken of as likely to be undertaking some financing in the near future.

The slackening of selling for English account is perhaps most significant from a broad financial viewpoint when considered in connection with the strength in sterling exchange. Apparently funds in ample amount have been provided at least in the sense that time may be taken to increase the British supplies of money in this market. In connection with the remittances which the British Government has had to make to this market count must of course be taken of the very large sums which have been paid in advance against contracts for munitions, which payments amount in effect to prepayment of part of next year's exports of these commodities.

It is understood in banking circles here that the feeling prevails in London that the exchange situation is now pretty well in hand, an impression which is thought to be borne out by the advance which sterling has recently shown and its firmness at the higher level. In this connection emphasis is laid in banking circles on the fact that stability of exchange rates is more important to our business men dealing with foreign countries than the question of the rate itself, and it is believed that what is aimed at now is relative stability rather than any effort to restore sterling to its normal level.

LONDON MARKET IS QUIET.

Money and Discount Rates Steady —American Securities Neglected.

LONDON, Dec. 22:—Money and discount rates were steady today. American exchange continued to advance slowly and cable transfers closed at 4.78⅜.

The stock market was quiet with a fairly good undertone. Japanese bonds and oil and shipping shares received the most attention, but a good number of American gold bonds also changed hands. Cuban Ports stock was flat on denials of recent favorable rumors regarding the company.

American securities were only occasionally dealt in. The closing tone was quiet. Brokers in this section were pleased by the portion of the Treasury mobilization scheme announcing that small amounts of American securities placed at the disposal of the Treasury must be handled through the Stock Exchange, at it was thought originally they would lose all the business.

LEAVES BOSTON & MAINE.

General Solicitor Resigns and Office Will Be Abolished.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The resignation of Edgar J. Rich, general solicitor of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, was announced today. He is to enter private practice.

President James H. Hustis said that the office of general solicitor would not be filled, but that later a new office to relieve the President of some responsibilities would be established. Charles S. Pierce, he said, would continue as general attorney.

Pennsylvania Co. Increases Dividend

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Company, which operates Pennsylvania Railroad lines west of Pittsburgh, today declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. This compares with 2 per cent. paid six months ago, making a total of 6 per cent. for the year. In 1914 the company paid a total of 4 per cent. The Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, also a Pennsylvania Railroad subsidiary, declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred and 2 per cent. on the common stock. In 1914 this company paid a total of 4 per cent. on the preferred and three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the common.

Change in White, Weld & Co.

Alexander M. White of Brooklyn, member of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the firm of White,, Weld & Co., 14 Wall Street will retire from active business on Jan. 1. His seat has been posted for transfer to W. J. K. Vanston, a member of the firm. Mr. White's brother, Harold T. White, will join the firm. Mr. White said yesterday that he had other interests which would engage some of his time. He has for many years taken part in Republican political affairs in Brooklyn.

French Still Turning In Gold.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Bank of France announced today that gold deposits for the last week amount to more than 30,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1915.

Total sales		Stocks, (Shares.) 540,000
Same day last year		1,303,894
Year to date		169,004,491
Same period last year		47,450,978
Average price and change 50 stocks		90.18 + .17
Same day last year		69.55 —1.26
	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	94.13 Oct. 22	68.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
130	132	100	Adams Express	132	132	132	132	+1½
25½	25⅞	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	25⅜	26	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
10	10⅛	1,700	Alaska Juneau	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
81	81⅞	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
82	82¼	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	83	82	82	— ⅛
69	70	200	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	69	69	— ½
60	60¼	9,000	Am. Can	59⅝	61	59⅜	60	—1
110	112	100	Am. Can pf	110⅜	110¾	110¾	110¾	+1
155½	156½	1,500	Am. Car & Fdry	77⅜	78	77	77⅛	...
54	54½	700	Am. Coal Products	155½	156⅜	155½	155⅝	+1¼
126	128½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54¾	54¼	54⅜	— ⅛
50	50⅜	200	Am. Express	125⅝	127	125⅝	127	+1⅞
26¼	27	500	Am. H. & Leath.pf	50½	50⅝	50¼	50¼	— ⅛
22½	23	200	Am. Ice Securities	27	27	27	27	+1½
68½	69¾	800	Am. Linseed	23	23	22¾	23	...
101	102	2,100	Am. Locomotive	68¼	69	68¼	68⅝	+ ⅛
8	10	200	Am. Locomotive pf	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	— ⅛
106¼	105⅝	40,400	Am. Malt	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
111¾	112	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	106¼	106¼	104⅞	105⅝	— ⅜
89	89½	700	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅞	+ ⅛
84⅝	85¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
61	62	2,100	Am. Smelters pf. B	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
115¼	115⅝	800	Am. Steel F'dries	61	62⅜	61	62	+ ⅛
63¼	67	100	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅛
128½	128¾	1,100	Am. Tel. & Cable	64	64	64	64	+ ⅛
200	200¾	1,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128½	129¾	128¾	128¾	+1½
47½	49	100	Am. Tobacco	202	202	200½	200½	— ½
95¾	95¾	100	Am. Woolen t. r	49	49	49	49	—1
88⅞	89½	46,500	Am. Woolen pf. t.r	96	96	96	96	—1⅝
63	64½	2,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	86¼	89⅜	86¼	88	+3
103½	105½	1,400	Associated Oil	63	64⅞	63	64⅜	+ ⅛
101½	101⅞	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	105⅜	105½	105¼	105½	+ ⅛
116¾	116⅞	7,900	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	2,220	Baldwin Loco	116¼	117¼	115⅞	116¼	+ ⅛
77	77⅜	300	Baltimore & Ohio	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92½	+ ⅛
...	3½	10	Baltimore & O. pf	77⅜	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	3⅝	5,050	Bank of Commerce	179	179	179	179	...
468	470	200	Batopilas Mining	...	...	...	...	...
88	88⅝	100	Bethlehem Steel	3¾	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	469	470	460	470	+ ⅛
11	12	100	Br'n Shoe pf. s. 20 f	88	88	88	88	—1
85	86	250	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
66⅝	67	3,300	Burns Brothers	11	11	11	11	...
32½	32½	10,690	Butte. & Superior	84½	85½	84½	85⅛	— ⅛
61	61⅞	5,100	California Petr	66	67¼	66	66⅞	+1⅛
179½	179⅝	1,800	California Pet. pf	31	32⅝	30⅝	32½	+1⅝
52½	53	600	Canadian Pacific	60	62	60	61¾	+1⅝
141	144	1,400	Central Leather Co	179½	180¾	179¼	179⅝	— ⅛
61⅝	61⅞	6	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	53½	53½	52⅝	53⅛	— ⅛
38½	39	1,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	141	141	141	141	...
93	93½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	61¼	62	61¼	61¾	+ ⅛
131	132¼	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
131	130½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	93	93⅝	93	93⅜	+ ⅛
161	161	200	Chi., & Northwest	132¼	132½	132¼	132¼	+ ⅛
168	168	1,900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	180	130⅝	130	130⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	2,800	Chile Copper	15⅝	16⅞	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
54	54⅛	5,800	Chino Copper	24	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	2,450	Col. Fuel & Iron	53½	54¼	53½	54¼	+1¼
35½	34½	100	Colorado & South	51¼	52	50¾	51¾	+ ⅛
145½	145¾	1,700	Consolidated Gas	34	34	34	34	—1
19¾	19⅝	300	Corn Products Ref	143½	145⅞	145	145½	+ ⅛
91	92	1,400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
72¾	73	1,400	Crucible Steel	91½	91½	91	91	— ⅛
110½	111	800	Crucible Steel pf	72½	73½	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅛
151	158	1,000	Cuban-Am. Sugar	111	111	111	111	...
152	152½	1,300	Delaware & Hud	153	158	153	158	+ ⅛
215	230	200	Del., Lack. & West	151½	152½	151½	152½	+ ⅛
47	47¾	2,400	Distillers' Secur	220	222½	220	222½	+2½
28	28¾	100	Dome Mines	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
64	64⅞	100	Elec. Storage Bat	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	9,500	Erie	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
55⅝	56	1,200	Erie 1st pf	41¾	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
52	52⅜	250	Federal M. & S. pf	55⅞	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
172½	174⅞	300	General Electric	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅛
499	500	500	General Motors	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	174⅞	+ ⅛
120¾	122	1,800	General Motors pf	500	502	499	499	—11
124½	125⅜	1,900	Goodrich (B.F.)	124⅞	124⅞	120¾	121	—8
48½	48⅞	600	Great Northern pf	72¼	73	72¼	72¼	+ ⅛
50¼	50¾	2,950	G. N. certs.ore prop	48	48⅞	48	48⅞	+ ⅛
78¼	78⅝	7,700	Greene-Cananea	49	51	49	50¼	+1⅛
103¼	103⅝	18,148	Guggenheim Explor	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	45⅞	300	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	...
21⅛	21⅝	24,400	Inspiration Copper	44½	45⅝	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
...	20	500	Interboro Con. ctfs	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
111	111⅛	100	Inter.-Met.	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
80	84	1,500	Int. Agricultural	111	112¾	111	111¾	+ ⅛
73¼	73¾	300	Int. Harvester, N.J	80	80	80	80	—8
196¼	196¼	44,050	Int. Harvester Corp	74¼	75⅝	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
12¼	12⅝	730	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	196	196¼	190	190	— ½
48¼	48⅝	1,900	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	12	12⅝	12	12	— ½
31¼	31½	1,950	Int. Paper	49¾	49⅞	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
64⅜	64⅝	100	Int. Paper pf	31¾	31¾	31¼	31½	— ⅛
80½	81	1,400	Kansas City South	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
82	82	800	Kan. City South.pf	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
21	22	100	Lackawanna Steel	82	82	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
...	63	100	Lehigh Valley	23	23	22	22	—2½
126½	128¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	55	55	55	55	—1
61	65	400	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ⅛
76	76½	8,200	Louis. & Nash	64¾	65½	64¾	65⅛	— ⅛
101¼	101¼	600	Manhattan Shirt	76	76¾	76	76	—1⅛
56½	56⅝	2,600	Maxwell Motors	101	101¼	101	101¼	+ ⅛
102¾	103	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	56½	56⅝	56½	56½	+ ⅛
97	97½	45,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	98⅝	103⅝	98¼	98¼	+ ⅛
34¾	34½	700	Mexican Petroleum	96	97	96	97	+1⅛
14⅜	16	5,400	Mex. Petroleum pf	34	34⅝	33⅝	34½	+ ⅛
6½	7	100	Miami Copper	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—1⅛
3⅞	4¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
...	...	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
71⅞	73¼	100	Missouri Pacific	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
71⅞	73½	12	do., trust rcts	...	...	...	...	...
110½	112¼	100	Montana Power	72⅜	73½	72⅜	73¼	+1⅛
110¼	112¼	96	Montana Power pf	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	...
127½	128	800	do., odd lot	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
78	80	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	109½	109½	108½	108½	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	127½	127½	127½	127⅝	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	2,200	Nat. En. & St. Co	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+ ⅛
...	29	300	Nat. Lead Co.	28½	29	28⅝	29	+1¼
15¾	15⅝	1,600	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	64	65½	64	65½	+ ⅛
137	137½	100	Nevada Con. Cop	8¾	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	105⅞	6,250	N. Y. Air Brake	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
74½	74⅞	700	N. Y. Central	136¼	136¾	136¼	136¾	—2½
30⅜	30⅝	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	105¾	106¾	105¾	106¾	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	900	N. Y. Ont. & West	74	74⅝	74	74⅝	+1
72½	73	1,700	Norfolk & Western	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	...
115⅞	116¼	6,600	North American	120⅜	120⅞	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	100	Northern Pacific	72	72½	72	72½	+ ⅛
11½	11⅝	100	Ontario Mining	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
42⅜	43	100	Pacific Mail	10¾	11	10	10	— ⅛
58½	58⅝	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
39	39½	1,000	Penn. R. R	42	42	42	42	— ½
93¼	93½	700	People's Gas, Chi	58¾	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
131	132¼	700	Philadelphia Co	109	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
135	136	200	P., C. C. & St. L	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	+1¼
131	131	700	Pittsburgh Coal	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
16½	16⅝	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	111	113¾	111	113⅝	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	1,900	do., odd lot	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	...
24½	24⅝	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	64	64	64	64	...
54	54⅛	2,800	Public Service N. J	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ⅛
109½	110	100	Pullman Co	166	166	166	166	+ ⅛
100	100	100	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
200	200	5,200	Railway Steel Sp	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
81¼	81⅝	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	5,900	Reading	81	81⅞	80⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
109½	110¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	53¾	55¾	53¾	55¾	+ ⅛
99	100	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	+ ⅛
5	5⅛	200	Rock Island Co. pf	5	5	5	5	...
45	45⅜	200	St. Louis & San Fr	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
19	21	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
45	...	500	St. Louis Southw	20	20	19	20	—2½
17⅝	18¼	300	St. L. Southw. pf	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
39½	40	200	Seaboard Air Line	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
39½	40	60	Seab. Air Line pf	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
183	183½	1,850	do., odd lot	40	40	40	40	+ ⅛
62	63	300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	182¼	184	182¼	183	+ ⅛
101	101¼	4,644	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	62¾	63⅜	62	62	+ ⅛
...	107	104	Southern Pacific	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101	+ ⅛
...	106⅝	300	So. Pacific t r	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23	1,100	South P. R. Sug. pf	108	108½	108	108½	+ ⅛
61	62	100	Southern Railway	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
168¼	168¾	7,400	Southern Ry. pf	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅛
112	114½	100	Studebaker Co	167¼	169¾	167¼	168¼	+ ⅛
59⅜	60	9,900	Studebaker Co. pf	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
231½	232	5,500	Tennessee Copper	58½	60¾	58½	59⅜	+1⅛
59¾	60	500	Texas Co	234	234	231	231¾	— ⅛
28¼	31	200	Third Avenue	59½	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
136⅜	136⅞	5,000	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
83	83¾	100	Union Pacific	136⅜	137½	136⅜	136⅜	+ ⅛
62	64	200	Union Pacific pf	83¾	83¾	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	9¼	5,600	United Cigar Mfrs	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ⅛
149	150	1,000	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¾	9	9¼	+ ⅛
21	22	1,000	United Fruit Co	149	149¾	148¾	149¼	+ ⅛
38	39¾	100	United Rys. Inv	22¼	22⅝	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
23	24	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	40	40	39	39	—1
124¾	125	3,700	U. S. C. I. P. & F	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
54¼	55	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	123	125⅞	123	125	+ ⅛
109	110	900	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	54¼	55¼	54¼	54¾	+ ⅛
86	86¼	51,800	U. S. Steel	108½	110	108½	109⅝	+ ⅛
116¾	117	600	U. S. Steel pf	85⅝	86⅜	85½	86	+ ⅛
79¾	79¾	16,100	Utah Copper	116⅞	117	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
47	47¾	600	Va.-Car. Chemical	78½	80	78½	79½	+1¼
15¾	16	600	Wabash	47	47	46¾	47	...
45	45¼	2,600	Wabash pf. A	15¾	16½	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	29	1,100	Wabash pf. B	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	— ⅛
128	130	100	Wells Fargo Exp	29	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
86¼	87	600	Western Union Tel	130	130	130	130	—3
68⅝	69	7,100	Westinghouse El. & M	86¾	87	86¾	87	...
78	82	100	Westingh. E. & M. pf	68¼	69¼	68¼	68⅞	+ ⅜
4¾	4¾	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf	80	80	80	80	...
236	240	100	Willys-Overland	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
119¼	119¾	2,300	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	242½	242½	242½	242½	+ ⅛
				118⅝	119⅞	118⅞	119⅝	+1¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hornblower & Weeks and White, Weld & Co. announced yesterday that certificates for Lee Rubber and Tires stock will be available for delivery on Monday, Dec. 27.

Hallgarten & Co. announce that the issue of Hartman Corporation stock has been largely oversubscribed and the lists closed.

The Directors of the General Gas and Electric Company, in addition to the general quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, have declared payment of the accumulations, amounting to three-fourths of 1 per cent. The stock now goes on a regular 7 per cent. basis.

E. A. Green has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the insurance department of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

The Fidelity Trust Company, in addition to the semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. and the Christmas dividend of 2 per cent., has declared a special dividend of 2 per cent.

More than 53 per cent. of the general mortgage gold bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company have been deposited with the Sabin Committee.

Trading Calm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 68 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 70 centimes.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	90.50	89.11	90.36	+ .15
Industrials	100.58	99.11	100.00	+ .18
COMBINED AVERAGE.				
Dec. 14	90.76	89.16	90.67	+1.33
Dec. 15	91.18	90.15	90.59	— .08
Dec. 16	91.03	89.34	89.42	—1.17
Dec. 17	90.37	89.11	90.27	+ .85
Dec. 18	90.27	89.77	89.98	+ .20
Dec. 20	90.63	89.95	90.12	+ .14
Dec. 21	90.40	89.75	90.01	— .11
Dec. 22	90.52	89.61	90.18	+ .17

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Dec., 1915	91.90	Dec. 7	88.58	Dec. 2	90.18
Dec., 1914	83.21	Dec. 15	58.97	Dec. 24	60.20
Dec., 1913	68.69	Dec. 26	65.10	Dec. 15	68.04
Dec., 1912	82.54	Dec. 2	72.23	Dec. 16	73.20
Dec., 1911	78.40	Dec. 26	75.06	Dec. 8	77.60
*Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	90.18
Year, 1914	75.70	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb.	68.04
Year, 1912	85.58	Sep. 30	76.24	Feb. 1	78.20
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.92

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$11,745,448	$92,423,315
Ordinary internal rev.	25,987,953	181,204,288
Income tax	798,136	13,921,806
Miscellaneous	3,256,934	20,525,939
Total receipts	$39,788,467	$308,075,050
Excess of ord.disburse. ments over ord.rec'ts	8,414,658	51,581,824
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	9,710,682	51,113,967
Expenditures	48,203,126	359,658,874

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Visionary.

In 1908, when W. C. Durant, as the head of the General Motors Company, announced to the trade that he planned a production of 50,000 automobiles for the following year, he threw consternation into the automobile manufacturers of the country. Most of them had been making buggies and bicycles, and they had little faith in the ability of the country to buy that many cars. They decided that the General Motors would bankrupt the industry, for they were all sure that 50,000 cars could not be sold in a single year. A meeting was called in Detroit to see if a working agreement could not be brought about to restrict production. When the manufacturers got together some one proposed that each man write on a slip of paper the

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7% Cumulative Preferred

Through a working agreement with the Colt Patent Fire Arms Company, this Company is manufacturing Colt Automatics, and has an order from the British Government for 12,000 guns under exceptionally favorable conditions.

The profits estimated on this contract will be in excess of the amount required to retire this Preferred issue, which is callable on or before June 1st, 1917, at par and accrued dividends; no dividends on the Common stock can be paid until this Preferred stock is retired.

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COTTON IS LISTLESS BECAUSE OF HOLIDAY

Decline in January Options Not as Great as Had Been Expected.

PRICES 5 TO 7 POINTS OFF

Liverpool Is Dull and Easier—Sentiment Generally Is Against the Market.

Trading in cotton yesterday was light and of a holiday character. The range of prices was again very narrow, and probably would have been even further reduced had it not been for some liquidation of January prior to the first notice day, which comes on Monday. Belated longs sold more or less January, which went to a further discount under the later positions. The decline in this option, however, was not as great as had been expected, as there was a fairly large short interest which showed a disposition to cover.

There was little news of importance and no trading incentive of consequence aside from near-month liquidation. The close was steady at a net decline of 5 to 7 points.

The approaching holidays also restricted business. The New York market will be closed on Saturday, and Liverpool will be closed Saturday and Monday.

Sentiment is generally against the market. The bears are looking forward to the crop prospects for next season with their ideas for a decline based on the expectation that the acreage will be greatly increased unless there is a substantial decline between now and planting time.

An interesting statement of cotton conditions in Germany is taken from the Frankfurter Zeitung of Nov. 11, which says that employment in the German cotton spinning mills is falling off very much in consequence of recent regulations restricting the consumption of cotton. Yarns are no longer delivered except to purchasers who can prove that they will be used for the carrying out of army contracts, and as such orders are not on a large scale business is quiet. The price of cotton in Germany has trebled since the war began, and is now between 25 and 30 cents a pound.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 12.10 for middling. Sales, 2,500 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Dec.	11.90	11.82	11.85@11.86	11.88@11.91
Jan.	11.92	11.86	11.87@11.88	11.93@11.94
March	12.22	12.15	12.16@12.17	12.22@12.23
May	12.46	12.38	12.39@12.40	12.46@12.47
July	12.60	12.52	12.54@12.55	12.59@12.60
Oct.	12.33	12.24	12.25@12.26	12.32@12.33

Total port receipts, 43,704 bales; last year, 56,409.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	13,255	61,031	7,836
Galveston	14,239	11,863	19,030
Mobile	719	286	720
Charleston	501	1,425	2,450
Savannah	3,988	5,450	14,305
Wilmington	146	519	1,773
Norfolk	1,838	....	29

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,152	1,539	2,549
Memphis	4,357	7,823	5,748
St. Louis	935	3,765	6,810
Houston	7,346	14,888	10,121
Exports, 34,181 bales; total thus far this season, 2,181,451; total last season, 2,248,545.			

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
184 Galveston	12.10	352,382	486,496
1,450 New Orleans	11.69	404,867	316,622
25 Mobile	11.50	29,617	51,389
550 Savannah	12.00	228,863	273,762
—— Charleston	12.00	102,008	121,853
—— Wilmington	11¼	33,166	40,188
655 Norfolk	11.50	128,665	81,491
1,179 Augusta	11.50	209,264	162,387
1,500 Memphis	12.12	282,667	272,911
—— St. Louis	12.12	15,612	32,854
2,055 Houston	12.05	235,596	173,039

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 8 points advance at 763. Sales, 6,000. Receipts, 11,000 bales. American, nil. Market closed barely steady.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty-six roads	$12,483,707	+$3,467,085
One road	646,702	— 11,779
Total (27 roads)	13,130,409	+ 3,455,306

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$1,616,245	$1,443,235	$173,010
Net after taxes	693,134	620,033	73,101
Total income	749,198	669,220	79,975
Sur. after chgs. and discount	414,952	276,946	138,006
11 mos. gross	16,907,380	15,363,231	1,544,129
Net after taxes	7,247,816	6,339,118	908,698
Total income	7,603,282	6,630,099	973,184
Sur. aft. chgs. and discount	3,792,383	2,285,708	1,506,675
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	2,791,667	1,670,725	1,120,942
12 mos. gross	18,486,817	16,841,726	1,645,091
Net after taxes	7,906,714	6,879,943	1,026,771
Total income	8,279,016	7,193,719	1,085,297
Sur. aft. chgs., disc. & amort.	4,151,591	2,494,460	1,657,131
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	3,150,874	1,879,476	1,271,398

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.35	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	@5	4.40	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55	4.40
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5		4.60	4.40
Chesa. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.15
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.62	4.40
Chi., Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½		4.50	4.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.75	4.50
C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.45	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.65	4.45
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.30	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½	@5	4.30	4.20
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		6.00	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		6.50	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		4.55	4.40
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.30	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.60	4.40
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.25	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.50	4.90
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'23	5		4.62	4.45
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.35	4.20
Virginian Ry.	1916-'19	5		4.55	4.25

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.50	....	39.00	....
Lead	5.40	....	5.40	....
Spelter	17.55	....	17.25	....
Antimony	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00
Quicksilver	*$130.00	....	*$125.00	....
Aluminium	*53.00	56.00	*56.00	58.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy.	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 20¼@20⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wed'day. £	s. d.	Tuesday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	82	15 0	84	5 0
Copper, futures	82	15 0	84	5 0
Tin, spot	166	0 0	167	5 0
Tin, futures	167	0 0	168	5 0
Spelter	29	0 0	29	0 0
Lead	29	0 0	29	0 0

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102½
6s	Sept.,	1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	104
4½s	June,	1965	105⅝	105⅞	105⅛	105⅜
4½s	March,	1963	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1957	105⅛	105⅜	105	105⅜
4½s	May,	1957	105⅛	105⅜	105	105⅜
4½s	Nov.,	1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛
4½s	May,	1917	100⅜	....	100⅜	....
4½s	March,	1964	101⅛	101⅜	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	March,	1962	101⅛	101½	100⅞	101⅜
4½s	Sept.,	1960	101⅛	101½	100⅞	101⅜
4½s	March,	1930-60	101⅛	101½	100⅞	101⅛
4s	May,	1959	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98⅛
4s	May,	1958	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s	May,	1957	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s	Nov.,	1956	97	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s	Nov.,	1964	97	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s	Nov.,	1936	97	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s	Nov.,	1955	87	..	87	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	87	87⅜	87	87⅛
3½s	May,	1954	87	88	87	88

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	3
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	..	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2½	1¾	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2¾
90 days	2¼@2¾
4 months	2¾@3
5 months	2¾@3
6 months	2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3 @3½
6 months	3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.73187	$4.7275	$4.7275	....
Cables	4.74	4.73625	4.73625	+.00½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.7275	4.73625
5.1826	Paris	5.84	5.83
95.28	Berlin	76.9375	77.00
20.26	Austria	13.35	13.40
19.20	Greece	19.30	19.35
26.79	Scandinavia	27.70	27.80
19.29	Spain	18.82	18.87
5.1826	Switzerland	5.265	5.255
40.19	Holland	43.1875	43.25
5.1826	Italy	6.5675	6.56
51.45	Russia	..	32.00
	China—		
	Hongkong	45.45	45.60
	Shanghai	61.00	61.125
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	..
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	..
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.75	41.875
32.44	Rio	23.625	23.75
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.69	$4.67	$4.67¾	$4.65¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $454,804,074; balance, $34,111,829; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $662,603.

The local banks have lost $3,620,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25 15-16d, off ⅛d; New York, 54½c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 42c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The movement in the coppers exerted a favorable influence throughout the entire list on the Consolidated Exchange with general firmness displayed, although realizing sales had an irregular effect toward the close. Anaconda led the list and its upward movement benefited the minor copper stocks particularly. American Smelting and Mexican Petroleum were also conspicuous for their strength.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
340	Alaska Gold	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	28
50	Alaska Juneau	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	Am. B. Sugar	69¼	69¾	69¼	69½
4,870	Am. Can	59¼	61½	59¼	60¾
370	Am. Car & F.	77	78	77	77¾
100	Am. Ice Sec.	27½	27½	27½	27½
240	Am. Linseed	23	23	23	23
40	Am. Locomot'e	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
7,350	Am. Smelting	106½	106	104½	105½
100	Am. Sugar	115½	115½	115½	115½
12,680	Ana. Copper	86¼	89¼	86¼	88¾
680	Baldwin Loco.	115¾	117¼	115½	115¾
50	Balt. & Ohio	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
200	Batopilas	3¼	3¾	3½	3½
1,510	Californin Pet.	31½	32¾	30⅝	32
100	Can. Pacific	179¾	179¾	179¾	179¾
200	Cent. Leather	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53½
210	C., R. I. & P.	16	16½	16	16½
100	Chino Copper	53½	54¼	53½	54
340	Col. Fuel & I.	51½	52	51	52
60	Con. Gas	145½	146	145½	146
40	Corn Products	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19¼
110	Crucible Steel	72⅜	74	72¾	74
150	Dist. Securit's	47½	48	47½	47½
920	Erie	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41½
20	Erie 1st pf	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
10	Gen. Electric	174⅜	d174⅜	174⅜	174⅜
130	Goodrich Co	72¼	73	72¼	72⅞
70	Gt. North. Ore	48	48⅜	48	48½
100	Guggen. Exp	78	78¾	78	78¾
630	Insp. Copper	44¾	45⅝	44¾	45⅜
110	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	74	74⅞	74	74⅝
210	Int. Paper	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
50	Lack. Steel	81½	81½	81½	81½
20	Lehigh Valley	81½	81½	81½	81½
80	Max. Motor	76¼	76¾	76	76
10,960	Mexican Pet.	98⅞	103¾	98½	102¾
90	Miami Copper	34	34½	34	34½
40	Mo. Pacific	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
40	Nat. En. & S.	28¼	28½	28½	28½
170	Nat. Lead	65½	65½	65½	65½
40	Nevada Con	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
190	N. Y. Central	105⅜	105⅝	105½	105⅝
60	N.Y., N.H. & H.	75	75	74⅞	74⅞
30	Nort. & West.	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
320	Ontario Min.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
40	Pennsylvania	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
30	Pitts. Coal	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
180	Ray Copper	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜
280	Reading	81¼	81⅜	80⅞	81⅜
280	Rep. I. & S.	53⅞	55¼	53⅜	54½
160	So. Pacific	101	101¼	100⅜	100⅞
10	So. Railway	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
330	Studebaker Co.	168¼	169¾	168	168⅜
1,240	Tenn. Copper	59	60½	59	59⅝
20	Texas Co	233½	233½	233½	233½
690	Union Pacific	136⅝	137½	136½	137¼
50	Un. Rys. Inv.	22¼	22½	22¼	22½
130	U. S. Rubber	54⅜	55½	54½	55⅜
12,250	U. S. Steel	85⅝	88¼	85¾	86⅞
500	Utah Copper	78½	79¾	78⅜	79¾
30	Va.-Car. Chem.	47	47¼	47	47¼
20	Wabash pf. A	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45⅞
250	Wabash pf. B	29½	29½	29½	29½
70	W. Un. Tel	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
590	Westing. El	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
20	Woolw'th Co.	119½	119½	119½	119½
61,510					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.21½	.21½	.21¾	.21¾
500	Booth	.41	.41	.41	.41
1,500	C. O. D.	.04	.04	.04	.04
200	Elkton	.33	.33	.33	.33
1,200	Goldf'd Flor.	.42	.48	.42	.46
200	Jim Butler	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
1,000	Kewaras	.19¾	.21	.19¾	.21
1,000	Sand.-Kendall	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Sierra Nev.	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Tonopah Ext.	3.92½	3.92½	3.92½	3.92½
7,200					

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street:

5 shares National Bank of Cuba, $100 each, 122.

10 shares J. Spencer Turner Company preferred, $100 each, 21¼.

1 share Virginian Power Company common, $100, 10.

22 shares Boro Bridge Realty Company, $100 each, $30 lot.

$1,000 Seacoast Realty Company 6 per cent. bonds, due April 14, 1914, $500 each, $800 lot.

200 shares United States Ordnance and Projectile Company, $100 lot.

$1,000 Lake Huron & Northern Ontario Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1943, $100 lot.

15 shares New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $750 per share.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
135	Ahmeek	94	97	94	97
2,410	Alaska Gold	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
830	Algomah	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞
565	Aloucz	57¼	60	57¼	60
4,695	Am. Zinc	68	69	67⅞	68⅝
442	Anaconda	88	89	86	89
50	Ariz. Coml	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Butte & Bal	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3,610	Butte & Sup	66	67¼	65¾	66⅜
500	Bonanza	33c.	35c.	35c.	35c.
2,730	Cal. & Ariz	68¾	70	68¾	69¾
113	Cal. & Hecla	540	551	540	551
50	Centennial	17	17	17	17
100	Chino	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54¼
1,257	Cop. Range	59	59½	59	59
5	Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
925	East Butte	15½	16	15½	16
50	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
290	Granby	81	83	80½	83
1,318	Greene Can	49	50¾	49	50¼
255	Hancock	16	16¼	16	16¼
10	Indiana	5½	5½	5½	5½
350	Inland Creek	50½	50½	50	50
50	Isl. Creek pf	91	91	91	91
590	Isle Royale	27¼	29	27	29
30	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
1,020	Lake	18½	19½	18½	19¼
10	La Salle	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5½
280	Mason Val	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
300	Mass. Con	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12½
100	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
33	Miami	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
1,515	Mohawk	88⅝	94	88⅝	93½
25	Nevada Con	15	15	15	15
130	New Arcadian	10	10¼	10	10¼
100	New Idria	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾
1,100	North Butte	31¼	32	31¼	31½
150	North Lake	2	2	2	2
819	Old Dom	57	58	57	58
105	Osceola	85	87½	85	87
115	Pond Creek	16½	16¾	16¼	16½
260	Quincy	86	88	86	88
40	Ray Con	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
770	Santa Fe	3⅜	3⅜	3	3⅜
15	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3,320	Shattuck	34	35¼	34	35
300	South Lake	6	6¼	6	6¼
50	South Utah	35c.	35c.	30c.	30c.
253	St. Marys	85	89	85	89
122	Sup. & Boston	2½	2½	2⅜	2¾
190	Sup. Copper	25	26¼	25	26¼
50	Tamarack	47	49	47	49
510	Trinity	10	10	10	10
650	Tuolumne	34	35	34	35
4,077	U. S. Smelter	48¼	49	48	49
282	U. S. Smel. pf.	49	49¼	48¾	49
35	Utah Con	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
165	Utah Copper	79¼	80	79¼	79¾
50	Wolverine	58	59½	58	59½
50	Wyandotte	1½	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	106½	106½	106½	106½
5	Boston Elev	82	82	81½	81½
100	Bost. & Maine	33¼	33¼	33	33
520	Mass. Elec	6⅜	6⅜	6	6
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35½	34	34
10	North H'mpsh.	97½	97½	97½	97½
65	New Haven	74	74¾	74	74⅜
10	Old Colony	151	151	151	151
25	West End	64½	64½	64½	64½
10	West End pf	82	82	82	82

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Ch	70¼	70¼	69½	69½
50	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	98½	98½	98	98
20	Am. Pn. Serv	2	2	2	2
163	Am. Sugar	115¼	115¾	115¼	115¾
7	Am. Sugar pf	118¾	118¾	117½	117½
946	Am. Tel. & T.	128¾	128¾	128¼	128¼
290	A., G. & W. I.	31¾	32	31	32
200	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46	46	46	46
45	Edison	245	245	245	245
44	Gen. Electric	175	175	174½	174½
23	Mass. Gas	84½	84¾	84½	84¾
10	Mass. Gas pf.	84½	85	84½	85
131	McElwain pf.	100⅜	100	100⅜	100
2	Mergenthaler	167	167	167	167
50	Mexican Tel.	2	2	2	2
25	N.E.Tel. exdiv.	131	131	130½	130½
10	Pullman	164	164	164	164
10	Reece Fold	4	4	4	4
50	Swift	125⅝	126	125½	126
90	Torrington	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾
5	Torrington pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
358	United Fruit	149	149¾	148¾	149¼
1,219	Un. Fruit rts	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
692	Un. Shoe Mach	51	51½	51	51
41	Un. Shoe M. pf	29	29	28¾	28¾
497	U. S. Steel	85¼	86½	85	86½
4,450	Ventura Con	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼
10	West. Union	87	87	87	87
10	Wollaston L'd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

BONDS.

$2,000	Am.T. & T. 4s	90⅝	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
5,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½
21,000	Mission. River Power 5s	81	81½	81	81
11,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	101⅜	101½	101⅜	101¼
1,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	La Rose	.60	.70
B

Barney & Smith Car
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Dayton Pow. & Light Co.
Hale & Kilburn
Jos. Dixon Crucible
Manning, Max. & Moore
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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened by the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., January 7, 1916, for the purchase of the following unserviceable public property: Glass chimneys, marine boilers, pumps, hoisting engines, iron junk. Information upon application to above office.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market More Active, with Continued Irregularity in Price Movements—Bonds Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 317,940 shares of stock and $263,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 80,920; oils, 15,950, and mining, 215,070. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Ajax Rub., Inc. w. i.	69¼	69¾	69¼	69⅝
1,275	Am. Inter. Corp. w. i. 10% pd.	16	16	12	15
500	Am. Zinc	67⅝	69	67⅝	69
800	A., G. & W. I.	32	32	31	31
400	A., G. & W. I. pf.	45¼	46¼	45	46
10	‡Bank Dis. Cor.	5	5	5	5
75	‡Can. C. & F.	91	91	91	91
600	‡Can. C. & F. pf.	106	107	106	107
8,500	‡Can. Nat. Gas.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
70	‡Carbon Steel	68	71	68	71
800	‡Car. L. & P.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝
1,000	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½
3,025	‡Chic. Mot. Car.	130	150	132	135
10	Driggs-Seabury	143	143	143	143
200	Driggs-S. rts.	26	27	26	26
700	Emer. Phono.	14¾	15½	14¼	15
200	Fed. Dye. & Ch.	45½	46	45½	46
400	Has. Bark. Car	58	55	58	55
50	‡Hendes Mfg.	28½	29½	28½	29½
50	‡H. & A. Arms	56	56	56	56
100	‡Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½
12,600	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	15	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞
7,800	‡Int. M. M. pf.	74	75¾	73⅜	73¾
2,600	‡Inter. Nickel, new	50	50	49⅜	49⅞
2,000	Intercon. Rub.	13	14⅜	13	14¼
50	Jewel Tea w. i. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
10,000	Kath. Br. pf.	30	30	21	21½
10	Kelly-S. T.	295	295	291	291
200	‡K.-S. T. w. i.	72½	72½	72½	72½
200	‡Key. Ordn.	10¼	11	10¼	11
600	Lee Tire	47	47⅜	47¼	47¼
3,100	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Marc. of Am.	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
700	‡Maxim Mun.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½
6,600	‡Midvale Steel	72¼	73½	72	73½
1,800	‡Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	¾	⅞
1,500	Pear. T. & M. C.	37¼	37¼	36	36½
1,700	‡Poole E. & M. Co.	117	116	115¼	116
1,000	Reo Motor	82	88	82	88
1,275	‡St. J. Lead.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
1,600	‡S. S. Kresge w. i.	17	17	17	17
2,000	Sterling Gum.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	44¼	45	44¼	45
3,000	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
1,000	‡Un. Fruit rts.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
320	‡U. S. Li. & H. G.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	‡U. S. Li. & H. Corp. pf.	5	5	5	5
4,500	White Motors Co., w. i.	52⅜	53⅜	52⅜	53¼
800	World Film.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	Continental Oil	275	275	275	— 3
6	Illinois Pipe L.	185	183	183	— 2
155	Indiana Pipe L.	114	112	112	— 4½
100	Nat. Transit.	35	34	34	— ½
112	Ohio Oil	187	186	187	+ 2
120	Penn.-Mex. Oil.	71	70¼	70½	— ½
250	Pierce Oil	17¼	17	17	— ½
112	Prairie O. & G.	440	438	438	— 1
240	Prairie Pipe L.	240	238	238	— 1
25	S. Oil of Cal.	390	386	386	— 4
5	S. Oil of Ind.	550	547	537	— 9
32	S. Oil of N. J.	558	555	555	— 2
125	S. Oil of N. Y.	235	231	231	— 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

1,500	Chalmers Oil	8¾	7¾	8¾	..
1,000	‡Cosden & Co.	13¾	13	12¾	— ¾
8,200	‡Houston Oil.	24½	25⅝	24½	— ¾
750	‡Inter. Petro'm.	13	13	13	..
2,000	Met. Petro'm.	22¼	21½	21⅞	+ ⅝
3,000	Sul. Oil & Ref.	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1,000	Sul. O. & R. pf.	5¼	7⅜	5¼	..
1,000	‡Ven. Con. Oil.	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
1,200	‡Victoria Oil.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	††Alta-Con.	15	15	15	15
700	††Am. Comm.	8	9	8	8
3,700	††Atlanta	21	22	21	21
800	Big L. Dev.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	††Booth	42	42	39	40
9,200	Braden Copper.	16½	16½	16⅛	16¼
3,600	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6½	6	6⅜
100	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	3	3
200	‡Calaveras C.	3	3	3	3
500	‡Caledonia	84	84	84	84
1,500	‡Canada Cop.	2¼	2⅜	2	2⅛
3,700	‡Cashboy	6	6¼	6	6¼
2,600	Cer. de Pasco.	36½	38½	36¼	37
1,500	‡Cia. Sin.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	C. Nev.-Utah.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	††Emma Cop.	17	18	17	18
9,000	Fed. Reserve.	18	19	17	18
5,500	First Nat. Cwa.	6	6⅝	6	6⅜
3,200	Goldfield Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,700	††Goldfield M.	15½	17	16	16½
820	xHecla Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5,100	Howe Sound.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
5,000	††Int. Mines.	18	23	18	23
1,500	††Jim Butler.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
12,700	Jumbo Exten.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20,000	Man. Copper.	53¾	53¾	52¾	53¼
8,500	††Kewanas	20	22	18½	20¼
200	La Rose Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	††Majestic M.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
200	Magma Cop.	15	15¼	15	15¼
1,400	††McKin.-Dar.	53	53	50	50
600	M. of Amer.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
750	††Montana C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
19,000	††Mother Lode	28	28	27	28
900	N. Ut. Bing.	5¼	5¼	5	5
510	Nipiss. M. Co.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
300	††N. Butte Dev.	½	½	½	½
5,000	††Oro	5	6	5	5
15,000	Peterson Lake.	37	37	35½	37
2,000	‡Ray Her. Min	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
1,100	††Rex Con. Min	35	35	35	35
7,000	††Roches. Mines	71	72	71	71
4,500	††San Toy	18	19	18	19
2,100	‡Santa Fe Min	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
6,000	Seven Tr. Coal	47	47	47	47
2,400	††Silver Pick.	7	7¼	7	7¼
1,500	‡Sid Silv.-Ld.	1½	2	1⅜	1⅜
2,800	‡Stewart	½	½	½	½
8,500	††xSuccess Min	62	62	60	61
3,100	‡Superst. Min.	32	33	32	32
200	‡Ton. Belmont	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
450	xTon. Exten.	4	4	4⅛	4
3,000	Ton. J. Butler.	1¼	1¼	1	1
30	United Verde.	6	6	6	6
6,000	††U. S. Con. M.	15	16	14½	15
1,500	††W. End Cons.	77	79	77	79
3,200	††W. End Ext.	2	3	2	3
200	‡Wh. Kn. C. pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾

BONDS.

$200,000	‡Balt. & O. new 5s.	100½	100¾	100⅜	100¼
60,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	211	215	211	215
3,500	‡M. Rumely 6s	88½	88½	88¼	88¼

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend. Note—Not reported yesterday, 100 United Verde Extension at 6.

INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 21. Bid.	Asked.
B.-A. Tob. Co., ord.	14½	15¾	14¼	15¼
B.-A. T. Co., ord. br.	15	16	15	16
Lima Locomotive	23	25	23	25
Mutual P. Sharing	9	9¼	9	9¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cactus Cons. M. Co. (a prospect)	..	1¼	..	1¼
Marsh Mining	82	83	81	83
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s	275	325	250	300
Howe Sound 6s	..	95	..	..
Pierce Oil 6s	85	87	85	87

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	107	115	106	107
Aetna Explos. pf.	89½	92	89½	92
Atlas Powder	265	275	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox	125	135	125	135
*Bliss, (E. W.)	385	405	385	405
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	88	73	83
Can. Fuse & Forg.	218	230	225	235
Canadian Explosives	380	415	380	415
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	103	108
Colt's Arms	875	900	870	900
Du Pont Powder, new	380	390	380	390
Du Pont Powder pf.	99	103	99	103
Hercules Powder	375	390	375	390
Hercules Powder pf.	112	116	112	116
Marlin Arms Co.	36	40	38	40
Marlin-Arms Co. pf.	84	88	84	88
Niles-Bement-Pond	185	195	185	192
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	104	100	104
Savage Arms	485	495	485	495
Scovill Mfg. Co.	480	500	470	500
W'chstr. Rptg. Arms.	2,575	2,750	2,425	2,550

*Ex 12½ per cent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.01
Andes	.06	Justice	.04
Best & Belcher	.04	Kentucky Con.	.02
Caledonia	.40	Mexican	.23
Challenge Con.	.02	Occidental Con.	.75
Confidence	.24	Ophir	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.18	Overman	.06
Con. Imperial	.01	Savage	.04
Gould & Curry	.02	Seg. Belcher	.04
Hale & Norcross	.03	Sierra Nevada	.35
Jacket Con.	.18	Union Con.	.04

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.06
Belmont	4.55	D'field B. B.	.04
Halifax	.56	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	1.20½	Florence	.46
McNamara	.03	G'field C. M.	1.05
Midway	.15	G'field Kewanas	.19
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Merger	.15
Montana	.80	Jumbo Exten.	1.22½
North Star	.14	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula	.08	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Exten.	3.85	Spearhead	.11
West End	.77	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.15
Atlanta	.20	Nevada Packard	.45
Booth	.38	Rochester M.	.70
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¾	10	Isabella	19¼	19¾
Elkton	30½	30¼	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	76	80	McKinney	44	48
Findlay	3	3½	Portland	176	180
Golden C.	197	198	Vindicator	198½	200
Gold Dol.	..	3	Rav. B. H.	3	3½
Gold Sov.	6	6¼			

FICTITIOUS MAGNATE HELD BIG ACCOUNT

Had Existence Only in Imaginations of Two Bank Clerks.

CALLED $100,000 LOBBYIST

Facts Disclosed at Trial of George H. Lowden on Charge of Forgery.

A mysterious financier spun out of the imaginations of two bank clerks in their frantic schemings for wealth figured prominently in the testimony given before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday during the trial of George H. Lowden on a charge of forgery. For nearly two years this fictitious person, Frank A. Weston, in whose name Lowden, acting as agent, floated a $200,000 account with the brokerage firm of Ehrich & Co., was sponsor for vast stock manipulations in Wall Street. Neither the Ehrich firm, which held as security ten bogus certificates of stock of the Laclede Gas Light Company issued to Weston and delivered by Lowden, nor the banks through which these certificates passed in the ordinary course of business ever inquired into their validity. Members of Ehrich & Co. never even knew where Weston lived.

They assumed that Lowden was honest. Being an intimate friend of Howard H. Buck, one of the partners in the brokerage concern, he was recognised by all others in the firm as beyond reproach or question. Lowden seemed to know who Weston was and that was sufficient for them. According to Morris Lober, cashier of Ehrich & Co., who testified yesterday, Lowden actually took pains to visualise Weston into a person of large means and influence. Lober said Lowden told him that Weston was employed by the Standard Oil Company as a lobbyist at a salary of $100,000 a year.

And whenever the Frank A. Weston account was running down because of Lowden's repeated drafts and more margin was needed, Lowden would assure the cashier that the Weston account had the backing of Standard Oil officials and the brokers had nothing to fear. On these presentations Lowden continued to draw drafts and have them charged to the Weston account.

Receipts Often Long Delayed.

"When he got a receipt from us," Lober testified, "Lowden would say that he would have Weston sign for it. Sometimes it was a week and sometimes it was a month before he returned the receipt with Weston's signature."

Lowden, the witness testified, always pretended to be in close touch with his client. He would often tell the members of the brokerage office of conferences with Weston in the presence of Standard Oil officials, who gave them every assurance that his client's interests on the market were strongly fortified.

Aside from the imaginary figure of Frank A. Weston, yesterday's testimony brought into further prominence the personage of Fred A. West, who, according to the prosection, had most to do with the creation of the fictitious financier. He is the young bank clerk whom the police have been unable to find, and who, it is alleged, helped Charles A. Goodwin steal and forge the Laclede Gas Company stock certificates in 1911. After they abandoned their scheme to sell the stock West is said to have kept the fake certificates instead of destroying them as he promised Goodwin he would do. In 1912 they were delivered to the Ehrich firm by Lowden, and Assistant District Attorney Fanley yesterday established a definite connection between Lowden and West through the testimony of David M. Carvalho, the handwriting expert.

Mr. Carvalho asserted on the stand that he had compared the signatures of Frank A. Weston as they appeared on the Laclede stock certificates, receipts, and other papers handled by Lowden as an agent for Weston, and found them to have been written by one and the same person. Furthermore, by comparing the handwriting with that on Clearing House sheets filled out by young West while he was in the employ of the Ehrich firm as a protégé of Lowden, Mr. Carvalho reached the conclusion that West was the author of all the fake Weston signatures.

Said to Have Strange Control.

Mr. Lober, the cashier for the brokerage office, also testified that West seemed to have a peculiar hold on Lowden. One day after West was discharged for incompetence he happened to come into the office just as Lowden was about to make another loan.

"On seeing West, Lowden stepped up and whispered in my ear to wait until West went out," Lober testified. "He said he did not want West to see him getting any money because West was put of a position and might attempt to borrow from him."

Abe Levy, appearing for the defense, cross-examined the witness especially as to why no inquiry had been made into the validity of the Laclede security. Lober admitted that the brokers had no guarantee of Weston's reality aside from the friendship which they knew existed between Lowden and Buck. Lober said Lowden was in the habit of paying visits to Buck, and entertaining him at his own home in Meadow Brook.

"This was enough for me," said Lober. "Mr. Buck was a partner in the firm, and there was no reason why we should question any one who was such a close friend of his."

Alfred G. Bernheimer, also a member of the Ehrich firm, testified yesterday that a commission of $5,000 was realized by the brokers in the handling of the Weston account during the eighteen months of its existence. The Laclede certificates were often accepted as pledges for loans amounting to $80,000, and on one occasion some of them passed without question through the Standard Trust Company, which is the fiscal agent for the Laclede Gas Light Company. On being compelled to withdraw the certificates from the market after they were discovered to be bogus, Mr. Bernheimer testified that his firm incurred a loss of more than $70,000.

The trial continues today.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	121	123
American Light & Traction	386	391
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
‡American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	71	71½
‡American Power & Light pf.	85½	87
American Public Utilities	42	42
American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	85	90
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Cities Service	96½	98½
Cities Service pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	25	25¾
Colorado Power pf.	95	97
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	58½	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	100	102
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	85
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	85	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	42	45
Gas & Electric Securities	98	105
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	58	58
Northern States Power	46	47
Northern States Power pf.	94	95
Ozark Power & Water	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	86	87
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	90
Republic Railway & Light	20	23
Republic Railway & Light pf.	70	73
Southern California Edison	83½	89½
Southern California Edison pf.	99	100½
South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	42	45
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	75
Utah Securities	99	100
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf.	85	85½

*Was valued $50. ‡Ex dividend.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
GENERAL STATEMENT
30th November 1915

LIABILITIES

To the Public:		
Deposits not bearing interest		$ 37,456,997.10
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement		117,519,380.87
		154,976,377.97
Notes of the Bank in Circulation		14,224,866.29
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$ 381,748.82	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	3,187,093.46	
		3,518,842.28
Bills Payable		328,073.76
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		105,817.29
		$173,148,927.59
To the Shareholders:		
Capital Stock Paid in		11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	$ 12,560,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	676,472.16	
		13,236,472.16
Dividend No. 113 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable Dec. 1st, 1915	$ 340,800.00	
Dividends Unclaimed	6,923.64	
		353,723.64
		$198,299,123.39

ASSETS

Current Coin	$15,946,289.65	
Dominion Notes	12,977,390.75	
	$28,923,680.40	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	3,000,000.00	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	578,000.00	
Notes of other Banks	3,057,650.64	
Cheques on other Banks	6,516,759.06	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,264.21	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	5,235,606.58	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	1,361,105.95	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British and Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	3,184,333.53	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	14,083,602.09	
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	9,136,509.96	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	9,815,950.01	84,894,462.43
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	82,004,872.15	
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	24,547,762.77	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)	517,865.05	107,070,499.97
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		1,026,283.46
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		5,077,835.61
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		105,817.29
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		124,274.63
		$198,299,123.39

H. S. HOLT, President.
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

WE REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office, on 30th November, 1915, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A. } Auditors.
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Montreal, Canada, December 18th, 1915.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account 30th November, 1914		$614,062.25
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	1,905,576.57	$2,519,638.82
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 110, 111, 112, and 113, at 12 per cent. per annum	$1,387,200.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00	
Written off Bank Premises Account	250,000.00	
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	105,966.66	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	676,472.16	$2,519,638.82

H. S. HOLT, President.
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager.
Montreal, 18th December, 1915.

NEW YORK AGENCY, WILLIAM AND CEDAR STS.
R. E. JONES & J. R. BRUCE, Agents.

Reo Motor Car COMPANY

New Stock—When Issued

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam

Phone 4744 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

COMMON STOCK

To afford a further opportunity to holders of Common Stock of the above named Company to avail of the benefits of the Deposit Agreement dated November 22, 1915, the time to deposit shares thereunder has been extended to and including December 27, 1915.

Upon deposit of shares, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company as Depositary, will issue its Certificates of Deposit which have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

In order that the Committee may properly and effectively protect the rights of holders of Common Stock, it is essential that the deposit of shares be made forthwith.

Dated: New York, December 22, 1915.

JOHN W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
LEWIS L. CLARKE,
DONALD G. GEDDES,
A. H. S. POST,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
WILLIAM C. VAN ANTWERP,
COMMITTEE

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
CHAUNCEY H. MURPHEY, Secretary, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

First National Copper

Years and years of studying Mr. Lawson's ways have shown us that his very best advice is given to his street friends in advance "tissues." Many a Stock Exchange member has bought his seat from profits on such advice.

In his "tissues" Mr. Lawson seems to talk more "heart to heart" than in his more guarded public advertisements.

Here is a "tissue" he issued at the close yesterday that it seems to us good enough for any advertisement, and, as it is now public property, we take the liberty of republishing it without Mr. Lawson's consent, which he probably would have given if we could have reached him after we found it in The Financial News:

CHRISTMAS "COPPERS"

I have decided it would be a waste of fireworks to have my big advertisement and my No. 4 between now and Christmas, particularly with the Austrian break or settlement impending.

On Monday my "COPPERS"-"First National" big advertisement will be out, and on Tuesday my No. 4, giving detail of First National, etc., combination, probably the largest-many-times-over edition of any publication pertaining to stocks or finance, will begin to go to investors, speculators, and the public all over the world.

Here are a few things I want to get on record about before Christmas.

First—The "COPPERS" boom is with us—will be with a rush next week—and it will be a record-breaker both for activity and continuously high prices.

Second—That any good "COPPERS" can be bought now for big profit—bear in mind, I say good "COPPERS."

Third—That there will be more profit in First National than any others "COPPERS"—I do not bar any copper stock when I say First National bought at $6.50 to $10.00 will realize more profit (percentage on cost price) than any other.

Fourth—That before the "COPPERS" boom is at its height my coming First National, etc., project will be the most active in the big market, and will (strange as it may seem now) occupy more of the stage centre than any other of the "COPPERS," Anaconda, Kennecott, etc.

Fifth—That any of my Street associates who want to lay in a Christmas present of proportion can do so by buying 500 to 1,000 First National even up to $10, or I don't know the stock game.

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, December 22, 1915.

P. S.—I said practically the same about Butte at $14 after it had risen from $2, about Trimountain at $23 after it had risen from $10, about Chino at $5 and $6, and about Alaska at the same price; and Butte went to $130 and Trimountain to $125, Chino to $57 and Alaska to $40.

We will buy First National Copper or any other listed stocks or securities on margin or for cash.

CHARLES C. CLAPP & COMPANY
BROKERS,
33 State Street, Boston.

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
December 20, 1915.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, v. INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY, defendant.—In Equity E 12-277.—Consolidated Cause.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in the above entitled cause on December 15, 1915, I, Henry B. Closson, Special Master, will, on January 17, 1916, at noon, at the front door of the County Court House at Brooklyn in the County of Kings, State of New York, sell at public auction all and singular the real and personal property of the defendant company, its leaseholds, business, shares of stock, bonds, rights, assets, patents, applications for patents, franchises, and effects, of whatsoever kind and description and wheresoever located, covered by and embraced in the first mortgage of International Typesetting Machine Company, dated March 18, 1912, described as follows:

FIRST: The following shares of capital stock now belonging to the Company: 2,775 shares (of a total authorized issue of 5,000 shares) of the preferred capital stock of the Monoline Composing Company of West Virginia, of the par value of one hundred dollars each; 21,191 shares (of a total authorized issue of 25,000 shares) of the common capital stock of the Monoline Composing Company of West Virginia, of the par value of one hundred dollars each. SECOND: All the right, title and interest in and to the following described Letters Patent and applications for Letters Patent and improvements and inventions therein described or referred to, to wit:

LETTERS PATENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

No. of Patent.	Date.	Name of Inventor.
606,656	July 5, 1898	Merrit Gally.
606,657	July 5, 1898	Merrit Gally.
610,231	Sep. 6, 1898	Merrit Gally.
896,381	Aug. 18, 1908	Adam W. Hanigan.
896,901	Aug. 18, 1908	Adam W. Hanigan.
1,002,212	Sep. 5, 1911	Ernest B. Barber.
1,011,558	Dec. 12, 1911	Ernest B. Barber.
1,011,718	Dec. 12, 1911	Ernest B. Barber.
997,735	July 11, 1911	William E. Bertram.
997,736	July 11, 1911	William E. Bertram.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

106,695	July 30, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
111,926	May 19, 1908	Adam W. Hanigan.
134,156	July 4, 1911	William E. Bertram.
134,157	July 4, 1911	William E. Bertram.

GREAT BRITAIN.

7,040	Apr. 9, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
11,647	May 16, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.

FRANCE.

376,552	Apr. 9, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
391,647	June 15, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
430,742	May 13, 1911	William E. Bertram.
430,743	May 13, 1911	William E. Bertram.
432,913	June 28, 1911	The Amalgatype Machine Co.

BELGIUM.

199,191	Apr. 9, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
200,899	June 21, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
235,545	May 11, 1911	William E. Bertram.
235,547	May 13, 1911	William E. Bertram.
236,973	June 28, 1911	The Amalgatype Machine Co.

AUSTRIA.

33,403	Apr. 8, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
46,524	June 1, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Serial or other No. of Date of Application.	Filing.	Name of Applicant.
564,230	May 31, 1910	Ernest B. Barber.
608,441	Feb. 13, 1911	Ernest B. Barber.
649,638	Sep. 16, 1911	Ernest B. Barber.
661,936	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,937	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,938	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,939	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,940	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,941	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,942	Nov. 22, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,943	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.
661,944	Nov. 23, 1911	William E. Bertram.

GREAT BRITAIN.

14,321	Jan. 16, 1911	Ernest B. Barber.
11,027	May 13, 1911	William E. Bertram.
11,628	May 13, 1911	William E. Bertram.

AUSTRIA.

June 1, 1911		Ernest B. Barber.
Case E	May 12, 1911	Herman Ridder.
Case F	May 12, 1911	Herman Ridder.

GERMANY.

H. 40,730	May 17, 1907	Adam W. Hanigan.
June 2, 1911		Ernest B. Barber.
R. 33,186	May 12, 1911	Herman Ridder.
R. 33,187	May 12, 1911	Herman Ridder.

THIRD: Leasehold of premises leased by New York Dock Company to the Company by a lease dated the 13th day of March, 1912., for a term of ten years from the first day of August, 1912, which premises are described in said lease as follows: "A three-story fireproof concrete building to be erected on the present site of warehouse known as No. 58 and the land upon which the same shall stand and such property to the south of same fronting on Furman Street, all shown and detailed in the plans and specifications attached," which are made a part of said lease, which said premises are situated in the County of Kings, Borough of Brooklyn, State of New York. And all options and rights of the Company in and to said lease.

FOURTH: All machinery, structures, equipment, engines, boilers, tools and implements, and all materials and other supplies owned by the said Company for use or in connection with its said business, including as part of the mortgaged premises to be sold, all machinery, structures, equipment, engines, boilers, tools and implements, and all materials and other supplies acquired or which shall have been acquired by the said Erskine Hewitt, Receiver of International Typesetting Machine Company, up to the date of the sale, which shall have been acquired by him for or in connection with the business of the said Company operated by him.

FIFTH: All merchandise, accounts receivable, bills receivable, notes, drafts and instruments for payment of money, cash, stock in trade, and goods and products manufactured either for sale or for hire, owned by the said Company, together with all the right, title, interest and equity of redemption of said Company in certain accounts and bills receivable pledged by the Company with various financial institutions and persons; and all the right, title and interest therein of Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver of said Company; and all the right, title and interest therein vested in the complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the first mortgage of International Typesetting Machine Company, dated March 18, 1912; and also all such merchandise, accounts receivable, bills receivable, notes, drafts and instruments for payment of money, cash, stock in trade and goods and products manufactured either for sale or for hire acquired by the said Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, and received or which shall have been received by him for the operation of the real estate, plants and property of the said International Typesetting Machine Company during the receivership in this cause up to and including the date of sale.

All of the properties above mentioned and described shall be offered in one lot as an entirety, subject, however, so far as concerns any securities, including accounts receivable, bills receivable, notes, drafts, and instruments for the payment of money that may be pledged or hypothecated, to the amount for which the same are so pledged or hypothecated, with interest.

There shall be included, as a part of the mortgaged premises to be sold, subject to any claims for which they may be pledged at the date of sale, all machinery, tools, articles of a permanent character, or appliances, and all merchandise, accounts receivable, bills receivable, notes, drafts, and instruments for the payment of moneys, cash, stock in trade, and goods and products manufactured either for sale or for hire, acquired by said Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver of the International Typesetting Company, up to the date of the said sale, which during his receivership shall have been attached to or used or acquired in connection with the operation of any of the plants of the said International Typesetting Company wherever situated.

Upon the offer for sale, no bid will be received from any bidder who shall not first deposit with the Special Master as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, $50,000 in money, or $100,000 in principal amount first mortgage bonds of the International Typesetting Machine Company in negotiable form, and, if coupon bonds, bearing the January 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons. No bid of less than $500,000 will be accepted.

The Special Master will accept the highest and best bid received for the property when offered as aforesaid, and will knock down the same to such bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court. The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser hereunder.

The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to such unsuccessful bidder upon the final rejection of his bid. The deposit made by any successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price of the property.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the Special Master shall have the power and right to adjourn or cause to be adjourned said sale from time to time, by announcement at the time and place appointed for said sale, or such adjourned sale or sales, and, without further notice or publication, may proceed with the said sale on any date to which the same may have been adjourned, and may at his option give such further notice of said sale, in addition to the notice above prescribed, and of any adjournment thereof, as he may think proper.

Upon the acceptance of any bid and the confirmation of the sale by the Court, the purchaser shall make payment in cash to the Special Master, after the application thereto of any amounts theretofore deposited in cash, (a) of the amount necessary to pay and satisfy the costs and allowances in the cause in which the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, is complainant, and (b) of all the proper expenses of the sale, and (c) of the compensation of the Special Master, and (d) of the amount necessary to pay and satisfy the costs and allowances in the cause in which International Banking Corporation and Central Trust and Savings Company are complainants, and (e) of the unpaid compensation for services of said Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver, his agents, solicitors and counsel, and of their expenses to the date of payment; and (f) of an amount sufficient to pay any taxes, assessments and other public charges constituting a lien upon the property to be sold prior to the lien of said First Mortgage, and also the certificates of indebtedness issued by said Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver, under the order of this Court filed herein on the 29th day of July, 1915, with interest thereon to the date of payment, and (g) of an amount sufficient to pay the expenses, fees and other charges of the complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Mortgage, and reasonable compensation for its services and disbursements and the services and disbursements of its agents, solicitors and counsel, and its liabilities and advances incurred as such Trustee. In lieu of the payment of the amount of the Receiver's Certificates mentioned in (f) above and interest, the purchaser may deliver to the Special Master to be cancelled any of such Receiver's Certificates and may apply the amount of the principal and interest of such certificates against the amount required to be paid hereunder in respect to such Receiver's Certificates and interest. All questions relating to the amount of compensation, allowances, costs, disbursements and expenses are reserved by the Court for further hearing and determination, and all payments to be made under this paragraph shall be hereafter determined, fixed, allowed and settled by the Court.

The balance of the purchase price not hereinabove required to be paid in cash or in Receiver's Certificates may be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy or make good the balance of his bid, in whole or in part, by delivering to the Special Master First Mortgage Bonds of the International Typesetting Machine Company and all coupons appertaining thereto payable on and after January 1, 1915, to be paid and cancelled or to have payment on account credited thereon, which bonds, if registered, shall be duly assigned or endorsed by the registered holders thereof. Such bonds and coupons, whether delivered to the said Special Master at the time of sale or subsequently, shall be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable thereon out of the net proceeds of said sale if paid in money to the holder of said bonds and coupons for his just share and proportion of such net proceeds, and such purchaser shall be credited for said bonds and coupons on account of the purchase price accordingly.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner herein provided shall be made within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, by making the additional payments hereinbefore mentioned in consummation of his purchase, then the sums paid and bonds and coupons deposited by said bidder shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and shall be applied towards payment of the expenses of a resale and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and for any other or further purposes which the Court may direct.

Any party to this cause, or any individual, corporation, association or committee interested in the said properties, whether as bondholder, creditor, stockholder or otherwise, or Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee of said First Mortgage, or otherwise, or any holder or holders of said First Mortgage Bonds, may bid and purchase at any sale under said decree, and may hold the property so purchased in his, its or their own right, free from any trust whatsoever.

Any payment or deposit required by the provisions of said decree to be made in cash may be made by the delivery of a certified check or checks or a certificate or certificates of deposit of money upon or issued by, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or upon any solvent bank or trust company which shall have a paid-up capital of not less than $1,000,000, payable to a person or persons therein named, when assigned by such person or persons to the order of said Special Master.

The Special Master, in his discretion, may accept temporarily, either for the purpose of qualification at a bidder or on account of the purchase price, instead of bonds and coupons, the certificate or certificates of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any other solvent bank or trust company, stating that it holds and will deliver on demand for cancellation or other disposition, according to the terms of said decree, First Mortgage Bonds and coupons thereunto appertaining payable on and after January 1, 1915, upon the order of the Special Master, or upon the order of a person or persons therein named and assigned by such person or persons to the order of the Special Master.

The Court reserves the right to retake and resell any or all of the said property upon any purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price hereinabove required.

Any purchaser shall assume all obligations of said Receiver unfulfilled at the time of such sale including any unfulfilled contract for the sale, and delivery of machinery or merchandise from such manufacturing plants, and any such purchaser, at the time of the confirmation of such bid, shall enter into such written agreement with the said Receiver as the Court shall hereafter direct, providing for the due completion and carrying out of such obligation and contracts upon such reasonable terms as may be fixed by the Court. This provision is intended for the protection of said Receiver, and shall not be construed as vesting any right of action in any person not a party to this cause as against such purchaser, and the Court reserves the right to require of any such purchaser security in such amount and of such form and character as the Court may require for the fulfillment of any contracts which the Court shall direct that the said purchaser shall assume under the terms hereof.

The purchaser, at any time within six months after the confirmation of the sale, may disavow, renounce and relinquish any contract or lease, or the rights thereunder, made by International Typesetting Machine Company, which are a part of the property so sold. No user of rights, prior to the expiration of said six months, shall be deemed to conclude the purchaser in respect of such disavowal, and upon the filing of such disavowal or disavowals, said purchaser shall be deemed not to have purchased the said contracts or leases or rights thereunder therein described, or to be bound by the obligations of said contracts or leases; provided, however, that such disavowal or disavowals shall not entitle the purchaser to any reduction in the amount of the bid made at said sale or in amounts to be paid as in this decree provided.

The purchaser shall have the right to elect not to take or accept any part of the property purchased by him, by written notice to the Special Master given at any time prior to the execution and delivery of the deed or instruments of transfer from the Special Master herein provided for. No such election shall entitle the purchaser to any reduction in the amount of the bid made at the sale or in the amounts to be paid as in this decree provided. The deed or instruments of transfer to be given by the Special Master, the complainant, the corporate Trustee and Receiver herein shall expressly except therefrom any and all property which the purchaser shall so elect not to take or accept.

The conveyance and transfer of the property, the purchaser and the parties to said cause shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, so far as necessary to enforce the provisions of said decree or any future orders or decrees in said cause and to protect the rights and equities of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said First Mortgage, or otherwise, in case, in obedience to said decree or further order of the Court, said Guaranty Trust Company of New York shall make delivery of any securities or other property, and shall at any time be directed or required by the Court to take any other or different action with respect to said securities or other property, or to make any payment of money or do any other thing in respect of such securities or property by reason of the delivery thereof in obedience to said decree or other order of said Court; and said Guaranty Trust Company of New York shall have the right before making delivery of any securities, in fulfillment of a sale under said decree or other order of said court to apply to the court, on notice to the purchaser, for such further protection as to the Court shall seem just; and for all such purposes this cause is retained and the hearing and determination of all such questions shall proceed in this cause according to the rules and practice of the court, notwithstanding said decree or any sale made thereunder; and as further protection to said Guaranty Trust Company of New York the purchaser at such sale shall, as a further condition of the acceptance of his or their bid, agree to abide by and fulfill all the terms of said decree and of all orders or decrees hereafter made in this cause in accordance with the above reservations, and to save said Guaranty Trust Company of New York harmless in respect thereof.

For further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale, reference is hereby made to the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York entered in the above entitled cause on December 15, 1915.

HENRY B. CLOSSON,
Special Master.

Dated, December 16, 1915.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.
NOTICE.

On December 10, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 64 boxes of frozen shad upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on January 3, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter), at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

December 10, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

FOR SALE.

VICTORS VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete stock of records
Open Evenings.
Write, call, phone 832 Cols.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,982 B'way, near 67th.
790 9th Ave., near 53d St.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

$550,000 Fifth Avenue Investment by Andrew J. Connick—West Side Apartment in Trade for Jay Street Warehouse—Harlem Sales—Mayor Confers with Realty Men on Building Laws.

Fifth Avenue's active section in the Forty-second Street centre which has contributed so many sales of more than average importance to the realty market was the scene of another big deal yesterday. It involved the eight-story commercial building at 518 Fifth Avenue adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-third Street. The property has been owned for some time by Henry G. Trevor and it was sold for him by Pease & Elliman to Andrew J. Connick.

The property has been held at $550,000 and it is leased for a long term for about $40,000 a year net to Irene, women's wear. The building covers a plot fronting 28 by 125 deep. Mr. Connick, it is understood, intends to hold the property for investment. He has been a firm believer in Fifth Avenue property in that vicinity. He erected the fourteen-story building adjoining, on the Forty-third Street corner, which he sold a few years ago to Miss Alva Dodge and it is now held in the name of the Rowan Realty Company.

The property sold is diagonally opposite the former Wilson plot on the southeast corner of Forty-third Street, where the sixteen-story building to be occupied as the Fifth Avenue branch of the Guaranty Trust Company is being erected and which was recently purchased by the Postal Life Insurance Company.

West Side Apartment Trade.

A west side investment deal involving the Canterbury apartment house, at 204 to 210 West 108th Street, near Broadway, was closed yesterday through E. Francis Hillenbrand, who sold the building to John L. Walsh, a brewer. It covers a plot 100 by 100.11 feet and is a six-story structure accommodating forty-eight families.

The property was sold for the F. F. Freehold Estates, of which George Finck is President. In part payment the latter took the six-story cold storage building at 48 and 50 Jay Street, on the southeast corner of Caroline Street, 52.8 by 58.10 feet. It was recently rented for twenty years to the Arctic Refrigerating Company, which will spend about $30,000 in alterations.

Operators Resell Harlem Property.

Ennis & Sinnott have resold, through O'Reilly & Dahn, 50 East 124th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 100 feet, and 237 East 114th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100 feet. The sellers secured the property in an exchange last week, consummated by the same brokers.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

The three-story and basement private dwelling at 124 West 121st Street has been sold to an investor by Matilda G. Tinker. Located between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, the structure occupies a lot 19 by 100.11 feet.

Plaintiffs Buy Sixth Avenue Parcels.

The New York Life Insurance Company, as plaintiff, bought in the four-story building at 364 Sixth Avenue, sold at auction in the Vesey Street rooms by Henry Brady. The only bid was $50,000. Action had been brought to recover liens aggregating over $100,000, against the owning syndicate, composed of Orrin R. Judd, T. S. Kane, and C. D. Morrison. The property is between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets.

The tenements and lofts at 72 to 76 West Thirty-sixth Street, 74 by 98.9 feet, east of Sixth Avenue, were bought in by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on a bid of $150,000. It was sold by Charles A. Berrian. Foreclosure action had been brought to recover judgments aggregating over $165,000.

Recent Buyers.

Edward L. and Thomas E. Larkin are the buyers of the old First Presbyterian Church property on the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Walter C. Hubbard, of Hubbard Brothers, cotton brokers, is the buyer of the two four-story houses 40 and 42 East Seventy-second Street.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Kossuth Realty Company 860 East 162d Street, a four-story building and a two-story garage, on a lot 25 by 100.

Sale at Bath Beach.

The Delack-Levey Company have sold for the Pinover Construction Company the three six-family tenements at 63, 67 and 69 Bay Fourteenth Street, Bath Beach, to a client for investment.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for the Delancey Properties Corporation to Anna Davis a plot on Pine Street, near Central Avenue, Woodmere, L. I.

John Pullman has sold 948 Gravesend Avenue, a three-story single flat and store building for Henry Sigal to Frederick L. Ostergren for investment.

The property formerly owned by the late John Goode and more recently by P. A. Goehegan, Far Rockaway, including a twelve-acre estate with residence was sold at foreclosure in the Queens County Court House yesterday and was bought in by Abram F. Stearne, holder of a first mortgage, for $30,000. The judgments aggregated over $31,000.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold an acre plot at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, on Sunny Brook Road, near the Lawrence Park Country Club. The purchaser, William H. Davis, plans to erect a residence.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, has sold to a New York investor a plot on Walworth Avenue, adjacent to the Gilmour Court section of Greenacres. The owner will build a house and garage.

Angell & Co., sold eleven lots on the Post Road at Scarsdale, to Benjamin Edwards, who will erect four houses. He has already built ten houses in this block all but one have been sold or rented.

Commercial Leases.

Paine Weber and Company bankers and brokers of Boston have leased for a long term of years the corner banking office on the street floor of the Broad Exchange Building, at Broad Street and Exchange Place, where the firm will establish its headquarters in this city.

The lease, which was negotiated by Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., involves rentals approximating $100,000 for the term.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have leased the two apartment houses at 16 and 18 East 110th Street, for a term of five years to one of their clients.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased a large portion of the fifth floor of the new Astor House Building at Broadway and Vesey Street to Edward W. Allen, manager of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mayor Meets Realty Men on Building Difficulty.

Mayor Mitchel met several representatives of realty and building trade interests yesterday to discuss the plan for consolidating the building inspection functions of the various State and city departments.

The Mayor said that he was desirous of having some plan adopted at the coming session of the Legislature in order to remedy the confusion due to division of authority which now exists.

Alfred R. Kirkus, Lawrence McGuire, and George W. Olvany represented the real estate interests. Another conference will be held when the bill to be introduced into the Legislature will be put into shape.

Foundation for Otto H. Kahn's New Home to Cost $150,000.

The Stewart Engineering Company has been awarded the contract for the foundation and retaining walls of Otto H. Kahn's new country residence at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

The foundations will be of reinforced concrete and cost about $150,000. Delano & Aldrich are the architects of the new structure.

Realty Notes.

The property purchased by John P. Boyland and others for apartment improvement was the northeast corner of Grand Avenue and 184th Street, 100 by 150, and not on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The northeast corner of 184th Street and the Concourse is owned by James T. P. Ryan and he has refused offers of $45,000.

The New York Mortgage and Security Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable Jan. 3, 1916. Transfer books will close on Dec. 28, 1915.

George Noakes took title yesterday to the Dorilton apartment, northwest corner of Broadway and Seventy-first Street, subject to a $674,000 mortgage. He purchased it a short time ago from the Dorilton Corporation, giving in part payment the apartment houses on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 127th Street and the southwest corner of Claremont Avenue and 127th Street, and these properties were transferred to the Dorilton Corporation.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Charles A. Berrian.

86th St, 72 to 76 West, s s, 62.6 ft e of 6th Av, 62.6x98.9x irregular, two-story store, three-story tenement and stores, and five-story loft building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against 72-74-76 West 86th Street Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; J. B. Butler, referee; due, $161,106.94; taxes, &c., $4,100; to the plaintiff for $150,000.

By Henry Brady.

6th Av, 364, e s, 74.1 ft s of 22d St, 24.7x61, four-story tenement and store; New York Life Insurance Co. against 364 6th Av et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $107,609.32; taxes, &c., $1,485.50; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

111th St, 28 East, s s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25.3x100.11, five-story tenement, subject to mortgage of $17,000; to the plaintiff for $18,000; also 128th St, 244 East, s s, 101 ft w of 2d Av, 26x99.11, five-story tenement; Luba Lewis against Sragow Realty Co. et al.; Boudin & Boudin, attorneys; W. F. Clare, referee; due, $6,119.87; taxes, &c., $516.29; subject to mortgage of $14,000; to the plaintiff for $14,300.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

97th St, 818 to 822 East, s s, 140 ft w of Prospect Av, 280x100, two five-story flats; Jenny Courrier et al. against Anthony Deutsch et al.; Pressinger & N., attorneys; J. Earley, referee; due, $62,656.90; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

Whitlock Av, 910, e s, 275.2 ft s of Baretto St, 25x134.2x25.1x132.6, 3-story dwelling; L. T. White against Mary Magerle et al.; Harold Swan, attorney; T. C. Larkin, referee; due, $8,276.71; taxes, &c., $276.55; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

By James J. Donovan.

Carpenter Av, s e corner of 227th St, 114x105; H. von der Hyde against George Walker et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; J. T. Martin, referee; due, $4,438.03; taxes, &c., $518.51; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

Lexington Av, n e corner of 119th St, 63.2x60x irregular, three-story stable.

Park Av, 807 to 813, e s, 73.8 ft s of 125th St, 63x90, two five-story flats and stores; H. D. Lewis against D. and J. McCarthy et al.; R. P. Bell, attorney; W. C. Arnold, referee; partition.

The tenements and lofts at 72 to 76 West Thirty-sixth Street, 74 by 98.9 feet, east of Sixth Avenue, were bought in by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on a bid of $150,000. It was sold by Charles A. Berrian. Foreclosure action had been brought to recover judgments aggregating over $165,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Steuben Av, 3,411, w s, 100 ft n of 210th St, 16x100, three-story frame dwelling; Simon Wolf et al., executors, against J. A. Powers et al.; Sol Kohn, attorney; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $10,524.78; taxes, &c., $270.

Walton Av, 553, n w corner of 149th St, 20.8x103.9x irregular; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $28,748.52; taxes, &c., $650.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

37th St, 221 to 227 East, to a six-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $100,000.

Harrison St, s w corner of Staple St, to a seven-story warehouse; estate of J. J. O'Donohue, 334 5th Av, owner; G. A. Horne, 161 Chambers St, architect; cost, $6,000.

124th St, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, to a four-story telephone exchange; New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, owner; McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner 164th St, 500 West, 27.10x100; Henry Besler to Samuel Simons, 542 West 112th St, ½ part mtg. $45,000, all liens, Dec. 16; attorneys, Strook & S, 39 Broad St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca Nunker et al, executrices Jones Nunker, to same, 1st mtg. 2d mtg. $10,000, all liens, Dec. 15; attorneys, same $1

SAME PROPERTY; Rebecca Nunker et al, widow and heirs of Jones Nunker, to same, quitclaim; all of 1st mtg — and 2d mtg. $10,000, quitclaim, all liens, Dec. 15.... $1

AVENUE A, w s, 48.10 ft n of 7th St, 24.5x100; 8th St, s s, 74.6 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x112.10; 8th St, n s, 135 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x112.10; Frank G. Zimmermann to William A. Zimmermann, at Rockville Centre, L. I., all title, Oct. 7, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, n e corner 71st St, runs e 110.5x n 102.2x w 150 to e s Amsterdam Av, x s 40 ft to n e s Broadway x s e 100.5 to beginning; Dorilton Corporation to George Noakes, 2,109 Broadway, mtg. $674,000, Dec. 13; attorneys, Fuller & Prest, 145 Nassau St $1

BROADWAY, n w, 302.3 ft n of 122d St, 120.1x91.7 to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road x126.11x78.11; Hubert Herzfeld to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, mtg $60,000, all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway $100

CLAREMONT AV, s w corner of 127th St, 150x91, Crescent Court; George Noakes to the Dorilton Corporation, 171 West 71st St, all liens, Dec. 13; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $1

ELIZABETH ST, 77, w s, 79.10 ft n of Hester St, 20x47; John G. Saxe, referee appointed by order of court in matter application of Elizabeth Bayer for the sale of real estate, to Antonio Castellano, 1,005 Flushing Av, Brooklyn b. and s., all liens, Dec. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,600

ESSEX ST, 81, w s, 22x87.6; Ida Frank to Samuel B. Siegler, 282 West 25th St, ¼ part, s. t., all liens, Dec. 16; attorney, Charles S. Rosenthal, 302 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Samuel B. Siegler to Joseph Frank, 130 Marcy Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, all liens, Dec. 18 ..... $100

NORTHERN AV, e s, 556.2 ft n of 163st St, 100x212.2x83.2x224.2; Margaret Miles, White Plains, N. Y., to Paterno Inventing Co., 2,255 Broadway, all liens, Dec. 22; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

PARK AV, n e corner of 71st St, 102.2x20; 735 Park Avenue Corporation to Henry A. James, 20 West 120th St, mtg. $75,000, all liens, Dec. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner 127th St, 110x95; George Noakes to Dorilton Corporation, 171 West 71st St, mtg. $170,000, all liens Dec. 13; attorneys, Fuller & Prest, 145 Nassau St $1

STUYVESANT ST, 23, n s, 124.11 ft e of 9th St, 15.11x62.8; Hans Lane to Antonie, wife of Ludwig Lievendag, 25 Stuyvesant St, mtg $10,400, July 2; attorney, Carl Wittmann, 280 Broadway $1

47th ST, 400-02 East, s s, 214.3 ft e of 1st B, 49.9x96.4; Abraham Kwint to Michael Kwint, 75 West 118th St, mtg. $48,500, Dec. 21; attorneys, Rogers & R., 160 Broadway $3,250

77th Av, 2,574, s w corner of 149th St, 24.11x100; David Webster to Addie R. Boyd, 790 Riverside Drive, Dec. 17; attorney, William C. Daly, 128 Broadway $1

22D ST, 140 to 144 West, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 62.6x98.9, foreclosure July 20, 1915; John J. Halpin, referee, to Postal Life Insurance Co., 35 Nassau St, Aug. 31; attorney, G. C. Lockwood, 35 Nassau St. $270,000

SAME PROPERTY; John Vols to same, quitclaim, July 15; attorney, same $1

24TH ST, 139 to 143 West, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, runs n 98.9x28.8x n 18.4x e 30x s 116x w 50 to beginning, foreclosure Dec. 15; Joseph T. Ryan, referee, to Union Trust Co. of N. Y., 80 Broadway, Dec. 21; attorneys, Miller, K., L. & T., 89 Broadway. $78,500

38TH ST, n s, 146.9 ft e of 6th Av, 55.2x98.9; Antler Realty Co., Inc., to Joseph E. Goldberg, 572 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and Louisa Kramer, 814 West 100th St, mtg $370,000, Dec. 1; attorney, Lewis S. Marx, 128 Broadway $100

59TH ST, 547 West, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 23x100.5, foreclosure Dec. 20; Arthur N. Diegerich, referee, to Augustus Smith, Roselle, N. J., Dec. 21..... $12,250

71ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5; Cornelius W. Luyster, Jr., to Cornelius W. Luyster of Bperon, N. J., mtg $100,000, May 14, 1914; attorneys, Reynolds, T. & F., 2 Rector St $1

88TH ST, 331 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Adele Herold to Elsa Murray, 2,505 Grand Av, quitclaim, Dec. 20; attorney, H. A. Herold, 45 John St $1

117TH ST, 61 East, n s, 227 ft e of Madison Av, 32.6x100.11, foreclosure, Dec. 21; William Allen, referee, to Marie L. Wight, Florence, Italy, Dec. 22; attorneys, Nash & Jones, 62 Wall St $20,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, 2,070 to 2,078, e s, 119.6x 151.4; J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., to S. & H. Realties, Inc., 368 Broome St, mtg $35,000, Dec. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..... Exchange

CLINTON AV, 2,008, e s, 16.8x100; Jacob Marx to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 140th St, mtg. $3,500, Dec. 21; attorney Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St $100

CLINTON AV, e s, 193.2 ft n of McKinley Square, 102.1x186.11 to Boston Road x101.7x 193; McKinley Square Theatre Building Corporation to Kobert Assets Corporation, 261 Broadway, mtg $100,000, Dec. 18; attorney, Banking Department, 61 Broadway $1

GRANT AV, n w corner 165th St, 100.4x109.5, also Grant Av, s e corner 166th St, 200x100; Brome Enterprise Co., Inc., to Profitable Realty Co., Inc., 261 Broadway; mtg. $21,500; Aug. 29; attorney, J. Langsam, 261 Broadway $100

HOE AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 91.11; James O. Farrell, referee, to Frederick Hollender, 160 West 126th St, Dec. 15; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St $10,000

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of Fox St, 76.8 x88.2; Rose Greenblatt to Max Hirsch, 210 West 140th St, Dec. 16; attorney, Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St $1

LOT 322, map of Unionport; S. & H. Realties, Inc., to J. W. R. Realty Co., Inc., 3,114 3d Av, mtg $26,000, Dec. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway

$28,000,000 COPPER, ONE BRITISH ORDER

Government Takes 135,000,000 Pounds Here for Delivery Within Year at 21 Cents.

BEST PRICE PAID IN 5 YEARS

Spot Figure for Moderate Lots Now Near 22 Cents—Predicted That Rate May Go to 25.

Representatives of the British Government yesterday signed a contract with domestic copper producers for 135,000,000 pounds of metal, the largest single order ever placed in this country. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the American Smelting & Refining Company, and the Tennessee Copper Company were the principal concerns to share in the order. The Anaconda, it was said in the trade, took the bulk of the contract.

The price was close to 21 cents a pound, the highest price paid in the local market for more than five years. Payment for the order in full will require in excess of $28,000,000, and the sellers will receive cash as the copper is delivered. The contract provides for delivery at the direction of the British Government and the metal will be placed within the next year. Usually contracts for round amounts of copper call for monthly deliveries, but the buyer in this case may ask for 5,000,000 pounds next February, say, none in March, and 15,000,000 in April. Owing to this provision, it was understood, the price was fractionally higher than current quotations for electrolytic copper, which ruled yesterday around 20½ cents a pound.

While no other item of business has approached this in the copper trade recently, buying has been heavy. It is estimated that total sales this week amount to 200,000,000 pounds. The market is believed to be pretty well cleaned up and it is thought that the companies will enter the new year under exceptionally favorable conditions. Copper for early delivery is so scarce that buyers have to pay a stiff figure to get even small lots. A buyer yesterday sought from a dealer a selling price on 10,000 pounds for immediate shipment. When he was told that 22 cents a pound was the minimum price, he snapped up the offer without dickering.

Producers say that there would be no difficulty getting 25 cents a pound. They appear to be working to prevent a sharp rise, as a runaway market in times past has proved more of an injury than a betterment to the market as a whole, either sooner or later. It is believed in refining quarters that 25 cents will be reached in the future, but efforts will be made to hold the market in check.

German buying, a feature of the market a few weeks ago, is said to have disappeared. German agents have bought a large amount of copper for delivery after the war, and it is thought in some quarters that they have taken on contracts for as much of the metal as they felt safe in carrying. Producers are not keen to sell for German delivery at the present time because they are able to dispose of their wares at good prices to buyers in position to take early deliveries.

While the British buying is largely for war consumption, the market for copper in the peaceful arts is growing rapidly at home. Wire drawers have been buying heavily this month, covering contracts for wire to be used in the manufacture of increasing amounts of electrical machinery and in the electrification of railroads. The improvement of copper manufactures generally has also worked to promote a steady business in the metal.

NO HIGHER FERRY RATES.

Commerce Commission Says Proposed Changes by Erie Are Unjustified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—In a decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission today on the proposed increase in ferry rates between the Erie Railroad Company's terminals at Jersey City and New York City the commission assumes jurisdiction of local traffic between New York and Jersey City. The commission holds that the increase of rates proposed is not justified and orders the new tariff canceled. The proposed increase involved only vehicles and animals.

For many years the Erie Railroad Company filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission its tariffs governing charges for ferriage, but since January, 1913, has discontinued the practice, contending that the commission did not have jurisdiction. On this point the decision cites the case of the New York Central Railroad Company against Hudson County, in which the United States Supreme Court simply cited the language of the Interstate Commerce act, which expressly includes ferries as coming under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Under the proposed rates a minimum charge of 25 cents a trip was provided for a vehicle up to 2,000 pounds in weight and up to eleven feet for the length of the vehicle and load, and an additional charge of 5 cents for each additional 2,000 pounds, or fraction, in weight, and also an additional charge of 5 cents for each two feet, or fraction, in length over eleven feet of vehicle and load. Under the present tariff a two-horse truck which with its load is thirteen feet six inches long and 13,500 pounds aggregate weight is charged 37 cents. Under the proposed rates the charge would be 65 cents. On a one-horse wagon the increase was 160 per cent.; on two-horse trucks not over fourteen feet long 92.5 per cent, and on two-horse trucks over fourteen feet long 56 per cent.

The company showed that it sustained a deficit every year on its ferry operations, but the commission analyzed the data presented and found that if there was anything wrong in the charges imposed it was wholly in passenger rates and that the rates for vehicles were reasonable as they stood.

Severely Hurt by Turnstile.

Daniel Quinn of 509 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, Complaint Clerk in the First District Magistrate's Court, Long Island City, was severely injured yesterday afternoon at the Queensboro Subway, Fourth and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. He was thrown by the turnstile, receiving internal injuries and injuries to his left hand and ankle. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The request of the Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision for an examination for promotion from second to third grade stenographer and typewriter has been granted.

The commission has granted the request of the Street Cleaning Commissioner that the examinations for promotion to third grade clerk be extended to telephone operators.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 19 an examination for sanitary engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Science, Manila, P. I., at salaries of $1,600 a year. The duties will involve engineering problems with regard to water supplies, sewage disposal, rat-proofing construction, and drainage, and the preparation of plans and specifications for such projects. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, sanitary engineering, education, and experience. Applicants must show that they have graduated in sanitary engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, or that they have had at least four years' experience in sanitary engineering work. They must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Northwest storm area has advanced rapidly southeast and Wednesday night its centre was over the extreme upper Mississippi Valley, whence it will move east across the Great Lakes. This disturbance has caused snow in the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley. Rains have again fallen in the North Pacific States.

Temperatures have risen decidedly in the great central valleys, the plains States, and the upper lake region, and readings are now above the seasonal average in all parts of the country, except the South Atlantic States.

Indications are that the storm that is now over the upper Mississippi Valley will move east and be attended by snow and rain Thursday and snow Friday in the lake region and the extreme upper Ohio Valley.

In the Middle Atlantic States and New England cloudiness will increase during Thursday, followed by rain Thursday night or Friday morning.

Temperatures will rise Thursday throughout the Atlantic States and will fall Thursday and Friday in the upper lake region and Friday in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Southwest.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be increasing south; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Thursday; probably rain or snow at night. Friday, cloudy and colder.

Western New York—Probably rain Thursday. Friday, cloudy and colder; probably snow near lakes.

Northern New England—Cloudy and warmer Thursday; probably snow at night and on Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.....	31	26	4 P. M.....	30	37
6 A. M.....	28	24	6 P. M.....	30	36
9 A. M.....	27	28	9 P. M.....	26	36
12 M.....	29	34	11 P. M.....	22	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 29; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 28; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2:20 P. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 63 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.34 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.80 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20–36-44 W. 24 St.; S. & W. Waist Co..	Slight
12:30–280 Front St.; James Devine..	Slight
2:10–3 Burling Slip; Rappaport Luxenberg Co.....	$5,000
2:16–221-223 W. 17 St.; Century Box Co. & others.....	$40,000
3:30–17 West St.; Mohamed Sola....	Slight
4:02–2,231 2 Av.; — Schuster.....	Slight
7:05–371 W. 27 St.; Charles Depano..	Slight
9:10–253 W. 14 St.; Chas. Shaffrin..	Slight
11:10–401 W. 30 St.; not given..	Slight
11:35–53 St. Nicholas Av.; not given..	Slight
11:45–34 Convent Av.; H. Jameson..	Slight
11:55–394 Hudson St.; W. J. Madden Co..	Slight
P. M.	
1:05–130 W. 83 St.; Max Weinstein.....	Not given
1:40–506 E. 121 St.; Merican Dyeing & Cleaning Co.....	Slight
1:50–516 W. 184 St.; A. Rapport.....	Slight
2:35–636 St. Paul's Pl.; Max Goldberg..	$500
2:40–177 E. 106 St.; S. Cheroff.....	Slight
2:50–36 W. 26 St.; P. Shakland..	Not given
5:00–59 E. 102 St.; Michael Flotor....	Slight
5:15–131 W. 119 St.; R. Rosenthal..	Slight
5:45–44 W. 42 St.; Standard Steel Co.	Slight
8:20–46 1 St.; Isadore Rott.....	Slight
8:35–586 Morris Av.; Vincent Saparta.	Slight
8:50–499 W. 150 St.; John Morap.....	Slight
10:00–140 E. 116 St.; Sophia Johnson..	Slight
10:30–774 Tremont Av.; David Goss...	Slight
10:50–71 7 Av.; not given.....	$200
11:50–948 1 St.; Abraham Kanishetsky...	$10

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments to take effect 4 P. M., Dec. 28: Sergt. H. J. Young, 29 to 25. Patrol., 4 P. M., Dec. 21; W. J. Maher, Bur. of 7 to 29; 8 A. M. Dec. 22: A. Bornkessel, 37 to 86, assign. as operator of motor patrol wagon discon.; C. F. Duffy, 150 to 172, assign. as operator of motor patrol wagon discon.; F. A. Freer, C. O. Squad to 37, from chauffeur to operator of motor patrol wagon; W. P. Finnegan, C. O. Squad to 150, from chauffeur to operator of motor patrol wagon; T. McCarthy, C. O. Squad to B. B. H. Squad, as chauffeur of mail car; W. J. Dillon and J. Cronin, Jr., chauffeurs, C. O. Squad to B. B. H. Squad. From C. O. Squad to prec. indicated, assigns, as chauffeur discon.: M. E. Coleman, 42; C. Eisele, 152; F. Lawless, 144; F. Cordes, 153.

4 P. M., Dec. 23: J. R. Beames, 6 I. D. to 26. From 28 to precincts indicated: J. Cunningham, 10; S. E. McBride, 10; C. A. Culley, Jr., 10; J. F. Cringle, 13; J. R. Nolan, 13; O. Curwyn, 14; M. A. Margita, 14; J. Nelson, 25; H. E. Thelen, 25; J. A. Zimmerman, 25; B. A. J. Nolte, 25; H. G. Farrell, 25; H. Ludemann, 25; B. Maguire, 37; D. J. O'Neill, 42; J. M. Doolin, 43; J. Opman, 43; T. F. O'Sullivan, 43; M. T. O'Connor, 61; F. P. Bayer, 63. Mutual, 4 P. M., Dec. 23: Patrol. I. Reuben, Traffic Div. Subdiv. C to Subdiv. E; G. F. Bishop, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D to Subdiv. C. Temporary assignments: Capt. J. J. Collins, 163, to command 10 I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M. Dec. 23. Lieuts. E. H. West, 15, and H. J. Callahan, 88, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M., Dec. 26; A. L. Duffy, 149, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 30; J. A. Park, C. O. Squad, to assume the duties of Supt. of Bathing Beaches, 5 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 22. Patrol. A. F. Perden, 1, to Bur. of Tel., 30 days, 8 A. M. Dec. 22; J. F. X. Day, 62, to office of Traffic and Mar. Divs., 30 days, 9 A. M. Dec. 26.

To 169 from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 21: G. Clark, 16; P. Coyle, 26; F. L. Burke, 31; T. C. Stack, 42; F. J. Reilly, 66; P. P. Hoffman, 144; J. L. Burke, 146; T. N. Hill, 161; W. Goodburn, 165; J. P. Shea, 172; J. Duffy, 172.

To 3d insp. Dist. from precincts indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 4 P. M. Dec. 23: J. J. Dowd, 35; J. P. Peclet, Jr., 144; M. T. Finch, 165; J. O'Connor, 167; J. R. Kelly, 172; G. Zeiss, 172; W. Carey, 283; C. Traenkle, 283.

Leave of absence, (with full pay:) Capt. W. F. Boettler, 10 I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 23, balance of vacation; (without pay:) Lieut. G. Schoeneich, 63, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; Sergts. J. Mc. Hogan, 62, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; C. West, 80, 4 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 21; Patrol. L. J. Cummins, 1 day, 12 P. M., Dec. 24; J. J. Keenan, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 23; W. H. Loughlin, 4, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; J. A. Dougherty, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; E. O. Lehman, 12, 10 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 24; B. M. Hetzer, 13, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 24; J. F. Neville, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 23; C. Propper, 148, and M. T. McNamara, 173, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 26; J. F. McGoey, 22; J. L. Joyce, 36, and J. W. Ward, 172, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; D. P. Mc. Mahon, 24, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; J. Murtha, 35, 1 day, 10 P. M., Dec. 25; C. Gutrie, 35, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 29; P. Funcheon, 25; S. Larkin and B. F. King, 74, and J. F. Cone, 143, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; S. Blumel, 35, and J. W. Creamer, 144, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; J. G. Davis, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 28; M. Sullivan, 65, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 22; C. F. Baumann, 65; J. L. Naughton, 68; T. H. Fitzpatrick, 74, and F. J. Szuminsky, 149, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25 P. Simonetti, 143, 2 days, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; G. F. Webster, 144, 1 day, 8 P. M., Dec. 22; C. Byrnes, 147, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; J. W. Seery, 158, 1 day, 12 P. M., Dec. 19; C. Kopke, 162, 7 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 26; J. Schliff, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 19; J. McBrien, 163, 2 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; F. F. Winter, 277, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; F. W. Miehnhausen, 285, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 21; T. F. Ryan, Bridge P., 1 day, 11 A. M., Dec. 25; M. F. McDermott, 4 I. D., 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 28.

For 1 day, from 4 P. M. Dec. 25, precincts indicated: G. F. Lunny, 2; W. A. Bambay, 79; H. Boyd, 160; T. C. Hayden, 16; R. J. Beckmann, 105; J. Kehr, 105.

For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Jan. 1, precincts indicated: L. F. Goodyear, 25; M. Harris, 35; E. Wichman, 169; R. L. Cahill, 35; T. H. Moore, 74; Matron Annie X. Boylan, 162, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25.

Applications for full pay approved: Patrol. A. Bornkessel, 36, 4:30 P. M., Dec. 13, to 12 P. M., Dec. 16, while on sick report; E. J. Blaney, 148, 5:50 P. M., Aug. 26, to 12 P. M., Dec. 2, while under suspension.

Fire Department.

Revocation of detail: Fire. 1st Gra. F. J. Cashman, Eng. 35, to Deputy Fire Commissioner, as chauffeur.

Retired: Fire 1st Gra. A. Gregor, H. & L. 44, (physically disabled,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Dec. 28; Lieut. L. P. Duffy, Eng. 62, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $1,050, 8 A. M., Dec. 23.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Fire. 1st Gra. W. J. Purcell, Eng. 88, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 23; Lieut. J. K. Ormond, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 26; Fire. 2d Gra. A. J. Lasch, H. & L. 122, 12 hours, 8 P. M., Dec. 24; Fire. 2d Gra. J. J. Carey, H. & L. 102, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 23; Fire. 1st Gra. T. J. Finn, Eng. 73, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Dec. 26.

Two Magazines for Business Men.

The Review of Reviews, high class periodical for busy men and women, $3.00 a year, and The Annalist, the most interesting financial magazine in America, usual price $4.00 a year, mailed together to any address for $4.00 a year. The Review of Reviews Company, 30 Irving Place, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—1st Lt. K. S. Perkins, 5th F. A., to Ft. Sill, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Feb. 1, for duty.

Orders of Nov. 9 amended to extend the detail of 1st Lt. E. Z. Steever, 3d, 11th Inf., for duty in office of the Chief of Staff until further orders.

1st Lt. H. T. Bull, 5th Cav., upon expiration of present leave will report to commanding officer, Ft. Myer, Va., for temporary duty.

Leaves: 2d Lt. L. G. Heffernan, 5th Cav., 7 days; Lt. Col. T. H. Slavens, Q. M. C., 1 month, and 1st Lt. F. H. Farnum, Inf., 4 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. H. D. McHenry, the Tennessee, Jan. 3, to connection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commissioned, and R. B. Hammes and L. P. Wenzell, the Minnesota, to the Tennessee.

Ensigns J. H. Rockwell, F. C. Huntoon, and M. J. Walker, the North Carolina, to the Tennessee; D. M. Steece, Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Jan. 12, to the Tennessee, and H. H. Jalbert, the Connecticut, Jan. 5, to Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes.

Chief Boatswain J. Law, recg. ship at New York, Jan. 10, to the Wisconsin.

Chief Gunner A. McHugh, the Maine, to the Vestal.

Chief Machinists W. Hersberg, Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Jan. 17, to the Wisconsin, and C. S. Wolfe, to Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Jan. 17.

Chief Clerk W. H. Crap, the Birmingham, to the Tallahassee.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, Potomac, and Seven., at Cristobal; G-1, at Newport; Galveston, at Manila; Raleigh, at San Diego; Sacramento, at Hampton Roads; Saturn and Yorktown, at Mare Island; Sylph, at Indian Head, and Utah, at New York Yard.

Sailed—Cleveland, Corinto for Balboa.

The Nereus will stop at Guam en route from San Francisco to Olongapo.

The Mellville has been assigned to duty with the torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, for duty as tender.

The Celtic will leave West Indian waters about Feb. 1 for the Boston Yard for docking. From Boston the vessel will proceed to the New York Yard, and will leave that port about Feb. 29 for Guantanamo.

The Melville, now at Philadelphia Yard, will leave about Dec. 30 for Newport and New York.

Upon arrival of the Uncas at the Naval Sta., New Orleans, the Peoria, now at that station, will proceed to the Naval Sta., Key West, to resume duty at that station.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The plan for meeting the demand of Brooklyn for a country day school at Dyker Heights is progressing favorably. Three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars have already been subscribed, and a campaign is now being conducted to raise an additional $175,000 by the 8th of February, 1916.

Jamaica High School will hold its alumni day exercises tomorrow. A luncheon will be served at 12 M. to all the alumni in the auditorium. In the afternoon there will be an entertainment by the pupils and the alumni. There will also be a Christmas gift of toys for the children of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

Alexandria B. Fitzroy has been appointed as teacher in charge of Evening School 58, Brooklyn.

Frederick Alfred has been appointed as a member of the Advisory Board in place of Samuel Rosenthal.

Robert Dulk has been assigned as teacher in charge of tree. New York Evening School of Industrial Art until the appointment of a Principal.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE. 1 W. 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I HAVE FOR SALE
a beautifully decorated one-family brick house of 7 rooms, parquet floors, steam heat, tile bath, electric light, sewers, asphalted streets, size of tree, large verandah, and back yard; 30 minutes from City Hall, New York; 5-cent fare, Brooklyn; price $5,750, on small payments running 20 years' time. I must sell. It is a bargain. Owner, 160A Lefferts Pl., Liberty St., New York, Room 16. Phone Cortlandt 7440.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY.
Eight-acre plot, 1,200 feet frontage on Parkway; sacrifice, cash or exchange, income. Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Looking for OFFICES or LOFT? We can save you both TIME and MONEY. Large or small space. All parts of city. Long or short terms. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

ONLY ONE STORE LEFT.
Choice business location, transfer point, Madison Av., corner 86th St., suitable cigars, stationery, florist, confectionery, &c.

727 7th Av., block above Times Square; first and top lofts, 23 and 93; reduced rents; elevator, heat. Oatman, 1,556 Broadway.

A—51 West 8d St., three lofts unrented, size 25x109, at low rent; attractive building.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, subleases. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

EXCELLENT LOFTS, $600 UP.
6 and 8 West 22d St., near 5th Av.

Entire or half of nicely furnished office. 47 West 34th St., Room 450.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

High, prominent acreage site, most commanding view; sell at a sacrifice; future increase in value assured; suitable for $100,000 mansion. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace, Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowers & Co., 15 East 40th.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, and exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS, VISIT BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET ON REQUEST. T. J. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Neponsit.—Seashore homes in New York City. Neponsit Realty Company, 1 West 34th St.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5600. 1 W. 34th St.

Cheapest farms on L. I. Lists mailed. Daniel Gerard, Hicksville. 1,270 Ft. Wash. Av., N. Y.

FOR HOMESITES AT LITTLE NECK HILLS SEE JOSEPH P. DAY, AGENT, 31 NASSAU.

Country Real Estate. L'Eclusse, Washburn & Co., 18 East 34th St., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective home-seekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Moresmere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owners' prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Edgewater, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Cranford, N. J.—If you want a home do not overlook Cranford, the most beautiful town in New Jersey; have now a few houses at a bargain price and easy terms. Broescher, 70 Warren St., New York City.

The Ideal Suburb,
LEONIA, N. J.
Full particulars furnished prospective purchasers. Address Secretary, Lockbox 65, Leonia, N. J.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot-water heat, best section; will sell $4,250; value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Atlantic Highlands.—Restricted plots at attractive prices. Navesink Park Co., 280 Broadway, N. Y.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

Houses to let furnished, unfurnished, Montclair, N. J. Hughes Taylor Co., Montclair.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Table board; rooms; references; gentlemen.

63D, 30 EAST.—Large and single sunny rooms; excellent table; reasonable; parlor dining.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST. — Large connecting rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room with private bath; refined surroundings; excellent table; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large rooms with bath; handsomely furnished; table guests; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (overlooking Broadway.)—Large, newly furnished rooms; running water; every facility of high-class elevator house; board; 72d subway express. Hubbell.

72D, 52 WEST.—Superior location and appointments; rooms and board; table guests.

73D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION.—Parisienne lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board; exceptional cuisine.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor, parlor, dining room; references exchanged.

72D, 253 WEST.—Well furnished single, double room, $10 up; superior table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Pleasant large front rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Pension Luquelle. Handsome suite, twin beds; attractive front rooms; private baths; single room; unsurpassed table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodations at table.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive front room, single; cooking of unusual excellence; gentleman; reference exchanged.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Out-of-the-ordinary, large, small rooms, 2d floor, front, beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; telephone.

82D, 174 WEST. (The Little House.)—Single rooms; homey atmosphere; table guests; references.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single, private baths; steam, electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent table, service.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room, gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; modern, comfortable furnishings; best home cooking; small American family.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; ideal location; excellent table; private house. Mrs. R. Aarons.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, with beautiful private bathroom; excellent Vienna cooking; table boarders accommodated.

BROADWAY, (243 West 104th.) — Warm, sunny room; refined surroundings; good home cooking. Jantzen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of high standard; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare; Lovely furnished rooms; suites; all comforts; Excellent chef and service; separate tables; Delightful environment worth investigation. Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 279, (Corner 73d.)—Handsome, private corner house; elevator; continuous hot water; will rent handsomely furnished second-floor room; also single room; single, en suite.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Young gentleman desires board and residence in good private family; Central Park region; state terms. Y 350 Times Annex.

Board wanted for 18 months old boy. Box C 280 Times Downtown.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Florida.

THE INN AT MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLA., IS NOW OPEN.
RATES $10.00 PER WEEK AND UP.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Pleasant steam heated rooms.

28D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

43D, 130 EAST.—For business lady or gentleman, beautiful room, connecting bath; near Grand Central; $5; references; 1st bell.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Elegant south front room, $8; single room, $3.50; baths adjoining.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 529. — Beautifully furnished rooms, with or without private bath; phone; electricity.

West Side.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable alcove; running water, bath; private house; $7.

49TH ST., 300 WEST.—French lady would rent two or three rooms in her very attractive apartment; electricity; elevator; telephone. Talot.

53D, 60 WEST.—Choice rooms, with, without bath, reasonable; breakfast optional. Phone 1158 Circle.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; single rooms.

57TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room, adjoining bath; modern apartment; elevator; steam; electricity.

57TH, 102 WEST. — Large, small rooms, baths; telephone; steam heat; "L"; board optional; also suites of two rooms.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Desirable rooms; modern conveniences; near subway, elevated; reference. Hammond.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegant rooms; bath, gas, electricity; refined private house.

70TH ST., 145 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; all conveniences; strictly private house.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful double room, exclusive apartment; meals optional; subway; gentlemen. Steel.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Suite of rooms with private bath, or will divide; references.

71ST ST., 78 WEST.—Large room, next to bath; second floor; smaller room.

72D, 121 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, bath-room, kitchenette; also others.

72D, 248 WEST.—Parlor floor; other rooms; excellent table. Columbus 1894.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; excellent table; near subway, "L"; phone; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Medium and hall room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful parlor rooms; also other rooms; private bath; single, double.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful room, 2nd floor front; southern exposure; near Park.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure; electricity; also other room.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Beautifully furnished second floor; quiet, refined surroundings; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 40 WEST.—Newly decorated medium and large rooms; twin beds; $5, $6.

81ST, 143 WEST.—Sunny rooms, bath; private American family; bachelor; breakfast optional.

82D, 33 WEST. — Rent large floor, front rooms, newly furnished; phone; references.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Near Park Av.—Beautifully furnished five-room apartment; modern; sacrifice $100. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN APARTMENTS,
at Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts., overlooking Sherman Square, offer finely appointed, furnished apartments of nine rooms and three baths. Manager's Office, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

98th, 307 West. — Schuyler Arms Hotel, between Riverside and Broadway. Strictly high-class house, beautifully furnished; 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rents $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 River.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
All sizes; desirable localities; $100 upward.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY,
SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974 and 2790.

51st, 355 West.—New elevator building, unusually furnished; two, three, four rooms, kitchens, and kitchenettes, $12 up; references necessary.

Beautifully furnished modern 3-room housekeeping apartment; cleanliness, refinement, completeness; worth investigating; $47 monthly. Telephone 4211 Schuyler.

THE WILSONIA,
223, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. Fully rented. Waiting list now open to refined and respectable people.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

Large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, elevator, attractively furnished, $75; lease to July. Hallam, 27 West 46th St.

West End.—Twelfth floor, facing south, east, west, 6 rooms, 3 baths, rich furnishings, $250. F. L. Hurt, Murray Hill 5726.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel 7540 River.

Well furnished five-room front apartment to let, west side.

WIFE TELLS IN COURT OF HUNT FOR A HERO

Mrs. Justus Sheffield Dilates Merrily in Divorce Trial on a Book She Wrote.

HUSBAND NOT INSPIRING

Authoress Wanted a Man with Long Hair, While Her Spouse's Was "Like a Chestnut Burr."

Mrs. Irene Sheffield, whose husband, Justice Sheffield, a lawyer and member of the Harvard Club and the Lambs, practically suppressed a book by his wife, "The Golden Hollow," two years ago, because he said he was libeled in the portrayal of the chief character, got a chance yesterday to criticise her husband to her heart's content. All day long she was on the witness stand before Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City, where her husband's suit for divorce on the ground of desertion and her countersuit on the charge of cruelty were on trial.

Mrs. Sheffield, a handsome woman in her thirties, appeared to enjoy the experience, and she frequently had those in the courtroom shaking with laughter. Mr. Sheffield alone seemed to find nothing amusing in his wife's story.

"My ideal is a man with long, black, wavy hair that I can run my fingers through," she declared at one point in her testimony. Then she turned to the court, and, pointing toward her husband, added: "My husband, you see, has little hair. He looks like a chestnut burr."

Previously Mrs. Sheffield had told of meeting her husband when he was a student at Harvard and of marrying him when he earned only $10 a week.

"When he didn't have anything and was a poor young lawyer," she said, "he bought a de luxe edition of Ruskin at $6 a volume, and honestly, your Honor, I think Mr. Ruskin wrote more books than any other man I ever heard of."

Ten Servants at Short Hills.

Before their separation two years ago, however, Mrs. Sheffield said, her husband had been so successful that they had ten servants, including a Japanese butler and cook, in their home in Short Hills, N. J., and had a set of dining room furniture that cost $12,000. Mrs. Sheffield said her husband hit her on the neck once because she permitted the butler to serve some wine that had not been iced, and she accused him of being jealous even of her women friends. As another instance of his cruelty she said:

"Upon occasion he would press me to his bosom with his chin against my throat until I had to scream for help. He clasped me with such vigor that I twitched like a rat under the vivisector's hand. Sometimes, when I was tired, he would don his pajamas, light a cigarette turn out the lights, and then walk around the room, flashing the lighted end of his cigarette from corner to corner like Sherlock Holmes."

Mrs. Sheffield said her husband's cruelty was mental as well as physical, because he was so "horribly thorough and his mind was built on geometrical lines and on logic."

"I have always been in awe of logic," she confided to Vice Chancellor Lewis, "and for years I have been sitting on the doorstep of my husband's mind."

She said he had told her he was dearly in love with Miss Christie Macdonald, the actress, and had bought her flowers and paid for taxicabs for her as well as making her other presents.

Mrs Sheffield enjoyed telling of the book her husband had suppressed. It told the story of a girl, Barbara, engaged to her cousin, Mack, who was older than she, and regarded the marriage as one of convenience. The girl devoted herself to the care of Mack's children, and found relief for the lighter side of her nature in letters to Captain Dan Caldwell.

"Still Hunting for a Dan."

"Some of the characters are from real life," Mrs. Sheffield replied when she was asked if she had not pictured Norman and Hutchins Hapgood and Lloyd Osbourne in her novel. "Mack is my husband. I painted him as a light hero, and left out some of his bad qualities. I am Barbara in the book. My daughter is in it. I am still hunting for a Dan."

Mrs. Sheffield, after leaving her husband, established a studio at 180 Madison Avenue, in this city, where she did photographic work. In replying to questions about her callers there she admitted that she had introduced as her cousin one John Scranton, who had a studio in the same building. Mrs. Sheffield said she did not know where he was now, but wished she did.

"He was a prince among men," she exclaimed. "His wife and daughter were in the country. He was alone in New York, and I used to talk to him nights in the studio to relieve him from the temptations to which a darling, delightful and attractive man alone in New York is exposed. He used to tell me his love affairs. Every man I've ever known has always told me his love affairs, but it's always been about some other woman. No man ever loved me."

"Why you, Mr. Lane," she continued, turning to Merritt Lane, her husband's counsel, "would tell me your love affairs if you knew me better."

Mr. Lane gruffly declared he didn't have any, and the trial was adjourned until today after Mrs. Sheffield had said she could love a man who smoked and let her buy his tobacco, and had added pointedly that her husband didn't smoke.

Mrs Sheffield is living in Orange now, while her husband has an office in Jersey City.

CONVICT WOMAN KIDNAPPER.

Abbie Wicks Faces Prison for Stealing Her Sister.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Abbie Wicks, 23 years old, was convicted in the County Court here today of kidnapping her 11-year-old sister, Edith R. Wicks, from Huntington. The penalty for the crime is not less than ten years nor more than fifty years. The convicted woman and her mother had differences at their home in Huntington, and a year ago Miss Wicks left home. She kidnapped her sister and kept her several months, when she took her back and left her in Huntington.

When the girl was picked up by a policeman wandering about Huntington she bore marks of beatings and ill treatment. Miss Wicks testified she had been compelled to steal her sister by a man named Ralph de Rose of Newark, N. J. She testified she lived in Newark at the time.

SHARE HARVESTER PROFITS.

Employes to Participate in Big Industrial Concern's Business.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The International Harvester Company, will put a profit sharing system into operation tomorrow. The Harris Trust and Savings Bank, also proposes to adopt a profit sharing plan. International Harvester Company employes will have a chance to buy stock of the company, with a guaranteed return. Any one of the 35,000 employes may subscribe to one or more $50 profit-sharing certificates up to a total of $1,000, to be paid for at a rate of $1 to $25 a month, as the employe elects. If an employe becomes ill or is suspended his payments will be reduced or suspended temporarily. Each employe who earned at least $100 in 1915 will be credited with 1 per cent. of his earnings if he takes out a certificate before 1 March 1, 1916. If he worked throughout 1915 the minimum credit will be $10.

The Harris Trust & Savings Bank today submitted to a referendum of its employes a plan for a system of compulsory savings and profit sharing. If 75 per cent. of the employes agree to the plan at the voting next Monday it will become operative on Jan. 1.

According to estimates prepared by the bank, an employe saving $100 a year for thirty years could retire at the end of that time with $17,423.32. If the system is adopted, only employes who have served three years will be eligible to enter the savings system, and all eligible will be required to enter. All employes who have been members of the savings system for twenty years will be retired at the age of 60.

On Jan. 2 of each year until 1921 the company will credit each holder of a certificate a sum equal to 1 per cent. of his previous year's earnings, the minimum being $10, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. a year on all payments and credits.

If he leaves the company, the employe's credits will be paid to him in cash. After he has paid for his profit-sharing certificate, the employe may apply the amount toward the purchase, at $3 a share less than the market price, of common stock of the company, or receive in cash the full amount of the certificate, with interest, or leave with the company as his banker the amount of his certificate, and receive on Jan. 2 of each year 5 per cent. interest on it, as well as 1 per cent. of his previous year's wages, the minimum being $10, or subscribe to more certificates to the total of $1,000. The company's purpose is to reward continuous service and assist employes to become stockholders in this company and share its profits.

EIGHT SAVED AT FIRE.

Explosion of Lighting System Starts Blaze in Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 22.—Eight persons, five of them women, were rescued from the fourth story in a $50,000 fire in a store and tenement house here tonight. One woman, Mrs. Abram Smith, became hysterical and jumped to the third story roof of an adjoining building and suffered several minor bruises.

The blaze started in the cellar of a furniture, carpet and clothing store at 142-148 Water Street, owned by Julius Lewis. It is believed to have been caused by an explosion in the gasoline-lighting system. Just after dark Mr. Lewis went into the cellar to start the lighting system and it is believed by the police that he accidentally dropped a match into a barrel of waste paper alongside the gasoline tank.

DOCTOR'S WIFE BRINGS SUIT

Wants Separation and Accuses Woman Patient.

Louise, the wife of Dr. William P. Miles of Woodhaven, L. I., has sued for separation. She has also sued Mrs. Mattie G. Replogle, a patient, for $10,000 for alleged alienation. Papers in both actions were filed yesterday with Justice Aspinall in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when Mrs. Replogle asked for a bill of particulars.

Dr. and Mrs. Miles lived in Roslyn and Freeport, L. I., in 1913 and 1914, and had been married twenty-five years, when Mrs. Miles decided that her husband was more interested in his patient than in her. Mrs. Replogle lives at Roslyn. Her husband was Postmaster there when she met the physician. According to the complaint, Mrs. Replogle made frequent visits to the physician "under the guise of professional attendance for physical ailment, and would spend several hours, most always after dark in the evening, she cooing in low tones and caressing plaintiff's husband."

In her application for a bill of particulars Mrs. Replogle wants the wife to state the number of visits made to her husband; how often she was heard "cooing" to the physician "in low tones," and facts about "caressing" the doctor.

HELD ON BAD CHECK CHARGE

Times Square Crowds See Quick-Action Arrest.

Theatre crowds in Times Square last night paused when they saw a young man, suddenly accosted by two others, snap his walking stick over his knee, hurl the fragments into the street, send his hat spinning under the wheels of a street car, and struggle with his two companions in the effort to throw his overcoat away.

Restrained by his "companions," who were detectives from the First Branch, he said: "Well, boys, you've caught me. I'll go along all right now."

The man had been followed for several days by detectives, who wanted him on a charge that he had cashed several worthless checks, all for amounts less than $25. The name on a bankbook of the Central Trust Company of Altoona, Penn., which he had in his pocket, was Ernest F. Hamblen, and the book showed a balance of 90 cents.

Hamblen said that he lived at 611 West 124th Street, but he was not known at that address.

STARWOOD

MEN OF GOOD TASTE AND REFINEMENT WILL WEAR THIS NEW

E&W

RED-MAN 2 FOR 25¢

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

Fall Reduction—
Xmas Special Sale

Suits and overcoats ordered up to 3:00 o'clock today ready for Xmas.

$25 to $35 materials reduced to $20. $40 to $50 materials, now $25.

If you need dress clothes, take advantage of our special combination offer: full dress suit with Tuxedo coat, silk lined, $62.

To measure only. Fit, finish, style and materials strictly guaranteed. Knickerbockers for skaters, $5 and up.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

THREE LITTLE WAIFS GET GIFT OF A HOME

Dr. and Mrs. Putnam Now Have Eight Children, Seven of Them Adopted.

ALL ARE HAPPY PLAYMATES

Relative of James Russell Lowell Takes Those in Ill Health and Gives Them a Life in the Open.

Christmas cheer has been brought to the hearts of three children, sickly and needy, who were adopted yesterday by Dr. Charles Russell Lowell Putnam of 121 East Thirty-eighth Street, and his wife, Mrs. Angelica T. Rathbone Putnam, who have already adopted five little waifs and made them happy members of the family. The newcomers increase the Putnam children to eight, there being a son eleven years old in addition to the seven foster children.

The names of the little folk who yesterday entered the Putnam household are given in the adoption papers signed by Surrogate Fowler as Emma and May Pendleton and Arnold Bartlett. They are now, under the Surrogate's order, Emma and May and Sebastian V. T. Putnam, respectively.

The history of the three little ones could not be obtained yesterday owing to the fact that Dr. Putnam and Mrs. Putnam are opposed to any publicity. Then, too, the adoption papers containing the facts concerning the children have not yet been filed in the County Clerk's Office, but are in the possession of J. N. Taylor of 55 Liberty Street, attorney for the Putnam family, and Mr. Taylor refused to give any information.

Dr. and Mrs. Putnam, however, have only followed, in this instance, a custom to take little weaklings into their home, bring them up in the open, with plenty of exercise and proper food and clothing, and make them robust and happy members of their household. The policy of the Putnams. State authorities pointed out yesterday, is in direct contrast to that of nearly every other person who has adopted children from any public institution. The usual requirements for children adopted is that they be healthy, well formed, and with some particular attraction in their manner or disposition.

The Putnams came to New York about eleven years ago, shortly after the birth of their son in Boston, where the family is well known. Dr. Putnam was a relative of James Russell Lowell. The little son received a companion, and about eight years ago a boy was adopted. The two boys were taken, as all the Putnam children have since been, to the physician's country place at North Tisbury, Mass., on Vineyard Sound. There, on the large farm which extends to the seacoast, the children grew in health. Most of their time has been spent on the Massachusetts farm.

It is thought that perhaps the children have all been brought to the New York residence for the holidays and for the purpose of meeting the new brother and sisters.

In 1913 the Putnams adopted Christine Bucale, a little Italian girl, whose mother had abandoned her at a boarding house at which the parent had promised to pay for the child's care. Then, as a companion for Christine, little Helen Conrad was adopted. This child's natural name has never been learned. She had been picked up in the street by a policeman, and turned over to the Children's Society.

The two other children added to the Putnam family are twins, a boy and a girl. They were taken from the Nursery and Child's Hospital by Mrs. Putnam in 1912. Their condition, like that of the others, seemed hopeless, but now they are thriving and the picture of health.

Dr. Putnam is a graduate of the Harvard Medical School, class of 1895, and is a member of the University and Harvard Clubs and of the Loyal Legion. In addition to his other hospital duties, he is attending surgeon at Lincoln Hospital. He is a specialist in children's diseases and a visiting surgeon at nearly all the hospitals which specialize in the care of the little folk.

ORDERS WOMAN FROM COURT

Mrs. Lowen Called Witness' Statement a "Lie."

Discovery proceedings on behalf of the trustees and executors of the will of Charles Lowen, prominent Bronx real estate owner and builder, were instituted yesterday before Surrogate Schulz in the Bronx. Mrs. Isabella Lowen, the widow, who received 75 per cent. of the estate, was a witness. At the time of Lowen's death he was reputed to be wealthy, but Mrs. Lowen yesterday asserted that he had plunged heavily in the stock market and lost.

Norbert Blank, attorney for the executors, asked Mrs. Lowen if she knew what became of 100 shares of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and ten bonds of the American Tobacco Company. She replied that she did not.

Surrogate Schulz took under advisement a motion made by Blank to send an officer of the court to Mrs. Lowen's home to look over check stubs, vouchers, and canceled checks. Mrs. Lowen declared that such action would be unfair and that she would not assent to such a search.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Blank exclaimed that he was sorry he ever became connected with the case. "The case was wished on me," he said.

"That's a lie, a lie," retorted Mrs. Lowen as she rose from her chair, and despite the pounding of Surrogate Schulz's gavel she repeated her words. The Surrogate finally ordered a court attendant to escort her from the room.

The hearing was adjourned until Jan. 12.

Give him a box of Lion Collars for his Christmas

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Open Evenings Until Christmas Till 10. Established 1878.

INSANE LAWYER KILLS TWO.

Customs Surveyor of New Orleans Shoots His Former Partner.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 22.—Robert L. Knox, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New Orleans, and a prominent Louisiana attorney, shot and killed Benjamin Foster of Hattiesburg, Miss., a close friend and former business associate, and Alexander Fraenklin, believed to be from Natchitoche, La., in the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad depot here today.

According to witnesses, Knox walked into the crowded waiting room and without uttering a word, drew a revolver and fired three times. Foster, who was purchasing a ticket, was instantly killed. Fraenklin was struck by the second or third bullet and died twenty minutes later. After the shooting Knox left the waiting room and surrendered to the police.

Relatives of Knox declare that he and Foster had been friends for years and knew no cause for a grievance. Until three years ago Knox and Foster were associated with a law firm in Lake Charles, La. Knox opened a law office in New Orleans and Foster went to Hattiesburg when the firm was dissolved, but the two since had maintained friendly intercourse, and, according to Knox's mother, whom he was visiting here, Foster was the first person the family called upon for assistance when Knox became involved in a difficulty in Washington, D. C., about two months ago.

Neither Knox nor Foster knew the other was in Baton Rouge, Mrs. Knox said. Knox had gone to the station, she said, to take a train for New Orleans.

Local authorities said tonight that Knox recently developed mental trouble, and last September was taken to Washington and placed in a sanitarium for treatment. He arrived here from Washington several days ago.

Fraenklin was 74 years old and was a pauper. He had been accompanied to the depot by an attaché of a local charitable organization, which had arranged to send him to relatives in Donaldsonville, La.

1,500 MEN ARE ICE-BLOCKED.

Government Employes Cut Off in Alaska's New Town.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—More than 1,500 men, who are building the Government Alaskan Railroad, are ice-blocked in Anchorage, America's newest frontier town, waiting to resume work with the first appearance of the Northern Spring. William C. Edes, Chairman of the Alaskan Railroad Commission, who has just returned from Alaska, says that thousands of tons of freight bound for Anchorage, including a supply of California turkeys meant for the holidays, are at Seward, while the road builders have to content themselves with canned goods and dried meats, of which they have a plentiful supply. Navigation in Cook Inlet closed earlier than was expected and the steamships Admiral Farragut, Northwestern, Kansas City, and Alliance, carrying cargoes for the new port, were forced to return to Seward.

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What is your Christmas problem? Let us help you solve it. From 50c to $50. There is something in this list for any man:—

Scarf Pins	50c to	$3.50
Cuff Links	50c to	$3.50
Links and Studs	$3.00 to	$7.50
Handkerchiefs (½ doz., with initial)	$1.50 to	$3.00
Fancy Half Hose	25c to	$1.50
Mufflers	$1.00 to	$7.50
Gloves	$1.00 to	$6.50
Shirts	$1.50 to	$6.00
Neckwear	50c to	$5.00
Fancy Vests	$3.50 to	$7.50
Sweaters	$3.50 to	$7.50
Smoking Jackets	$5.00 to	$20.00
Bath Robes	$3.50 to	$25.00
Pajamas	$1.15 to	$7.50
Canes, Umbrellas	$1.00 to	$8.50
Hand Bags	$5.50 to	$15.00
Suit Cases	$5.50 to	$10.00
Sack Suits	$15.00 to	$40.00
Overcoats	$15.00 to	$50.00

Just as many features for the Children.

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Broadway at 32d St.
Cooper Square at 8th St.
Manhattan
Fulton St. at De Kalb Av.
Brooklyn.

Cuchow's

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ONE FULL HOUR'S PRIVATE LESSON..... $1
NINE LESSONS..... $5
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All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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All dances taught privately; each pupil has separate room. Lessons en group. Children's class Sat. A. M. Guaranteed course; terms reasonable. Circulars mailed.

MISS BENA HOFFMAN, 153 W. 57th St. Columbus 371.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15. Extra Matinee Tuesday, Dec. 28.
MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN"
Jan. 11, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
"OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Phone 3093 Bryant. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT
AROUND THE MAP
Book by C. M. S. McLellan. Music Herman Finck. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce,
SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, Broadway, 43d St.
Next MON. NIGHT SEATS TODAY
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones' comedy "CUCK OF THE WALK"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Under Fire
SPECIAL MATS. DEC. 27-28-30-31.
RUTH ST. DENIS

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD.
Abe and Mawruss
A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15. LAST 3 NIGHTS
ROLLING STONES

HARRIS THEATRE, BEGINNING Tuesday, Dec. 28, At 8:20.
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents
THE DEVIL'S GARDEN

Fulton Thea., 46 St., W. of B'way. Beg'g Xmas Eve (Friday) Seats now
Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BIRTH OF A NATION
AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1
LAST 3 WEEKS
D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE
Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way & 43 St.
Last 4 Days
CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Seats 25c & 50c
OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 287. Mats. Sat., Wed. & Dec. 30 at 2:20.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6344. Mats. Sat. Wed. & Dec. 31, at 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Dec. 28 at 2:20. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20.
The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. First Night Next Sat. At 8:15 Seats Now
GABY DESLYS In "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight 8, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Schlegel. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. Mat. at 2:30, (Prices 50c to $2.50) Hansel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; foll'd by Ballet. Galli, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet. Cond., Scurl.
Fri. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Well, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Wed. at 7:45, Walkuere. Mitzenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8 (1st time), Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50) ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Kreisler. The Great Austrian Violinist. Cond., Hageman. MABEL GARRISON HENRI SCOTT
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat., Dec. 25, at 8, Barber of Seville. Hempel; De Luca, Damasco, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th St., nr. Broadway
Success Extraordinaire
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SECOND SERIES
Next Sunday Eve., Dec. 26, at 8:30
FOLLOWING DATES
Tues. Afts., Dec. 28, Jan. 4, at 3.
Friday Afts., Dec. 31, Jan. 7, at 3.
Sunday Evgs., Jan. 2, Jan. 9, at 8:30.
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.
Direction Catherine A. Bamman.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
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Sunday Afternoons Beginning January 2, with BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.
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Subscriptions, Room 1202 Aeolian Building.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 1, at 2:30. Tickets, 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box Office. Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th Street. ANNUAL HOLIDAY RECITALS—KITTY Mon. Afts. at 3 Dec. 27 & Jan. 3 Seats on Sale. Cheatham

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 26, at 3. PIANO RECITAL by HAROLD BAUER
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 28, at 3. CHOPIN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
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Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30.
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30.
MATINEE TODAY 2:30 "DENISE"
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Fri. Mat., "The Gendre of Mr. Porter"
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AFT. TEA, 4 TO 6:30—SUPPER, 8 TO 12.
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Served Sat., Dec. 25, and Sunday, Dec. 26,
FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

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MENU:—
Blue Point Oysters.
Assorted Relishes.
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Saucisson Hongroise.
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Mock Turtle Soup.
Stuffed Lobster.
Broiled Salmon.
Civet of Hare, Chasseur.
Roast Stuffed Capon.
Broiled Chicken on Toast.
Roast Suckling Pig.
Small Steak, Catalena.
Noisette of Lamb.
Tenderloin of Beef.
Pork Chops, Robert.
Salad in Season.
Christmas Cake.
Plum Pudding.
Ice Cream. Cake.
Cheese. Demi Tasse.

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